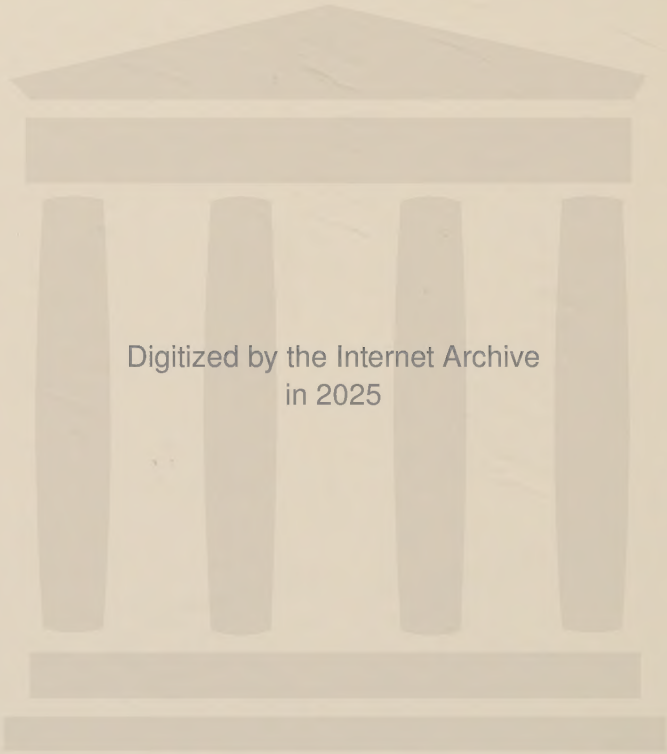
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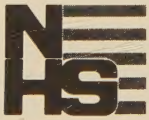

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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BY

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SERIES I—VOLUME XXXIV—IN FOUR PARTS.

PART IV—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
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1891.

PART IV—VOL. XXXIV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM MAY 23, 1864, TO JUNE 30, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.†

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, Miss., May* 23, 1864.

The headquarters offices of the division will be established for the present at Natchez, Miss., to which place all official communications intended for the division commander will be sent. The staff at division headquarters will be announced hereafter, but reports, returns, &c., will be addressed impersonally to the "adjutant-general," "chief quartermaster," "chief commissary," &c., in order that they may, without delay, reach the office for which they are intended. In addition to the customary returns and reports prescribed by regulations, and which will be transmitted through the usual channels, the following official papers will be sent direct to the headquarters of the division.

1. A field return of the troops on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, giving all the information required, in the prescribed form. This return will be sent direct from every command that is so far removed from the main body to which it is attached that it cannot be included in the return of that command on the day for which it is due.

2. A copy of each general or special order issued at the headquarters of departments, army corps, districts, or other separate commands by the first opportunity after the date of its issue. As far as practicable, the files of these orders, from the commencement of the year, will be made complete.

3. Reports or information specially called for by the chief of any department. In other cases they will be sent through the ordinary channels.

4. Reports conveying important military information in regard to our own or to the enemy's forces, duplicates being sent at the same time to the department, corps, or district commander.

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*Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

†For Union and Confederate Correspondence from January 1, 1864, to March 31, 1864, see Part II, and from April 1 to May 22, 1864, see Part III.

5. The receipt of orders and official communications (except letters of acknowledgment) will be acknowledged by the first opportunity after their receipt, and the action taken upon such as require it will be reported.

The above orders will also apply to the posts embraced in War Department Special Orders, No. 171, paragraph 52, of the 7th instant; but these requirements will not be so construed as to supersede or modify the relations now existing with the commanders of the departments in which the troops may be serving. The attention of commanding officers is called to the necessity of furnishing without delay returns of troops and reports of supplies, in order that the commanding general may be promptly and constantly advised of the resources of the division.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, Miss., May 23, 1864.*

Commanders of departments and districts, after providing adequately for the security of the posts it is necessary to hold, are charged with the duty of organizing as large a reserve force for service in the field as possible. The troops to be employed on this duty will be selected from those that from organization and discipline will be the most effective, and will be organized and equipped with as little delay as possible. All details from these troops for extra or special service at posts, depots, or hospitals will at once be relieved, and the men sent to their regiments and companies, their places being supplied, as far as practicable, by hired men or by non-effectives. The number of clerks, orderlies, &c., will be reduced whenever it is practicable. The posts to be retained will be limited to those that are of vital importance, and they will be so fortified, garrisoned, and supplied as to be able to resist a siege. Convalescents and other non-effectives will be organized into detachments and assigned to garrison duty. Recruits and convalescents for organizations that are in the field, or designated for field service, will be forwarded as rapidly as possible. Efficiency and mobility will be secured by rejecting everything not essential to these conditions. The clothing issued will be limited to the suit which the soldier wears, a change of underclothing, and an extra pair of shoes. Coats will not be issued when blouses can be supplied, and the articles to be carried in the trains will be limited to such quantities as may be necessary to meet probable accidental losses. Camp equipage will in like manner be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

Shelter-tents only will be issued to the troops of this command. All cumbrous articles of mess equipage, regimental and company desks will be left behind, and the records, papers, &c., absolutely necessary in the field will be packed in the lightest and most compact form. The equipment of officers will correspond to that of the men, and everything in excess of the established allowance will be rejected by the inspector. No person not in the military service of the United States will be allowed to accompany any force operating in the field.

Subsistence for troops in campaign will be limited to the essential articles of bread and meat, and a reduced amount of the small rations. When they can be provided, bacon and hard bread will be taken in preference to their equivalents, and the resources of the country in which they are to operate must be considered in determining the quantity of supplies to be taken. The number of rations to be carried in the haversacks will be determined by circumstances, but the troops will habitually have on hand three days' cooked rations, so as to be in readiness to move at any moment.

The land transportation in every command will be put in perfect order, and commanders will make their preparations in accordance with the conditions above stated. Water transportation will be held in reserve, in accordance with the special instructions already given, and the troops intended for the field will be held in readiness to move at any moment and in any direction. To meet the enemy upon equal terms we must submit ourselves to the condition and circumstances under which he acts. To do this, everything that does not tend to increase the fighting force, or which is not essential to efficiency and rapidity of movement, must be abandoned; and the commanding general believes that the troops who have given so many evidences of valor, fortitude, and endurance will cheerfully submit to any temporary privations that may be necessary to insure the success of the cause in which we are engaged.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HDQRS. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, Miss., May 23, 1864.*

The depot for supplies of all troops operating west of the Mississippi, south of Arkansas River, and north of Port Hudson will be established at Vicksburg, Miss.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 23, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster:

COLONEL: I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of General Roberts' letter and your indorsement. The Twentieth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, is ordered to report to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, and will not return to Texas. Pass Cavallo is to be evacuated, and you will furnish transportation as rapidly as possible to carry out the orders to this effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza Bend, La., May 23, 1864.*

I. In obedience to orders from headquarters Detachment Thirteenth Corps, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division, Thirteenth Corps. The following officers are announced on staff duty at these headquarters:

Lieut. Col. Willard Slocum, One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers, judge-advocate.

Surg. B. B. Brashear, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, surgeon-in-chief.

Capt. Bluford Wilson, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. W. W. Morsman, Twenty-second Iowa, acting assistant inspector-general.

Capt. D. M. Alexander, commissary of subsistence.

Capt. James G. Milligan, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, provost-marshal.

Capt. E. L. Hawk, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, ordnance officer.

Lieut. Charles H. Paddock, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster.

Capt. P. B. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. F. X. Cottin, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

[B. WILSON,]
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 134. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., May 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

8. The Ninety-first U. S. Infantry, colored, formerly Twentieth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, will be reported for duty to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

9. The Eleventh New York Cavalry (Scott's 900), Colonel Sherburne commanding, will proceed without delay to Thibodeaux. On its arrival it will be reported to Brig. Gen. John McNeil, commanding District of La Fourche. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

10. The organization of the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, prescribed by paragraph 3 of Special Orders, 41, current series, from these headquarters, having never been carried into effect, it is hereby ordered that the following shall be the organization of the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman is placed in command of the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, which will be for the present composed of two brigades, provisionally composed of the following regiments: First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, to consist of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, to be armed and equipped forthwith for temporary service as infantry; Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers, Seventh Vermont Volunteers. These regiments will proceed without delay to Morganza, and be reported to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman. Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps,

to consist of the Sixth Michigan Volunteers, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and First Indiana Heavy Artillery, all to be armed and equipped forthwith for temporary service as infantry. That portion of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery which is now serving with the heavy guns in the field will remain with their guns and is excepted from the force of the above. All details from these regiments will be at once relieved and returned to their regiments for duty. The Sixth Michigan will proceed, as soon as equipped, to Morganza, and be reported to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman. The Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and First Indiana Volunteers will proceed to Morganza, and be reported to General Sherman so soon as they are relieved at Baton Rouge by regiments to be designated in future orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
No. 116. } *Morganza, La., May 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

15. Colonel Dickey, commanding First Brigade, U. S. Infantry (colored), will report for duty in the quartermaster's department, and will furnish any details Captain Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, may require. Colonel Robinson, commanding Engineer Brigade, will furnish all picket details now required from Colonel Dickey's brigade.

16. Brigadier-General Benton, commanding detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps, will send one division of his command to New Orleans to report to the commanding officer of the department there as soon as transportation is furnished. Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster, will direct all boats going down the river to report to General Benton for the transportation of the troops.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it is the intention of the commanding general to send at once to Ship Island all rebel prisoners now in this city, numbering in the aggregate perhaps 1,300. The chief quartermaster has been directed to furnish transportation at the earliest possible moment, and General Bowen has been instructed to send forward the prisoners as rapidly as the means of transportation will admit. The commanding general desires that you will take every precaution to enforce order among the prisoners after their arrival, and to prevent any escape. No measures which may secure these ends will be overlooked, nor will any exercise of power be deemed too severe which may add to their security. If in your

opinion the present garrison of Ship Island is not strong enough, in view of this addition to the responsibility of the post, you will please notify me at once, in order that another regiment of colored troops may be sent forward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

All further morning and evening reports are to be sent to Brig. Gen. William Dwight, chief of staff, instead of to the assistant adjutant-general as heretofore. If in your opinion you are in need of any more troops, you can be re-enforced at once by requesting it from these headquarters.

Your picket-line from Brashear City up should be watched attentively, and your attention is called to the fact that, in case of a strong attack on Brashear, your strongest line of defense is the line of the Bayou Boeuf, for Brashear can be turned, unless held by a very strong force, and even then it is weak.

By command of Major-General Banks:

Very respectfully,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, TEX., *May 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Commanding Federal Forces, &c.:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th instant, in which you state that the flag of truce has frequently been abused by myself as well as by my subordinates. This statement, as far as it affects myself, I know to be entirely without foundation and believe it to be so in the case of my subordinates. I recollect but two flags of truce sent by authority from these headquarters since the arrival of Federal troops on this coast, one to Decrow's Point and the other to Indianola, both relating to business of the greatest importance.

The courteous manner in which the last flag of truce was received by Brigadier-General Warren and the tone of his communication in answer to mine indicate plainly that he was fully aware of the importance of a satisfactory understanding on the subject which gave rise to the necessity of a flag of truce. It is perfectly proper that officers commanding in the field should send flags of truce to each other without reference to distant headquarters, and nothing is more customary.

My orders are that in all cases they shall only be sent for good and sufficient reasons, and that the flag shall be halted upon the least intimation from the enemy of his desire to that effect. I have gone further and even directed that they shall be halted, with-

out the intimation of such a desire, at such a distance as will attract the enemy without giving any reasonable grounds to suppose that the object of the flag is any other than that expressed in the communication which usually accompanies it. Applications have been received by me from Mrs. Hamilton, wife of A. J. Hamilton, and Mrs. Duval, wife of Dr. Duval, formerly citizens of Texas, now in your lines, and Mrs. Mott, of Baltimore, to go to New Orleans, by way of Saluria. I do not feel myself bound to grant these requests, but desiring to set an example of humanity to the Federal forces, I have done so. The families of these ladies they desire to take with them. These parties will probably go by way of Indianola. I write to ascertain if you will give them passage through your lines to New Orleans, to which place I understand they desire to proceed. I will thank you to send your decision by the flag-of-truce boat which carries this from Matagorda.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.
E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., May 23, 1864.

I. All citizens of the United States now residing or hereafter coming from the insurrectionary States within the lines of the United States forces on the frontier and coast of Texas who have not taken the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the President's proclamation of December 6, 1863, are required to report to the nearest provost-marshal or assistant provost-marshal within thirty days from the date of this order and take and subscribe said oath.

II. All persons not citizens residing or coming within the lines of the said forces from the insurrectionary States within the time and as provided by the foregoing paragraph, will take and subscribe the oath required by General Orders, No. 42, series 1862, Department of the Gulf, for foreigners.

III. All persons residing or found remaining within the lines of said forces after the expiration of the time aforesaid who shall have neglected or refused to take the oath above required, if males, will be held as prisoners of war; if females, will be sent beyond the lines with orders not again to return, under penalty of being treated as spies.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., May 23, 1864.

To preserve health, to guard against epidemics, and to prevent the importation and spread of contagious diseases amongst the citizens and troops within the limits of this command, a quarantine is established at the port of Brownsville, to take effect June 1, 1864. All vessels arriving here after that date will remain outside the bar until

boarded and inspected by the quarantine surgeon. Vessels arriving from or having touched at any of the following-named points, together with their officers, crews, passengers, and cargo, will be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, except such as shall be hereafter designated :

Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, and Santiago, all on the island of Cuba ; Kingston, Port Royal, Montego Bay, on the island of Jamaica ; Jacinet and Port au Prince, on the island of Saint Domingo ; the islands of Saint Thomas, Martinique, and Guadeloupe ; Campeche, in Yucatan ; Belize, in Honduras ; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras, and Tuspan, in Mexico ; San Juan, in Nicaragua ; Chagres, Aspinwall, and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, La Guayra, in Venezuela ; Island of Trinidad ; Rio de Janeiro, Para, and Cayenne, in South America ; Nassau, New Providence ; and Galveston, Key West, Pensacola, and New Orleans, in the United States.

Vessels in the service of the United States will not be retained in quarantine when on inspection by the surgeon they are found not to be infected by any contagious disease. The surgeon-in-chief of the U. S. forces on the Rio Grande will see that this order is properly executed.

By command of Major-General Herron :

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Third Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps :

SIR : You will send a scout of 400 men under proper officers to Jenkins' Ferry, to start early to-morrow morning, provided with three days' rations. Guides will report to you from Captain Smith's company of independent scouts. It is reported that a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering 100 to 300 men, was to cross the Saline River to-day at Pratt's Ferry (7 miles above Jenkins') to reconnoiter and conscript. The object of the scout to start in the morning is "to ascertain the truth of this report, get information generally, and clean out any parties of rebels that may be about."

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *May* 23, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

A party of my men have just returned from a scout in the direction of Pine Bluff. Do not think that any force has crossed the river above the Bluff. Will send a large party to-morrow to scout the country from near the Bluff to Bear Skin Lake.

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

QUITMAN, ARK., *May* 23, 1864.

Col. W. H. GRAVES,
Twelfth Michigan Vols., Comdg. Infantry Detachment:

COLONEL: Instead of coming to this place with your force move with it to Springfield. You will scarcely be able to reach it to-morrow night, but go as soon to it as you can. Should you fall in with any of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, acting under Colonel Ryan's orders, attach them to your command. We hear that Fagan is between Springfield and Clinton with 500 men. If this is so, Shelby is still on this side of the river. I shall move toward Clinton in the morning, but expect to be at Springfield as soon as you will, or will send you word there what to do.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, May 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Comdg. Dept. of Arkansas:*

SIR: I have detained the boats here thus far, till I could know what course Shelby took after taking Dardanelle. As soon as I learned he was at Dardanelle, I sent down each side of the river cavalry forces to learn his movements. I started, also, the Second Kansas Cavalry to Clarksville, but before it reached there it seems the commanding officer of the post evacuated the place and marched to Van Buren with his troops, which place they have just reached, though for what reason I am not yet advised. He did not meet the Second Kansas, they going one road and he coming another. I have sent additional forces to reoccupy the place.

I have supposed Shelby's intention was to push around to the railroad, and believing you would head him, and that he would be compelled to make his way back and attempt to recross the Arkansas if not captured by your forces, I should be ready to meet him with a sufficient force. I have thus far been unable to get any reliable information as to his movements after crossing the river at Dardanelle. Scouts just in from the south report Cooper as being on the Big San Bois, with about 6,000 men, marching this way, though I don't give much credence to it.

Maxey marched from the Sabine in the direction of Fort Washita, since which I have heard nothing of his movements. Gano came up to meet him with his force with the view of attacking Fort Smith, but my arriving here frustrated their plans. If the river is clear of obstructions I hope the boats will be sent back immediately. A communication just received from Fort Gibson states that the river is slowly rising there.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May* 23, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri:*

Colonel Blair, of Fort Scott, chased two bands bushwhackers in region of Lamar. Say they are going to unite at Warsaw under

Marmaduke. I give it as it comes. Major Price, just from Platte County, says Captain Woods reports arms of a company stolen by bushwhackers Saturday night from Camden Point, and hears of eight companies bushwhackers organized in that neighborhood. Captain Woods is apprehensive of attack on him at Weston. Other matters look belligerent.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General C. B. Fisk.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 23, 1864—5 p. m.

General J. W. DAVIDSON,
Saint Louis:

Mount the Second Iowa and send it to the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 23, 1864.

Capt. J. M. RITCHEY,
Commanding Post, Newtonia:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication, of date May 20, 1864, the general commanding directs me to say that there has been no intention at these headquarters to abandon the post of Newtonia. Troops will be kept there as long as necessary, which, with the present condition of affairs, will be a continual occupancy of the post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, May 23, 1864.

Since we have had the trouble at Hermann there have been not less than 50 crossed the Missouri at different times going north. Some encamped below Portland on the north side of the river. There is an island just below Portland where they generally make their crossing, and I understand from the information I have received that they have gone north for the purpose of stirring up the people to guerrilla warfare, and making them believe that Price was coming with 40,000 men this summer to assist them. If 20 cavalry were sent up to this island, or the neighborhood, most of these men could be caught. If they were stationed there in that neighborhood they would catch a great many of them as they come, as they are crossing all the time. The island is called McGirk's Island and is below Portland. They have threatened, from information I have received, that they would attack Hermann.

These men come from Arkansas and undoubtedly belong to Price's army. They are of the same gang that the militia had a fight with

at Harrison, Crawford County. I understand they have got a regular mail from the South passing through Cuba, on the Southwest Branch, about 3 miles above. That is the information I got. If there were some men scouring the woods they could catch many of them. I suppose they have gone all over the country. There were 9 came into Hermann at the time Captain Manwaring was killed. He was provost-marshal of enrollment of the second district. I got a rebel mail and it has been sent to General Rosecrans. I got about 100 letters. That was in the fight I had with these men. I sent the letters down last week. Infantry can't do anything with these rebels; it must be cavalry. If 20 cavalry were sent up they could get the militia to assist them. On the person of one man, who was wounded, a paper was found showing he was from Price's army.

Statement of Charles D. Eitzen, an intelligent and entirely reliable citizen of Hermann.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Have you any orders concerning the troubles in this vicinity? Have no communication from you since Friday. Some strange things are being developed concerning complicity of the Paw Paws in the recent murders. They need vigorous and prompt attention. There is great excitement in the neighborhood where the murders were committed. Three hundred Union men have pledged themselves to kill 100 Paw Paws for Major Wilson. The work is commencing in earnest.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *May 23, 1864.*

General MCKEAN:

Troops have returned from the chase of the party which attacked Lamar. They had too much the start. It seems the party was under the immediate command of a Captain Conan. There is also a party through there under a man named Greer. A trail of 25 men was found, who had represented themselves as Quantrill's men going to join their chief. Large numbers have been passing north, many of them 60 miles east of here, and they all tell the story to their friends that they are going to concentrate near Warsaw to-night, the 23d, where Marmaduke is to be in person, and where they expect to get together a force of about 3,000, make a big raid, and take the stores at Sedalia. I give you the information for what it is worth, so that if you think best you can notify by telegraph the authorities having charge of Warsaw and Sedalia and that region of country.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 23, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
Commanding Fort Lyon:

MAJOR: I have the honor to furnish you with the following copy of a telegram received at these headquarters to-day:

COTTONWOOD, *May* 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER:

Is there any of your command out after the Cheyennes? Reports here are that a whole company are engaged fighting 180 miles south of this post; nearly all killed.

GEO. M. O'BRIEN,
Major Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Post.

The colonel commanding directs that if you have not heard anything from Lieutenant Eayre's command you will send out a party, say, of about 30 men, to ascertain his whereabouts. Report at once what you know of Lieutenant Eayre's command and such action as may be taken.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 23, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN,
Cottonwood Springs:

Yes; Lieutenant Eayre, 100 men, two mountain howitzers, one breech-loading carbine. Last report was on head Smoky Hill. Will order scout immediately from Lyon. Can you send scout and report?

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that your dispatch of 18th instant reached me yesterday. I am glad to learn that you have given such instructions to Brigadier-General Sully as will insure the column from this district, ordered to join him on the Missouri, against any failure to meet with necessary supplies. I am glad to be able to state that notwithstanding the detention in the transfer of Hatch's battalion from Pembina to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve the troops there and at the small posts on this side, by reason of the extremely low stage of water in the Red River, the battalion arrived at the last-named post so as to enable the companies of the Eighth Regiment to march on 17th, so that the whole force will doubtless concentrate at Fort Ridgely in time for the departure of the column on 1st proximo, as agreed upon between General Sully and myself.

I propose to go up in person to that post in time to superintend the movement and satisfy myself of the efficient state of the command, and I shall therefore be absent eight or ten days, unless other

important business shall present itself to interfere with my purpose. So soon as the expedition is fairly under way I shall forward the arrangements for the James River post, and to dispatch the detachment to the Cheyenne River with as much rapidity as possible. In regard to the Indians who have proposed to submit to the Government on the terms proposed them as heretofore communicated to you, I beg leave to state that no promise or intimation has been given them, on the part of the military authorities of this district or the special agents, that they would receive any remuneration from the Government, except that I authorized Major Brown, as directed by you, to state to them that if requisite you would instruct me to furnish them with seed-corn.

I shall permit no interference on the part of any not directly connected with the military with these Indians. A portion of them, to the number of some 20 lodges, are now encamped near the scout's camp at Skunk Lake, as I have not deemed it safe or just to them to insist upon their removal to Devil's Lake, where they would doubtless encounter the hostility of the great body who are in favor of continuing the war, before the movement of the troops in that quarter will afford them the necessary protection. The whole number of the friendly disposed Sissetons, together with a part of the Cutheads in the same category, is not far from 200 lodges, but a large proportion of them are deterred from joining those who have already submitted by the threats of the hostile Sissetons and the Yanktonais. A decided success on the part of Brigadier-General Sully will much strengthen the ranks of the peace party, and proportionately weaken those who are now clamorous for war.

A just and conciliatory policy on the part of the military authorities can be made, with little or no expense to the Government, to eliminate the really guilty element from among these upper bands, so as to save those who have not participated willingly in the war against the Government from the destruction which now menaces them. But this can only be effected by disregarding entirely the system of treaty making which has heretofore obtained, and placing the Indians at some suitable spot at a remote distance from the frontier, under the direct guard and protection of the military, with the understanding that they must subsist themselves by their own exertions. A small sum to be expended for seeds would be all that would be requisite to insure them against actual want. The region along the upper Cheyenne River and Devil's Lake will not be required for the purpose of white settlements for half a century to come, and the land is good and well adapted for the residence of Indians.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., May 24, 1864. (Received 5 p. m., 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

I left Indianapolis with the intention of proceeding direct to the headquarters of Major-General Steele, but on the way down received information which induced me to proceed as rapidly as possible to the mouth of the Red River, touching on the points of this river

occupied by our troops for the purpose of gaining information and ascertaining the number and condition of the troops that could be made available. General Steele was instructed to report his condition and prospects, to hold the line of the Arkansas, to concentrate his forces as much as possible, and to abandon all points that are not of vital importance. General Washburn was charged with the duty of keeping open General Steele's communications by the way of White River and the railroad from Devall's Bluff to Little Rock. Instructions were also given to hold all the troops on the river that could be spared in readiness for immediate movement. On my arrival at the mouth of Red River I found General Banks' communications by that river still interrupted, and arrangements were at once made to collect a force sufficient to re-establish them. The success of the dam at Alexandria in releasing the gun-boats rendered this unnecessary, and the troops ordered from points above and below were sent or ordered back.

General Banks marched from Alexandria on the 14th and reached Simsport on the 17th, encountering and driving the enemy (about 15,000 strong) on his way down. After a conference with General Banks and arranging the disposition to be made of his troops, the detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps were relieved and ordered to report to me, and I designed leaving for the mouth of White River, but learning that the crossing of the Atchafalaya was attended with greater difficulties than had been anticipated, and that the enemy in considerable force was threatening the rear of the army, I returned to Simsport and remained there until the crossing of the army was successfully accomplished. The Nineteenth Army Corps has been established at Morganza, for the purpose of covering the approaches from the direction of Red River and Opelousas, and as the most suitable for assembling the troops designated for service west of the Mississippi. The command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith has been sent to Vicksburg, for the purpose of being employed in Arkansas (which I still consider the point of greatest danger) if necessary.

The troops of the Red River expedition from the Department of the Gulf, although in better state than I had supposed, are not in a condition to take the field, and it will require thirty days to reorganize, equip, and refit them. I am not yet advised of the condition of Major-General Steele's troops, but it will take some time to replace the losses of material. Those of General Smith are in good condition, except as to supplies. It will take ten days to equip them, but they may be used at once, if necessary. The failure of the Red River expedition was fixed when that army returned to Grand Ecore. Whether it could have been successfully prosecuted after the battle of April 9 is questionable. In my judgment it could not have been, and the return of the army from Alexandria after the safety of the gun-boats had been secured was necessary. No new expedition by the line of the Red River should be undertaken. Its navigation has always been treacherous and unreliable, and even when good the character of its banks is such that gun-boats can be but of little service in keeping it open. It would require a force equal to the operating army to keep open its communications.

Any combinations having this river as one of its elements will, in six cases out of ten, result in disaster. The Washita is a better route, but liable to many of the same objections. Shreveport can be reached by land from several points on the Mississippi, by a shorter

line than that by which the army marched from Alexandria, and an army operating by this line will possess the great advantages of having its actual base on the Mississippi and its flanks mainly secured by the Red and Washita Rivers, and that of covering by its movements the line of the Arkansas and the frontiers of Missouri. My opinion with regard to these rivers was formed ten years ago, and was the result of an official examination, made with reference to military operations on an infinitely smaller scale than those now contemplated. The character of the rivers has not changed since then, and the reasons why they should not be relied on now are materially the same, but of magnified importance. On my way down the river I directed a quick examination of two of the lines last mentioned to be made, and on my arrival at Vicksburg to-night I expect to learn the present condition of the roads. These routes will [require] no greater force or longer time for preparation than those by the Red River or Washita, and the results will, in my judgment, be infinitely more certain than by either of those rivers.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., May* 24, 1864.

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3. The First Battalion, Eighth U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), Maj. J. J. Comstock commanding, having been reported at these headquarters on its arrival from Texas, will proceed at once, without disembarking, to Camp Parapet, and on its arrival be disembarked and reported to the commanding officer of that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The detachment of the Ninety-seventh U. S. Infantry (colored), Lieut. S. M. Halsted commanding, now on board of the U. S. transport Clinton, will proceed with the First Battalion, Eighth U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), to Camp Parapet, and on its arrival be disembarked and reported to the commanding officer of that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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6. The Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers will form part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. All details from this regiment will be at once relieved and returned to it for duty. The regiment will immediately be prepared for field service, and, so soon as it is ready for the field, will proceed, without delay, to Morganza, and be reported to Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, for assignment as above. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

8. Landram's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and the troops which went to the front under command of Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, under command of General Warren, who will, upon his arrival, assume command of the post and district of Baton Rouge, relieving Brig. Gen. Henry W. Birge. * * *

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11. The Eleventh Indiana Volunteers will proceed, without delay, to Thibodeaux, and be reported for duty to Brig. Gen. John McNeil, commanding District of La Fourche. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BIRGE,
Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: A division of the Thirteenth Army Corps has been ordered from the front to proceed to Baton Rouge, under the command of Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren. Upon its arrival the First Indiana Heavy Artillery and Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry will proceed in accordance with paragraph X, Special Orders, No. 134, current series, from these headquarters, already forwarded. You will remain a sufficient time in Baton Rouge to give all the necessary information relating to the district to Brigadier-General Warren, and then proceed without delay to the front, and on your arrival will report to Brigadier-General Emory for duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT THIRTEENTH CORPS,
Morganza, La., May 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will give instant orders for the embarkment of the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, of your division, on board the steamer Colonel Cowles. You will also give instructions to the commanding officer of the regiment to report for further orders to Major-General Banks as soon as he arrives at New Orleans.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

GEO. W. STEIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Port Hudson:

You may send General Warren, with Landram's division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to Baton Rouge on the two boats concerning which you have telegraphed. As soon as these troops are discharged at Baton Rouge, the boats to come back here. By next boats send more of Thirteenth Army Corps to Carrollton, General Lawler in command.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 22d instant, making inquiries in relation to transmission of reports, disposition of colored troops, and probable increase of strength by re-enforcements, I have the honor to inform you that no reports will be made to General Canby direct, but they will be sent, as usual, to these headquarters. In regard to re-enforcements, you may expect a force that will be equivalent to twelve regiments. Detailed instructions will be given you as soon as possible, and orders will be issued in relation to the disposition of colored troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 24, 1864.

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6. Paragraph 16 of Special Orders, No. 116, the order of yesterday, directing General Benton to send one division of the Thirteenth Army Corps to New Orleans, is for the present suspended.

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By command of Brigadier-General Emory:
FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Quitman, May 24, 1864—5 p. m.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding Third Arkansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: I have waited until this hour for you to come up. Your delay is most unaccountable. Should you reach this place to-night, you must come on with as little delay as possible to Springfield; at all events, go to Springfield as soon as possible after this reaches you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Captain Loring was in command at the remount camp when the mules were sent to the prairie. He says he had no more men to spare for guard.

E. M. BEARDSLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May* 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARR:

Colonel Trumbull, of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, is senior officer at this post. Captain Howland is in command of the Third U. S. Cavalry. The scout went to Des Arc in charge of a major of the Ninth Iowa. When within a few miles of Des Arc they lost the trail in the night, the rebels scattering in all directions, each taking different roads and each taking a portion of the stock. They brought back 4 prisoners and about 40 head of stock. The mules are continually being picked up. Captain Loring will make a full report. I have already turned over the command of the post to Colonel Trumbull, of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry. He will furnish the guard at the remount camp.

E. M. BEARDSLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel 126th Illinois Infy. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 24, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Devall's Bluff:

Continue to carry on the business of the post according to existing orders. Furnish train guards and fatigue details as may be necessary for the interest of the service. Your post should furnish the guard for the regular train which leaves there in the morning and returns in the afternoon. Boats and cars should be loaded and unloaded as rapidly as possible. Continue the work on the defenses; cut away all the trees within artillery range. Scour the country for guerrillas and bushwhackers and to recover lost stock. Inform Colonel Beardsley that I am much obliged to him for his attention to duty and for keeping me so well informed of events while he was in command.

How many men and horses have you?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Quitman, May 24, 1864—8 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER DETACH. THIRD ARKANSAS CAV.,
In the vicinity of Springfield:

SIR: Take all your command to Springfield by 4 o'clock this afternoon if possible; occupy the place and allow no persons to pass outside of your lines. As you will soon be joined by more of your forces, you must instruct your pickets to be careful that they do not fire upon their friends. Meanwhile, exert yourself to procure intelligence of and keep watch of the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 75. } *Saint Louis, Mo., May 24, 1864.*

All hay received in this city and not used for private purposes is required for the Government service. The shipment of hay from this city on private account is therefore prohibited until further orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, May 24, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

Send one company to take station at Franklin and one at Hermann. Select well-disciplined companies. Let them take each one wagon to convey forage, rations, and cooking utensils necessary for march, and send the rest of the company and garrison equipage by rail. Send to-morrow, if practicable, and let them report their arrival to me by telegraph. Instruct officers commanding the companies to hunt guerrillas on the way.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 24, 1864.
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Independence, Mo.:

Citizen reports rebels from Price's army crossing at McGirk's Island, below Portland, and that they have a mail passing through just above Cuba, on the Southwest Branch. The general commanding thinks a scouting party had best be sent in that direction.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 24, 1864.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Independence, Mo.:

Reports just in from Henry County have it that last night 100 or 150 rebels staid at Honey Creek; large force passed day before to the west; don't know as to truth.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel.

WARRENSBURG, *May* 24, 1864.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Independence:

One hundred rebels crossed road between this and Holden last night, going north; cut and destroyed 300 feet of wire. This is

probably a force which crossed Osage two days since. Reports from Lieutenant Goodbrake, at Clinton, this afternoon that a party, 70 to 80, crossed yesterday at Monegan Springs, and are moving north, making for Rose Hill; these, with squad that killed Judge King 2 miles southwest from here, are all bands heard from certain. Colonel McFerran is west from here.

T. A. SWITZLER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *May* 24, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding, Warrensburg, Mo.:

The general commanding has information of several small bands of rebels making their way north, and that they are probably at this time on the Osage. Keep a lookout for them.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *May* 24, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding, Warrensburg, Mo.:

You will cause the country east of the Snibar Creek to be thoroughly scouted by detachments of 10 to 15 men each (half on foot), the different detachments to be in vicinity of the Snibar on Friday, 27th instant. A number of like detachments from Second Colorado, mounted [and] on foot, will scout the country in vicinity and west of Snibar. Each man will wear fastened around his hat or cap a strip of red cloth until Monday, 30th instant, when it will be replaced by white, to be worn during the week ending June 5.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *May* 24, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Move one company of command from Warrensburg to Kingsville.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 24, 1864.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Independence, Mo.:

Only Captain Thurber's battery and a very few mounted men here. Ordered Captain Wyckoff's company to Kingsville to-night. Colonel McFerran out west on scout. I send messenger to Major Mullins to-night to furnish the scout for the Snibar.

T. DOYLE,
Adjutant, &c.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *May* 24, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Commanding, Jefferson City, Mo.:

It is reported that rebels from Price's army are crossing the river at McGirk's Island, below Portland, and that a rebel mail passes that way via Cuba, on Southwest Branch. Send scouting party, with instructions to waylay the route.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *May* 24, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Harrison dispatches that it is impossible for him to keep up the wires from Fayetteville to Cross Hollow. I shall station two companies at Cross Hollow. Major Burch says that Colonel Adair is again on Spavinaw with 200 men, and that Marmaduke is reported to be on White Stone Prairie with 1,500 men. The report in regard to Marmaduke is not reliable, in my opinion. There is a force of about 400 rebels on White River, below Buffalo City.

I expect that Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, Second Arkansas, attacked the force on White River yesterday or day before. Major Burch will attack and drive off Adair's force in a few days. The force that attacked Lamar represented to the citizens that they were a part of Marmaduke's command. I have withdrawn my forces in Arkansas to Forsyth, Berryville, and Cassville, where there is grazing for horses, and where I have them better in hand.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The arms of Captain Bywaters' Paw Paw company at Camden Point were stolen after being deposited in a building for shipment; about forty stand taken. There are various surmises in the matter. Captain Woods is in the city, asking to be relieved, and probably will resign. Several delegates from Weston and other places in Clay and Platte Counties represent serious troubles about to ensue. When are you coming?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 24, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I leave here this p. m., via Hannibal, for Saint Joseph. Have waited General Rosecrans' return, that I might get a definite answer as to troops. Have sent you several telegrams since Friday last.

The people in Platte County must not be hasty in their action; an indiscriminate slaughter of the Paw Paws would not help matters any. Hold everything level until I reach you. I may remain one day at Macon. I have endeavored to learn whether or not Lieutenant Clarke was on his road to Saint Louis. He had better not come if he is not already on his way.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 24, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General FISK, *Hannibal, Mo.:*

Your telegram of this a. m., from Saint Louis, received; the first since Friday last. Another man missing to-day. Delegation from Platte County in town to-day. I learn they have prevailed upon Colonel Williams to call Captain Johnston's company of Paw Paws into service at Weston and that arms are to be given them. I shall protest against the movement and ask Colonel Williams to await your return. Lieutenant Clarke is here; we deemed it inadvisable for him to go. The sooner you return the better. Business of the office O K. Captains Kemper and Younger failed to co-operate fully with Captain Fitzgerald, so his efforts have availed nothing. Nothing conclusive as to who committed the murders.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CO. K, NINTH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Liberty, Mo., May 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. Dist. of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

I have had in the last day or two various reports of bushwhackers in this and Platte County. I have sent out several scouts, but have not succeeded in finding one of them yet. There is no doubt but there are some in the country. I shall adopt a different course in future. I shall leave Liberty myself to-night with 15 men; shall go on foot, station my men at points where I have learned they frequent, and try their own game on them. I shall in addition to that send out 2 men as spies, who will know in what point of woods I will be at all times.

Let them recruit if possible, and bring their recruits to me, or fall in with some of those fellows who are out there, and bring them in, or find out where these fellows may stay any night, whilst I am in the country, which will enable me to surround the house, barn, or camp. It will be my object to see my spies every night, and find out what they have learned during the day, and not to let any man, woman, or child know that I am in the country. You may rest assured that all in my power will be done, and done speedily, to rid this country of all such men. Whilst it may be with some difficulty yet I know that I can accomplish the work. When I return I will notify you of my success.

I have the honor be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. KEMPER,
Captain Co. K, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

LAWRENCE, *May* 24, 1864.

General CURTIS:

The bearers, Messrs. Spicer, Stotler, and Heritage, visit you as a delegation from Emporia, Lyon County, for the purpose of procuring the cantonment in that vicinity of a sufficient number of troops to act as pickets, patrols, &c., to guard against the approach of guerrillas from the southwest. From what I know of the condition of that section and the exposed position of its people, I very cheerfully and earnestly second their request. A very large proportion of the people whose homes are there are now in the service; so many, indeed, that not enough are left to till the land and produce the subsistence that is actually required of that region. To require them to perform the necessary military duty to insure them against surprise would be very hard, still further reducing the industrial energy of the country.

That section constitutes a very wide gap, extending from Fort Riley to the posts on the Verdigris, and affords ingress to one of the richest and hitherto undisturbed regions of the State, and is comparatively well supplied with stock and such booty as would be peculiarly attractive to roving bands of guerrillas. The gentlemen bearing this application are personally well and favorably known to me, and their statements will be entitled to your consideration. If it would be possible in the disposition of the troops of your department to grant their request, you would afford relief from serious apprehension to a community which has furnished more material for the army, in proportion to its strength, than any settlement in the United States.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

EDMUND G. ROSS.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith translation of letters* I have received from Gabriel Renville, dated at Two Lakes, not far from the Head of the Coteau, 14th and 15th instant. They contain information of a somewhat conflicting character, but from the tenor of his last-mentioned dispatch I am led to believe that there is some serious breach among the bands referred to, and the statement that they have been invited to remove to British territory may be correct, especially as the Tetons are reported to have communicated with the Sissetons, while the Yanktonais are not mentioned. I have heretofore advised you of the fact that the refugee Medawakantons had determined to keep near the British boundary, so as to take refuge across the line in case of pursuit by our troops, and it may be that other bands, including some of the Yanktonais, are disposed to pursue the same course.

If there is truth in the statements of the Indians as given to Renville, it will make it the more necessary that the force destined for Devil's Lake shall be strong and well provided with supplies, for any evidence of weakness in that quarter would be a strong temptation to the numerous warriors within striking distance to attack

* Not found.

with overwhelming numbers. If General Sully fails to reach the point indicated by you for a post on the Missouri River with steamers so as to furnish what is wanted for the construction and supply of the fort at Devil's Lake, I cannot see how the post can be built, as it is not believed by Captain Carling or myself that the transportation can be furnished here for the large amount of stores which will be needed, if ordered by this route. I am decidedly of the opinion that the half-breeds of Red River on both sides of the line should be prohibited from hunting buffalo within our territory and trading with the Indians within it, under penalty of having their horses, carts, and other property seized and confiscated.

It is becoming more and more evident that it is for the interest of these people to discourage any termination of hostilities on the part of the Indians, and they therefore are as truly inimical to our Government as the Indians themselves, if not more so; and with your sanction I propose to do what is in the power of the military authorities of this district to embarrass and prevent, so far as practicable, all communication between them. It will be but just, should the course suggested be pursued, that I should give in advance full notice of the intentions of the Government with regard to these half-breeds. They now make two hunting excursions into our territory annually, in large numbers, and destroy immense herds of buffalo, the meat and tallow of which are transformed into pemmican, to furnish food for the inland posts of the Hudson Bay Company. I am convinced, if a summary step is put to these illegal intrusions upon our soil by men who are for the most part subjects of a foreign power, that it will be a comparatively easy task to bring the upper bands of Sioux to terms. I shall of course await your orders before taking any steps in the matter. I am happy to be able to state that one of the savages engaged in the late petty raid of which I informed you has been overtaken and killed by a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, and that the others were being pursued with zeal and vigor, and I am in hopes they will share the fate of their comrade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MAY 24, 1864.—For Pope to Secretary of War, in reference to hostile Indians harbored in British territory, see Series III.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., May 25,* 1864.

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3. Lieut. Col. J. Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, will without delay report for temporary duty to Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi.

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17. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts will, upon his arrival in this city, report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 25, 1864.

His Excellency J. T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR: For his distinguished services, rendered during the recent campaign in this department, I take great pleasure in recommending to you Lieut. Col. Joseph Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. I have issued to this officer a letter of appointment as colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. F. A. Boardman. This appointment will remain in force until your pleasure can be known in the case.

With the earnest hope that you may think proper to confirm this promotion, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., May 25, 1864.

Until further orders headquarters Detachment Thirteenth Army Corps will be at Baton Rouge, La., the brigadier-general having been ordered there with a part of the command. Brigadier-General Lawler, being the senior officer at this place, will assume command of the troops remaining here, and will make frequent and full reports to these headquarters at Baton Rouge.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

GEO. W. STEIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. When Colonel Landram's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps moves, which will not be until further orders are given from these headquarters, it will go to Baton Rouge, to which place the baggage and land transportation will be sent. One regiment will accompany the baggage, &c., to attend to its debarkation and guard it.

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By command of Brigadier-General Emory.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *May 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I went yesterday to Brashear for the purpose of giving personal attention to the defenses of the railroad. I have re-enforced

the guards and directed such a system of patrols of every practicable approach as will enable us to rally sufficient force for its protection at the point attacked, if the attempt shall be made by any moderate force. While at Brashear, Mrs. Porter, who I believe is known at headquarters, arrived on the A. G. Brown. She reports one large company at Patterson, four ditto at La Ponches plantation, 7 miles beyond Patterson, two companies between Brashear and Patterson, also Vincent's scouts at Pattersonville. Bush at Franklin with his regiment. A regiment on the march from Opelousas and expected at Franklin last night, and that their intention was to take the Bay, when they should be in sufficient force.

I shall try to keep posted in their numbers and movements, but am at a great loss for reliable scouts and spies. Can you send me some from New Orleans? My greatest need is cavalry. The regiment and battalion promised should be forwarded without delay. I could have bagged everything this side of Franklin by a dash last night, if I had been provided with a dashing regiment of cavalry. Captain Washburne, from whom I have received cordial co-operation, will send a boat into Lake Palourde each day.

I would respectfully state, as matter of opinion, that with an additional naval force in the bay, and as a heavier armament of the works at Brashear and Berwick, these points may be held against any force the enemy is likely to bring against them. The demonstrations against Brashear may be, and probably are, intended as a feint, and Napoleonville and La Fourche Crossing be the objective point. In this view of the matter I would ask for another battery and an additional regiment of infantry, the latter to be divided between these places.

A section of 12-pounder mountain howitzers would be very serviceable to my scouting parties. They are simple, easily handled, and can be taken wherever cavalry can go. I have found them a most useful and effective arm in this kind of service. I inclose you circular taken on a prisoner brought into Brashear.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of La Fourche.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,
In the Field, May 18, 1864.

To the People of Saint Landry, Calcasieu, Vermillion, La Fayette, Saint Martin, and Saint Mary's:

Having rid the country of the enemy, the major-general commanding is determined likewise to clear it of jayhawkers and deserters, and that too with very little delay or hesitation. Therefore, persons who owe military service to the Confederate States, and are not now in the army, are hereby ordered and directed to come forward and join the Louisiana infantry regiments on duty in the State, on or before the 1st day of June, 1864; otherwise they will be considered and treated as jayhawkers and shot down on sight.

By order of Maj. Gen. R. Taylor:

LOUIS BUSH,
Colonel Fourth Louisiana Cavalry.

NEW ORLEANS, *May* 25, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Gulf:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the best estimate of the cavalry forces in the Department of the Gulf which can be made up from the data now in this office.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

W. BABCOCK,

Lieut. Col. Seventy-fifth N. Y. Vols., Acting Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

Regiments.	No. of companies.	Estimated aggregate strength.[a]	Condition.	Stations.	Remarks.
CAVALRY BRIGADED.					
First Brigade:					
14th New York Cavalry.	6	.....	.....	In the field.....	
16th Indiana Mounted Infantry.	10	.....	.....	....do	
2d Louisiana Mounted Infantry.	10	.....	.....	....do	
6th Missouri Cavalry.	6	*b*2,136	.....	....do	Howitzer battery included in this regiment.
12th Illinois Cavalry...	12	*b*1,200	Well armed. ...	Eight companies in field and four companies at Greenville, La.	
Second Brigade:					
118th Illinois Mounted Infantry.	10	468	.....	Port Hudson....	
3d Illinois Cavalry...	5	365	.....	....do	
Third Brigade:					
1st Louisiana Cavalry	8	500	.....	In the field	
87th Illinois Mounted Infantry.	10	400	.....	....do	
2d Maine Cavalry....	12	*b*1,200	A new regiment, well appointed.	Nine companies at Greenville and three companies in field.	
Fourth Brigade:					
3d Massachusetts Cavalry.	12	....	.....	In the field.....	
6th Massachusetts Cavalry.	10	.....	.....	....do	
2d New Hampshire Cavalry.	10	.....	.....	....do	
2d Illinois Cavalry...	12	*b*2,946	.....	....do	One battalion of this regiment, mounted and armed, is at Memphis awaiting shipment here. One battalion, dismounted and unarmed, is at Baton Rouge.
3d Maryland Cavalry	10	645	.....	....do	One company is on duty at Thibodeaux and one company on pioneer duty.
Fifth Brigade:					
2d New York Veteran Cavalry.	12	1,200	A veteran regiment, nearly all mounted.	....do	One company at Brashear and 250 men, one company and recruits, at Greenville.
18th New York Cavalry	12	1,000	Two companies lately captured in the field.	....do	Two companies at Pass Cavallo; three companies, dismounted, at Greenville.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry.	9	500	....	....do	Only two battalions in this department.
Total		12,560			

a Taken from latest report at hand.

b These figures will be slightly reduced by excess of losses in late campaign over gain in recruits, but not very greatly.

Regiments.	No. of companies.	Estimated aggregate strength.	Condition.	Stations.	Remarks.
CAVALRY NOT BRIGADED.					
1st Texas Cavalry.....	9	621	Armed and have but few horses.	Brownsville.....	
2d Texas Cavalry.....	5	413	....do	....do	
Vidal's Partisan Rangers..	1	77	... do	....do	
4th Wisconsin Cavalry....	10	900	About half armed and mounted.	Baton Rouge...	
11th New York (Scott's 900).	12	1,100	Well fitted out, needing some horses.	In Defenses of New Orleans.	
2d Louisiana Cavalry....	7	500	Unarmed and dismounted, except one company.	Baton Rouge...	Serving as infantry; one company at Whitehall.
Company C, 4th Indiana Cavalry.	1	60	.....	In field.....	General McClernand's headquarters.
Company I, 15th Illinois Cavalry.	1	70	Unarmed and dismounted.	Cavalry depot, New Orleans.	
Company C, 1st Indiana Cavalry.	1	50	.....	Kennerville, La.	
Company F, 15th Illinois Cavalry.	1	70	.....	Bonnet Carre...	
Total		3,861			
Grand total.....		16,421			

The above figures show a somewhat larger force than the reports of the cavalry in the field, but the recruits in this city for distribution to their regiments, not shown in above estimate, will make the general result very nearly correct.

Respectfully submitted.

W. BABCOCK,
Lieut. Col. 75th N. Y. Vols., Actg. Aide-de-Camp, in Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 25, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General STEELE, *Little Rock, Ark.:*

A body of Indians have left Kansas for the Indian Territory, under a military escort. Please send an escort to meet them on the Kansas border.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAIRO, ILL., *May* 25, 1864.
(Received 4.45 a. m., 26th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

General Steele reports, in communication dated Little Rock, 21st, addressed to General Rosecrans, that rebel General Shelby has crossed Arkansas and is moving north, with force variously estimated from 2,500 to 5,000 men, and four 10-pounder Parrotts. Supposed intention to make raid on railroad between Little Rock and Devall's Bluff. Perhaps intend going to Missouri. His force is well mounted.

W. J. MASON.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have to request that Capt. J. C. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, now serving on the staff of the Department of the Gulf, may be relieved from that service as soon as possible and ordered to return to his duties at Ship Island. It is understood that there has been a necessity in the affairs of the Department of the Gulf which has required the aid of Captain Palfrey, as well as of all other assistance of officers that could be reached. It is hoped, however, that by the time this letter will have reached you his services can be dispensed with, and it is in this view that I make the request that he may be returned to his proper duties, as being the only officer charged with engineer operations on the permanent defenses now in progress in the Gulf of Mexico. The inclosed order will show you the views of the War Department as made known in a former like case. Captain Palfrey will be instructed from here to obey your orders in all cases of emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Comdg. Detach. Second Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you have the 35 mounted men which Colonel Stuart reports that he can furnish cross the river at once, join what mounted men there are of the Second Missouri Cavalry (Merrill's Horse), and march to-night at 1 o'clock for the Cadron Ferry, where there is a force of 50 men stationed. The commanding officer will report at these headquarters this evening at 5 o'clock. The general further directs that you have the Tenth Illinois Cavalry all crossed to the north side of the Arkansas River to-morrow, the commanding officer to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Moyers, commanding. The Tenth Illinois will go into camp in or near the quarters formerly occupied by the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MOYERS,
Commanding Post of Huntersville:

COLONEL: There will be a mounted force started to-night at 1 o'clock for the Cadron. The mounted men of the Second Missouri (Merrill's Horse), of your command, have been ordered as a part of the force. There is a Captain Williams in camp somewhere near

you that the general wishes notified to be ready to go with the party to-night. Captain Williams commands an independent company of rangers. Colonel Ohr will probably know something of him. In case the Second Missouri are not notified that they are to go to the Cadron please have them get ready. The Tenth Illinois Cavalry are ordered to cross the river and report to you. They are to go into camp in or near the quarters formerly occupied by the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry. Be sure and have Captain Williams ready, also the Merrill Horse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., May 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

DEAR SIR: I have sent a sufficient force to Clarksville under Cloud to head Shelby if he is driven back. My last information is that he went toward Batesville. I have nothing new from the south except rumors of Maxey or Cooper coming this way, for which I am prepared. The river is now rising quite rapidly. I want all the boats to be sent back as soon as possible; all should be sent that can be spared, as it may be the last rise. I will endeavor to protect the boats this side of Dardanelle.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding District of East Arkansas, Helena, Ark.:

SIR: The major-general commanding requests that you will reduce the force now stationed at the mouth of White River to 50 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MELVILLE,
First Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 25, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Comdg. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, the transports sent to this station not being sufficient to accommodate my whole command, I have placed the fleet of steamers under command of Col. William D. Wood, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, with all the sick and dismounted men of my command, together with all quartermaster and commissary stores, to leave to-night at 7 o'clock.

I will move at same time by land on east side of White River, with 800 men, mounted, armed, and furnished with three days' rations, and will be at the landing opposite Devall's Bluff in the afternoon of the 28th instant, when I hope to have facilities for crossing.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Regt. Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

PILOT KNOB, *May* 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING:

SIR: Please inform me which will be most agreeable to your wishes, to send two companies numbering 70 each, or for me to divide one large company of 80, placing 40 men at Hermann and 40 at Franklin; or would you prefer me sending two small companies as above mentioned?

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel.

CAMP DETACHMENT SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
Sullivan Station, Mo., May 25, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis District:

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 106, dated headquarters Saint Louis District, Saint Louis, May 24, 1864, I proceeded with my detachment of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry to Bourbon, a station on the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. On arriving there I found that it would be imprudent to stay there on account of the scarcity of water; water for cooking purposes being 1½ miles from the station, and stock water 3 miles. On learning this I moved back to Sullivan Station, where I am now encamped. In my opinion this is a much better place for operations than Bourbon. From the best information I can get, there are some guerrillas in the country. Seven were seen at Biddle's store, a distance of 10 miles north of this point, on Monday night. They plundered Biddle's store and then started south. The squad spoken of in Colonel Krumsick's letter are said to have gone to Howard County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. MOORHOUSE,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Vet. Cav., Comdg. Detach.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the general commanding the department.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned, to know what orders were given to the detachment, upon receipt of the within communication, by General Ewing.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

I gave Captain Moorhouse instructions to keep the country clear of guerrillas, as far as he could, in the western part of my district, and to follow any bands he might find or hear of, without feeling himself restricted by district lines. I see nothing in the within letter calling for further instructions, and I have given none. It will perhaps be recollected that the information of the presence of guerrillas in the southwest part of Franklin County was in a letter of Colonel Krumsick to the adjutant-general of the State of Missouri, dated 18th May, which letter reached my office at noon of the 24th. Captain Moorhouse left here in the evening of the 24th, which was fully six days after Colonel Krumsick reported the presence of the guerrillas. I presume they were beyond his reach when he got there or he would have followed them out of the district.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *May* 25, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding, Kansas City, Mo.:

The commanding general directs that the garrison at Snibar and this place be increased by one squadron to each. Will be at Kansas City by noon to-morrow.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,
Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1864.

I. The colonel commanding orders that the following directions for a complete scout of Little Blue, Big Blue, and Snibar Hills be made on the evening of May 27, 1864. The commanding officers of the several detachments and stations, to whom this circular will be sent, will be required to strictly observe and faithfully carry out its instructions.

II. Punctually at sunset, from the stations of Westport, Hickman Mills, Independence, and Snibar, 15 dismounted men, under the command of a commissioned officer or an intelligent, trusty non-commissioned officer, who knows the district signals, will start out on a night scout with five days' rations. At the same time, from Pleasant Hill 15 dismounted men and 15 mounted men, similarly provided, will also start out at sunset, and from Kansas City Sergeant Coy and his detachment of picked men will also go out on the same duty. They will caution their men to use all precautions against the accidental discharge of guns and pistols; they will minutely and critically inspect arms and ammunition before setting out and see that everything is in a condition for immediate and effective service. A badge of red cloth, flannel, or calico will be worn on their hats. After next Monday a white badge will be worn in the place of the red one.

III. The scouting done according to the above directions will be divided up as follows: The squad from Hickman Mills will scout from the head of Little Blue down toward the Missouri. The squad from Westport will examine the Big Blue and its branches from Little Santa Fé down toward Westport. The squad from Kansas City will scout along the Big Blue from east of Westport to the Missouri River. The detachment from Independence will scout the middle and lower part of Little Blue to the Missouri River. The detachment from Snibar and Pleasant Hill will scout over the Snibar Hills; the Pleasant Hill detachment beginning near Lone Jack and going northward toward Sibley and the Missouri River, and the squad from Snibar from that post west and north toward the Little Blue and the Missouri River; the commanding officers at Pleasant Hill and Snibar (Major Pritchard and Captain Moses), if necessary, arranging between them precisely the part of the Snibar Hills they will mutually examine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *May* 25, 1864—9 a. m.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Do not have less than three companies of your regiment at Warrensburg; two west of there. Hold the balance, except the three companies in Henry and Saint Clair Counties, in western part of La Fayette County and Lexington, all in position to concentrate rapidly, if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 25, 1864.

General SANBORN, *Springfield, Mo.:*

The general commanding desires me to thank you for your full information in regard to movements of enemy in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, and for your exertions in keeping order. The Seventh Kansas Cavalry, about 700 strong, will be sent to you as soon as it gets arms, and it is hoped it will afford you all the required assistance.

O. D. GREENE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 25, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Commanding, Fayetteville, Ark..

We have no trains on the road to Fayetteville, south of Cassville. Colonel Phelps has been ordered to station two companies at Cross Hollow. General Sanborn will be at Cassville to-morrow evening, inspecting the troops. Communicate with him.

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 25, 1864.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Commanding, Mount Vernon, Mo.:

SIR: Your communication of date May 23 is received. The general commanding directs me to inform you that he is fully advised of the force of the enemy in Benton County, Ark., and does not consider that the movement you propose to make into Arkansas, in conjunction with Major Burch, can be of any benefit or advantage to us at this time, and directs that it will not be made. The only force of the enemy in Benton County, Ark., is Brown's command, numbering about 60 men. You will advise Major Burch of these facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Make a thorough investigation of the cause of the recent murders in your district, whether they were committed because of loyalty, position in the army, or from personal animosities. Inform Colonel More and other leaders of the conservative or rebel sympathizing parties whose characters are involved by reason of their friends being engaged in them, that they must endeavor to prevent their recurrence.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HANNIBAL, MO., *May 25, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram of last evening is received. Colonel Williams will not place Captain Johnston's company on duty until I return; I shall be there to-night. We shall have other regular troops, and enough of them, too, to care well for Platte County and all other counties. I shall go to Weston to-morrow, probably. Telegraph me at Macon or Brookfield.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, MO., *May 25, 1864.*

General FISK:

DEAR SIR: In haste, I will try to inform you of the perils that the loyal people are in. In the west and southwest corner of Ray County, Mo., last Friday night a week, Mr. Sutton had his skiff and seine, and went down the Missouri River. At Camden they were halted. The thieves represented that they were movers from Kansas. They went down the river 4 or 5 miles and met a boat. They took passage up the river on the boat. Where they got off I cannot say, but I believe that skiff is at this time 2 miles below Sibley, on the south side of the Missouri River.

Now, my reason for thinking that skiff is there is this: On last Sunday night they made a raid on the Union citizens 8 miles south of this place. I was notified just at daylight Monday morning. I raised 15 men of the loyal class and started for that vicinity, where the robbery was committed.

I struck the river about 10 miles above in the cottonwood timber, and made a drive for the mouth of Fishing River, where it empties into the Missouri River. Just 1 mile above the mouth I found where the thieves had swum the Missouri River. The bushwhackers had stolen 6 horses, but on their way off with these spoils some of their Southern friends notified them that they had 2 horses that belonged to men who had served in Price's army. Those horses were let go, but they kept the other 4 until they aimed to swim the river. My young stallion, when they pushed him off the bluff bank into the river, ran out and tore loose from the party and made his escape. Now, permit me to state to you the true facts in the premises, after a sharp ride of 32 miles on Monday. Every place where those rebels or sympathizers lived, they were all at work, never even raising their heads until I would call to them, asking them whether they had heard of the jayhawking the night before.

Invariably their answer was no, with as much astonishment as if they lived in Saint Paul, Minn. There was not one who would turn out to aid the Union people in recovering their losses. Jacksonites who lived within 300 yards of one Union man, who was robbed the night before, when my little party got there at 2 o'clock the next day and asked him concerning the robbery, he made very strange of the facts. Now [I am] very sorry to say, but [it is] too true to be disputed, the rebels have in this country double protection. They are protected in the daytime by the Federal arm, and protected at night by the jayhawkers. Just look; the Union [men are] here without either. The loyal men are here without arms or ammunition. General, can it be done or not—remove the commander at Richmond, Ray County, Mo.? It is the wish of the Union men that Col. A. J. Barr be empowered to select the company who shall bear arms in defense of our county.

The Union men of this county look to me for immediate relief before they would go to Richmond for help. If we had arms and ammunition, I could take the citizens of this vicinity and beat the militia at Richmond to death. Here is another thing I wish to call your attention to. I stopped a peddler on Monday last. I found he had an order from the provost-marshal at Kansas City for 5 pounds of powder and 10,000 caps. I asked him whom this was for. He told me it was for James Hull, one of Price's soldiers, John Frakes, and Thomas Dillen, both aides to Price in 1861; and many other things I could tell you if I had the time, but as the mail is waiting I must close. Please let me hear from you at the earliest period.

General, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ABRAHAM ALLEN.

SAVANNAH, MO., *May* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

GENERAL: It is with no ordinary feelings that I now address you. Ominous indeed are the tokens in Andrew. The murdering of our brothers in Buchanan and Platte, the presence in our county of a

large number of armed sympathizers, their threats, their secret meetings, are unmistakable exponents of the storm about to break in thunder peals upon us. Never since the gathering of rebels under Saunders and Patton have Union men felt so insecure in their lives, property, and peace. The reported appointments of field officers for the Andrew County militia has produced a feeling here which cannot be suppressed by sympathizing or copperhead officers. Men who invaded Kansas to outrage the virgin Territory, who aided, countenanced, and encouraged the murder of Father Holland, who swore that "Fremont's proclamation had knocked all their Unionism out," cannot command the loyal militia of Andrew.

I know whereof I speak. Forbearance ultimately ceases to be a virtue, and let me appeal to you to prevent the inauguration of a reign of terror in our county. We are ready to serve our country in any capacity. We organized ten companies at the last call, and are willing to report at any time or place for duty under loyal officers. We are ready to make any sacrifice for the weal of our bleeding country, but we cannot, we must not, serve with those who harbored Jo. Hart, under those who have tried to murder us. These I think are the feelings of 600 [men in] Andrew County. For myself, I am willing to do any service for the Government established by our revolutionary ancestors that she may require at my hands.

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

W. P. HOBSON.

PAOLA, KANS., *May* 25, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Two sections Ninth Wisconsin Battery, under the captain, arrived at Council Grove on the 20th instant. His report will be forwarded by next mail.

THOS. J. McKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

PAOLA, KANS., *May* 25, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,

Commanding Department, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I request more explicit instructions in regard to sending the Indians south from Humboldt. I know nothing in regard to these Indians except what is contained in two short telegrams from you of the 13th instant. The points upon which it would be convenient for me to be informed are, first, to what point are we to furnish escort from this district; second, what means of transportation have they, and what are we to furnish; third, what is required in regard to subsistence.

THOS. J. McKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PAOLA, KANS., *May* 25, 1864.

Major CHARLOT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Information came by last night's mail that a detachment of Colorado troops under Lieutenant Eayre were attacked by 400 Cheyenne

Indians on the 16th instant, near Smoky Hill. The Indians were driven from the field after several hours' fighting. The Indians lost 28 killed, the detachment 4 killed and 3 wounded. The lieutenant arrived at Fort Larned with his detachment on the 19th. Official letters from Fort Larned will be forwarded by to-morrow's mail.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., May 25, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Comdg. 1st Brig., Dist. of South Kans., Fort Scott, Kans.:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding the district, I inclose herewith copies of several communications from the major-general commanding the department, in reference to an escort for refugee Indians now at Humboldt. You will perceive that it is expected that the necessary escort will be furnished from the troops on our southern border as far as Fort Gibson, unless relieved before reaching that post by troops sent from there. General Curtis desires that the Indians be indulged, if practicable, in the matter of sending a "gun on wheels." If possible a howitzer will be sent with the escort. All the information upon the subject that has reached these headquarters is contained in the telegrams alluded to. You will make arrangements for carrying out the intention of General Curtis in the matter by sending a proper escort from your brigade, under command of a good officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb had best not be detached at present, as it might interfere with the progress of the defenses at Humboldt. You will perceive that transportation and subsistence for themselves is all that the escort will be obliged to take.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., May 25, 1864.

Capt. J. W. PARMETAR,
Twelfth Kansas Infantry, Comdg. Post, Fort Larned, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communications in regard to the troubles with the Indians in your vicinity. The general commanding the district directs me to say that a company of cavalry has been sent from Fort Riley to re-enforce your command, which will probably arrive at your post before you receive this communication. Your communications, together with the report of Lieut. George S. Eayre, have been forwarded to department headquarters, for the information of the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 25, 1864—12.05 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

You will immediately send the Sixth Minnesota Regiment to Helena, Ark.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 25, 1864.

General H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

If the grass is not high enough to support animals by June 1, you are authorized to delay march of Thomas for eight or ten days. Let me know by telegraph should you do so.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

My column will be ready to move from Fort Ridgely 1st June. I think the grass will permit the march by 5th. I will inform you in time. I shall go to superintend departure next week.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 25, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
U. S. Volunteers, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: You have been selected by the brigadier-general commanding, on account of his belief in your ability, vigilance, and discretion as an officer, to command the expeditionary column designated to join Brigadier-General Sully on the Missouri River, to operate against the hostile Sioux Indians, and on the eve of your departure he deems it his duty to give you such instructions and make such suggestions with regard to the course to be pursued by you as may tend to facilitate your operations. You will also find herewith certified copy of the directions of Major-General Pope with reference to the general programme of the campaign by which, so far as applicable to your command, you will of course be governed.

The first point to be decided is the line of your march from Fort Ridgely. Crossing the Minnesota River at the post ferry, or at the lower agency, you will follow the trail of the expedition of 1863, until you reach Inkpa River, when you will take the old route up the valley of that stream marked in Warren's map as General Sully's route of 1856. Whether it will be better to follow it until

you cross the Coteau de Prairie, or diverge more to the north in the direction of the mouth of Maple River, a tributary of the James River, which is nearly east of the point on Bordache or Bourbeuse Creek, near the Missouri, which is specified as the point of junction with General Sully's command, must be determined by yourself, after consultation with Major Brown, who has been appointed chief guide and chief of scouts for the expedition. The understanding with General Sully is that our respective forces shall meet on Bordache Creek (Bourbeuse on Warren's map) on the 20th June, and you will please bear this in mind in regulating your daily marches.

Secondly. Unless officers and men are fully imbued with a sense of the absolute necessity of treating their horses kindly and husbanding their strength as much as possible, the command will soon be reduced to comparative inefficiency. You will therefore give and enforce the strictest orders against any cruelty and neglect of the animals, and against their being ridden faster than a walk, except when the men are employed on service which requires more speedy action. Much can be done to preserve the condition and strength of the horses by a vigilant supervision on the part of the officers.

Thirdly. The utmost care should be taken, not only while baiting the horses by day, but in securing them at night, to guard against a stampede by Indians, who are exceedingly expert in creating alarm among animals. The same remark should apply also to the mules and beef-cattle. These latter should be corralled inside of the wagons in the center of the camp at night.

Fourthly. The site of the camp will always, of course, be selected with a view to facility of defense. With this view a high commanding ground in the prairie, remote from ravines and thickets, should be chosen, and the camp formed in a hollow square, with the artillery posted at the opposite angles, so as to sweep all approaches to it. So soon as you have reached a point where there is reason to believe that Indians are in the vicinity, or that there is a probability that attempts will be made upon the camp, the line of sentinels should be doubled, and rifle-pits made every night in which two or more can take refuge in case of an attack and hold the enemy at bay until full preparations are made to receive him. Do not spare the pick or the spade where there is cause to think that their use in the construction of rifle-pits or earth-works may save the life or limb of one of your men. Labor in that direction is always well bestowed, and will probably save you from the confusion and danger of a night attack from the savages.

You will be accompanied by an efficient body of scouts, who, under their experienced leader, Major Brown, will be of incalculable service. Divided into two equal parts, they should be made to do duty on alternate days, far in the advance and on the flanks of the column while on the march, so as to give timely notice of the presence of Indians. General Sully's scouts will be on the lookout for your column soon after the crossing of the James River, and should be communicated with as soon as possible.

Due precaution should be taken not to permit any violence to be offered to Indians who approach in small numbers in the daytime with a flag of truce or other evidence of friendly intentions, as it is possible some of those who have tendered their submission to the Government may be found on James River or elsewhere on the line of march. Your duty is to report to Brigadier-General Sully on

your arrival at Bordache or Bourbeuse Creek, and act in accordance with his orders. When detached by him the course to be pursued by you is sufficiently indicated in the instructions from department headquarters furnished you herewith. Captain Jones, of the Third Minnesota Battery, has been intrusted with a Warren's map, properly mounted, for your use. You will be expected to communicate with these headquarters whenever opportunity offers, and to make the requisite reports of your command.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: I again invite your attention to my letter to you of the 13th instant and to my telegram of the 20th instant, in relation to the movement of the force to be sent from Minnesota to join you at the mouth of Bordache Creek. General Sibley will dispatch this force from the upper Minnesota River by the 30th of this month, with thirty days' rations. You must provide for their supply at Bordache Creek or elsewhere at the expiration of this time.

If you are not able to get stores to Bordache Creek in time, send the necessary orders to this force to proceed to some point lower down on the Missouri River where you can supply them. When they march from the upper Minnesota they pass out of General Sibley's jurisdiction, and will of course depend upon you, to whom they are ordered to report, for their supply after the expiration of the thirty days for which they are provided. The unusual and excessive drought on the plains west of Minnesota has put back the spring, and it is doubtful whether grass will be sufficiently advanced by June 1 to supply the animals. I have directed General Sibley in this event to delay the march of the troops for eight or ten days. If he makes this change in their movements you will be duly notified.

I am, general, respectfullly, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., May 26, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the headquarters offices of this division have for the present been established at Natchez, Miss., to which address I have to request that communications for the commanding general may be sent. I have also to request that I may be furnished as early as possible with the following books, orders, &c., for use at these headquarters: Fifteen copies Revised

Army Regulations, ten copies Army Register (latest issue), one copy General Orders, 1863, with index; one copy General Orders, 1864, as far as issued; one copy Official Army and Navy Gazette.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The major-general commanding left this place for Vicksburg on the 24th instant.

POTOMAC RIVER, *May* 26, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf, Mississippi River:

You asked me for a good quartermaster to be near your person. Captain Sawtelle is at Brownsville; sent there upon a requisition for a trusty officer to take charge of important business. He writes that he finds little to occupy him and desires more active employment. I have a high opinion of Captain Sawtelle, and advise you to inquire into the business at Brownsville, and unless very important, to call him to you. He has great experience in the field, and has been most highly appreciated by all with whom he has served.

Respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., May* 26, 1864.

1. The detachment of the Seventeenth Army Corps now under the command of Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee. The transportation brought to this place by this command will be used in conveying it to Memphis, and will be retained at that place until further orders.

2. Capt. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, is announced as assistant inspector-general of the Division of West Mississippi. Any report or information called for by him will be promptly furnished, and any orders given by him, under the authority of the commanding general, will be respected.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. 16th and 17th A. C., Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have one of your brigades and a battery in readiness to move at a moment's notice for the purpose of dislodging a battery. Transports to be in readiness to receive and convey the troops to their destination.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MELVILLE,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. 16th and 17th A. C., Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that transportation will be furnished for the troops of Brig. Gen. T. K. Smith's command on board the steamer Missouri, which is expected to arrive to-night from New Orleans. Should she not arrive in time, the quartermaster has instructions to impress any boat at this point for the purpose of conveying that command to its destination.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. MELVILLE,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 26, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding has been informed that the steamers now engaged in bringing troops from Pass Cavallo to this point are not sufficient to bring them as rapidly as is desired. You will please send such steamers as you may have at your disposal at once to that point for this purpose. Should you deem it necessary, you will seize any steamer that is, in your opinion, necessary to execute this order.

By command of Major-General Banks:
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 26, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster:

SIR: I wrote to you some days since in relation to water transportation being collected with the utmost dispatch for the purpose of moving the Nineteenth Army Corps, which will consist of about 15,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry. You will please let me know as soon as you can what steps have been taken in the case, and whether sufficient transportation can be collected for the purpose at this point, and how long it will be before it will be ready.

It is also necessary that some boat be assigned to the medical director of the corps, to be used as a hospital boat which is to accompany the corps.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., May 26, 1864.*

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3. Upon the arrival at New Orleans of the Ninety-sixth U. S. Infantry, colored, it will at once proceed to Port Hudson and be reported for duty to Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann, commanding the U. S. forces at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. TROOPS AND NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., May 26, 1864.

Memorandum of information obtained from a lieutenant of the rebel forces, captured May 23, 1864, in attempting to pass our lines from the opposite side of the river: Force on Tunica Bend consists of Eighth Battalion Louisiana Heavy Artillery (Major Ogden), 500 men and four rifled guns. Colonel Gober is sent by General Polk's order to take command of this force, with two more companies. All the force between here and Vicksburg is 3,000 cavalry, under General Adams. General Maury, at Mobile, has sent all but 6,000 or 7,000 men and his siege artillery to Dalton; twenty-seven car-loads left May 1. General Polk has Adams, Forrest, French, and Loring under his command. His command is called the Third Division; is 30,000 strong. Polk is on Johnston's left. About 20,000 have left to re-enforce Maury at Dalton, and 10,000 are at and about Camp Moore, &c. Slaughter and Tilghman went with Polk to Dalton.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *May 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans:

The rebels are reported to be in some force on the Baton Rouge road; stated to have five or six pieces of artillery, but with not much ammunition. Two companies of cavalry have been seen this afternoon on the right bank of the river. Is it probable that we have any detachments in that direction?

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., May 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The return of the department commander to New Orleans may cause doubts as to my authority to send any orders to the La Fourche District and Baton Rouge or Port Hudson. (See Field Orders, No. 3, headquarters Department of the Gulf, Alex-

andria, March 25, 1864.) To secure the smooth working of the department and prevent any misunderstanding between myself and the officers commanding in the above-named districts, I would respectfully suggest that the limits of the Defenses of New Orleans be defined in orders from department headquarters.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 26, 1864.

General MCNEIL,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

GENERAL: The commanding general has some reason to apprehend that raids will be made by the enemy in force in your district. He desires that you exercise unusual vigilance in anticipating and thwarting any such movements. He believes that you have force enough for the purpose, but if you require them, more troops will be sent. The general is satisfied that constant communication is kept up between the rebel authorities and citizens in your district pretending to be loyal. This is largely done through the women meeting the relatives and friends in the woods, or under cover of the night. While it is, of course, impossible to enforce altogether, something may be done by redoubled vigilance to check it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—On this side of the river it has been found necessary to dispose summarily of some of these rebels who have penetrated our lines frequently, instead of taking them prisoners. You are advised to take the severest and most extraordinary measures, and to make your lines inviolable.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON RIO GRANDE,
No. 39. } *Brownsville, Tex., May* 26, 1864.

I. The provost-marshal is directed to enroll, as soon as possible, all male citizens of the United States now being or hereafter coming into the District of the Rio Grande, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and return to these headquarters complete rolls of the same.

II. After such enrollments shall have been completed, and upon due notice from these headquarters, a board of surgeons, consisting of the surgeon-in-chief and such assistants as he may select for that purpose, will examine such enrolled men as may claim exemption on account of physical disability, and all enrolled men not exempted by said board will be immediately organized in companies and battalions, with proper officers, and held in readiness for such military

duty as the exigencies of the service may require, and subject to further orders from these headquarters.

III. Capt. N. M. Hubbard, provost-marshal, is specially charged with the prompt execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. STEELE, *Pine Bluff, Ark.:*

The following dispatch just received:

SPRINGFIELD, ARK., *May* 24, 1864.

General E. A. CARR:

I arrived here at 11.30 to-day. Ryan is here. Geiger, from Clinton, and Graves, from Austin, will be here to-night. Shelby's rear guard passed through Clinton night before last. The instructions given Colonel Ryan to hold on to his right flank have not been followed out, and it is now out of the question for me to pursue him from here. Shelby was going toward Batesville. A gun-boat at the White River might prevent his crossing. Devall's Bluff is now exposed, but I hardly think he will attempt that. If he can be kept from crossing White River he cannot get back across the Arkansas River. I hear that Cabell is trying to follow him. I cannot form any particular plans at present. Shall do so by this evening. Please send me by boat to Lewisburg without delay 15,000 rations—bread and pork, coffee and sugar. I would thank you to answer by telegraph.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Springfield is on the road from Lewisburg to Clinton, about half way. I shall not send boat to Lewisburg till I hear more. Have sent through to put up the telegraph. I have some doubts about Shelby's having gone through Clinton, as my last news from him was farther west. I am very much mortified that this expedition has not accomplished more, but you know that I sent out every mounted man I could raise to hang on the enemy and give me information, and that I started the infantry as soon as it appeared that the railroad was not the immediate object. I have to look out first for our ammunition.

I am somewhat apprehensive that Shelby may strike direct for White River, and cut off, or try and cut off, our boats on their way from Jacksonport. He could be joined by some of McRae's men, but ours with the gun-boats could give him a good fight. There is not much likelihood that he will do this, but I shall scout from the Bluff north to find out. Five hundred and twenty-five men and 550 horses of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry arrived at Devall's Bluff this morning. The rest of the regiment is on the way. Now at the Bluff about 1,800 mounted and 900 dismounted men with six guns. Rumor came in this morning that 240 rebels crossed the river 30 miles below here on Tuesday, and that a courier had gone to McRae's, all from south side.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Pine Bluff:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller has just come in. Left General West at Springfield yesterday afternoon. Shelby has certainly crossed

Little Red at Clinton and gone down between White and Little Red Rivers; probably left Clinton Monday a. m. West wants rations, ammunition, horseshoes, and men's shoes. I have ordered a scout of 300 men from Devall's Bluff to Searcy. The cavalry which is now arriving is all unshod.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May* 26, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL, *Commanding, Devall's Bluff:*

There is no doubt but that Shelby has gone between White and Little Red Rivers, with a force of 2,500 men and four pieces of artillery. The general wishes you to notify the naval officer of the above. Telegraph how many gun-boats and other boats there are at the Bluff.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May* 26, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Shall I recall the four squadrons sent out this evening to inquire about Shelby? I have directed the gun-boat to start up the river at daylight.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May* 26, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL, *Devall's Bluff:*

Do not recall the four squadrons; let them go on previous orders and find out all they can about the enemy. If they find him, they must attack him, even if in superior force, drive in his pickets, and ascertain his strength. Our cavalry has failed most awfully of late in that respect. I do not think he will come south of the Little Red; if he does, we must know it in time, and destroy his entire force. I want your regiment to do most of the scouting at present, leaving the others intact. Let the gun-boat commander exercise his own judgment; it will probably do no harm for him to make a trip up the river.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May* 26, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have sent the expedition ordered this morning. The Ninth Iowa Cavalry is nearly all out on scout or picket duty.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *May* 26, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Miner has not returned; am expecting him to-night. He has 100 men with him. Have you any news of rebels crossing the Arkansas near Pine Buff?

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 26, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Washington, D. C.:

I received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, *May* 11, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:
The Secretary of War directs that any orders issued by Major-General Canby in his name will be obeyed by you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

While I shall be happy to give General Canby all the aid in my power, I owe it to the service to say that I consider this order unwarranted by military law or regulations. The President by law may assign a senior major-general to the command of a junior. The Secretary of War, as head of his Department, representing the President, orders department commanders, but he cannot delegate his authority to whomsoever he pleases, and thereby at pleasure assume command of department assigned by the President.

Now, General Canby dispatches me, dated the 18th, at the mouth of Red River, to send him from 4,000 to 6,000 infantry from this department General Canby is evidently under a misapprehension as to our force here, for which he or the War Department, having regular tri-monthly reports, is responsible, as one or both are for issuing illegal and impossible orders. But the Secretary of War is respectfully referred to the last tri-monthly report, which shows less than 2,400 infantry for duty here, of which four companies are veteran reserve cripples, ten Missouri State Militia not liable to duty out of the State, and five Tenth Kansas Volunteers, whose term of service expires in a few days. Thus if the department be stripped entirely of available infantry there will be less than 1,500 men to be sent to General Canby, of which twelve companies are raw levies of African descent. They are, moreover, scattered over the State.

When General Grant was informed of the condition of things here before Banks' and Steele's reverses, while we had yet over 4,000 infantry, he telegraphed, "I see you cannot spare any infantry from your department."

Since then Banks has been defeated, Steele driven back, and we have sent two of our best regiments of infantry to garrison Columbus and Paducah. In addition to these facts, in view of the value of our depots, the secret hostile and bushwhacking organization in the department, and that our force consists mainly of militia for local protection and peace, widely scattered over this immense State, I consider the present force on duty in the department smaller than military prudence requires. Compliance with General Canby's

orders being impossible, and such being the views of General Grant and myself, I desire to know if the War Department wishes to assume the responsibility of ordering any, and, if so, what part, of the infantry here to be sent to General Canby.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *May* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Care General Washburn, Memphis, Tenn.:

Yours, dated 18th, off mouth of Red River, received. You ask that from 4,000 to 6,000 infantry be sent you from this department. Reports on file at the War Office when you left for your command showed that, including militia and negroes, we have less than 2,200 infantry in this department. Of this number, four companies of veteran [reserve] and ten of militia are unserviceable, giving only some 1,500 available, stripping the entire department and exposing all our depots. This comes at the same time with a dispatch from Steele informing that Shelby has crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle, with infantry and artillery enough to sweep this State.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *May* 26, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.*:

The river is rising rapidly. Rose 3 feet last night. There is every indication that it will be navigable through June. Now is the time to get supplies to this post. I have telegraphed Colonels Haines and Parsons to send a fleet of light-draught steamers loaded with commissaries and forage to this post. This will be our last chance to get any, except by land transportation. Forage in this section is exhausted. I respectfully but earnestly ask you to cause the boats to be sent with the supplies. You will render us a very great public service, which we will all most fully appreciate. Generals Maxey, Cooper, Gano, and Stand Watie were uniting to march on this post when I returned here, which frustrated their plans. My line of fortifications is nearly completed, with rifle-pits and abatis, which will make the place impregnable. We ought to get supplies here now for eight months.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *May* 26, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent a scout after 2 guerrillas last night. Got their horses, but they could not be found. I think they were stopping in the woods somewhere. My mail was taken between this and Patterson. There were 2 men with it; they were both robbed and released. I have a scout after the rebels.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, SIXTH CAV., MISSOURI VOLS.,
Camp near Pilot Knob, Mo., May 26, 1864.

Col. J. F. TYLER, *Comdg. Post, Pilot Knob, Mo.:*

COLONEL: In compliance with orders received from post headquarters, I took 10 men and proceeded to Saint Francis bridge, on Fredericktown road, for the purpose of arresting one George Downs and Mr. Patterson. After a diligent search I returned to Pilot Knob, succeeding only in capturing their horses, which I found at old man Downs'. It is evident that they are in that neighborhood, but I could find no person that had seen them or even knew of them being in that section of the country. The horses I have, and shall wait your orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. M. FRAKER,
First Lieut. Company E, Sixth Cav., Missouri Vols.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 26, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN, *Kansas City:*

It is reported that Moore's company [retreated] from Wellington, chased by 5 guerrillas. Such disgraceful conduct cannot be too severely reprimanded. See that the matter is properly investigated and report the result. Warn your troops that stupidity and cowardice will meet no favor from these headquarters.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to Col. J. McFerran, for immediate investigation and report.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May 26, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Mail was robbed between Warrensburg and Pleasant Hill 24th instant. All mail from department headquarters of 22d and 23d instant was lost.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May 26, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Twenty-five guerrillas attacked an escort for forage wagon on Little Blue, the 23d, killing 1 man and severely wounding another. They captured and partially burned the wagon and shot the mules. One guerrilla killed. They also cut the telegraph between Pleasant Hill and Warrensburg, carrying away 200 feet of wire. A scouting party Second Colorado killed 2 guerrillas on the 24th. They are becoming more numerous. This makes more to be killed. I regret to have to say that Quantrill was not killed.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 26, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Captain BALLINGER,
Commanding, Lexington, Mo.:

Report by telegraph anything of interest occurring in your vicinity. What news, if any, from Colonel McFerran?

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May* 26, 1864.
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City, Mo.:

I have no news from Colonel McFerran. Major Mullins left here yesterday morning for the Snibar Hills, with all of Company H. Bushwhackers, said to be 16, attacked a small squad of Company F last evening this side of Wellington and killed 1 man.

JNO. BALLINGER,
Captain, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May* 26, 1864.
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have reliable information that a squad of bushwhackers, numbering from 50 to 100, is now in camp 1¼ miles a little north of west from Charles Ewing's, in La Fayette County. I have no men to send out.

JNO. BALLINGER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 26, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Capt. J. BALLINGER,
Lexington, Mo.:

Colonel Philips has orders to send strong scouting parties into La Fayette. Communicate with him by messengers.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 26, 1864.
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Kansas City, Mo.:

The guerrillas on yesterday evening were in the Post Oak country engaged in robbing the citizens. Can rations be issued to citizens and citizen guards who will take the field against the bushwhackers?

JAMES MCFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 26, 1864.
(Received 6.05 p. m.)

General E. B. BROWN, *Kansas City, Mo.:*

I will send the stage through as soon as I can furnish the escort. About 100 rebels are 10 miles southwest of this place. All the men that can be spared have been sent after them. I need more men here. I have ordered Company C from Burris' camp. They will not be here until to-morrow night, and propose to order Colonel Philips to send me 100 men, mounted, armed, equipped, immediately, if they can be spared. Neither the stage nor railroad can go on until this band is broken up and dispersed. Please answer.

J. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 26, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Colonel McFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden, with four companies of the Seventh, has been ordered to Warrensburg. Order one company of the First from Henry County to Warrensburg, and direct the others to fall back on that place should the enemy appear in force. Keep in view the necessity of rapid concentration.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 26, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding, Sedalia, Mo.:

Send strong scouting party into La Fayette County to co-operate with troops of Third Sub-District.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 26, 1864—6.20 p. m.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL, *Jefferson City, Mo.:*

Order six companies of your command to move immediately to Sedalia.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 26, 1864—6.20 p. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS, *Sedalia, Mo.:*

Six companies of the Fourth have been ordered to Sedalia. You will move four companies of the Seventh, under Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden, to Warrensburg immediately.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BERRYVILLE, ARK., *May* 26, 1864.

General SANBORN, *Springfield, Mo.:*

GENERAL: I have what I think reliable information that Shelby and Hunter are in Osage with 2,000 men and six pieces of artillery. They are forcing every man into the service between the age of eighteen and forty-five. Give me instructions immediately what to do. If they come on this place I will be compelled to destroy a part of my camp and garrison equipage, as I have a few wagons and no mules that are worth anything. If I am notified in time I can get away with most of my infantry that is valuable. Let me know immediately.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MELTON,
Major, Comdg. Detach. Second Arkansas Cavalry.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *May* 26, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri:*

I am pressing a most thorough investigation of the murder cases of this section. One party who was reported found dead with 12 bullets in his head turns out to be unhurt and at work over in Kansas. The murderer of McDonald has surrendered himself, and gives full statement of the quarrel over a mule, which resulted in shooting on both sides. They were Paw Paws. Major Wilson had $3,000 in money with him, and it is more than probable that the money caused his murder. Christian was undoubtedly killed by Platte County Paw Paws. I shall go to Platte myself, and use all my means and power to allay the apprehensions of the people. Not over 8 bushwhackers have as yet been seen in any one place. My force are all at work. I shall organize and put on duty a military force sufficient to maintain quiet.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *May* 26, 1864—6.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Leavenworth City:

There have been arrivals of considerable bodies of guerrillas in La Fayette and Johnson Counties from the south in the past week. Can you send a regiment into the border counties to co-operate with my command? We shall have to look out for another raid into Kansas.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to department headquarters.)

HDQRS. ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
FOR KANS., NEBR., COLO., AND DAK.,
Leavenworth City, May 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:*

GENERAL: I think it of great importance that the request of the citizens of Emporia to have a company of troops stationed at that

point should be complied with. Emporia is the most flourishing and important town in Southwestern Kansas, and is the county seat of Lyon County. This county has furnished more men for the service in proportion to its population than any other county in the State, and hence has special claims to protection at this time. I hope you will find it compatible with the wants of the service in other sections of your department to grant the request of Messrs. Spicer, Stotler, and Heritage, who will wait upon you as a committee on the part of the citizens of Emporia and vicinity.

I remain, general, very truly, yours,

SIDNEY CLARKE.

[Inclosure.]

EMPORIA, KANS., *May* 23, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Emporia, believe, with the people of this section of the State generally, that we are in some considerable danger from guerrilla bands from the south, who can, and no doubt will, unless measures are adopted to prevent it, make a raid into this portion of the Neosho Valley. Crossing the Arkansas a little west of Gibson (if not already across), they can follow the "divide" line between the Verdigris and Walnut and come within 40 miles or less without being discovered by any one, and then it would be an easy task for them to take us by surprise, as in the case of Lawrence.

The troops stationed at Le Roy and Humboldt could render but feeble assistance, in our judgment, they being so far east of this point that before they could be informed the guerrillas would have time to fall back to their dens. In consequence of what we conceive to be our defenseless condition, a meeting was held on Saturday evening last (21st instant), at which Messrs. Spicer, Stotler, and Heritage (the bearers of this) were appointed to wait upon you in behalf of the citizens here, present the matter fully to you, and request that, if possible, a company of troops from your command be stationed here for a time, who, by scouting and keeping watch of the country south and southwest of us, will at least be able to give us some warning of the approach of an enemy, and thus in part, if not wholly, afford such protection as we think loyal citizens are justly entitled to. We trust that this, together with what may be added by our committee, will receive the careful consideration of the commanding general of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. E. RULEY,
J. R. SWALLOW,
[And 54 others.]

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *May* 26, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military District of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the colonel commanding, that I am in receipt of dispatch of date May 23, 1864, from district headquarters, furnishing me with a copy of telegram from Major O'Brien, at Cottonwood. I would state that I have

heard nothing from Lieutenant Eayre, but know that eight days ago he was not at Fort Larned. I have used all means in my power to find out his whereabouts by sending a command in the direction of Smoky Hill Fork, under Lieutenant Oster, by sending an order to Lieutenant Wilson, in command of picket camp 60 miles east of this post, to throw his scouts down in the direction of Fort Larned for the purpose of gaining all information possible. I have also sent a request to the commanding officer of Fort Larned to endeavor, by means of scouts, &c., to find out, if possible, the truth of the report contained in the telegram and send me word accordingly.

I am sorry to state that from information just received to-day the report sent forward by Major O'Brien bears an aspect of probability. From Major Colley, the Indian agent, just arrived here from Fort Larned, I learn that the Cheyennes in that neighborhood, upon hearing of Major Downing's fight, immediately started north after stealing a lot of ammunition and evincing hostile intentions. Not knowing how soon it might be necessary for me to send out a large command from this post, I have ordered Company L to report here for the present immediately. In regard to the threatened raid from Texas, I would state that my scouts from Red River have returned, bringing no information of any importance. I have still a picket camp 60 miles down the river, with vedettes thrown out in the direction of Northwestern Texas. I may be compelled, under existing circumstances and in the future, to assume some responsibilities which I sincerely hope will meet with the approval of the colonel commanding.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Fort Lyon.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 26, 1864.
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Sixth Minnesota goes this evening to Cairo by rail.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. G. FREUDENBERG,
Camp Randall, Madison, Wis.:

COLONEL: You will send one of your strongest companies without delay to Fort Snelling, Minn., to report to General Sibley for duty at that post. Captain Van Slyke, assistant quartermaster, will furnish transportation.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

The disasters in Arkansas and Louisiana make it absolutely necessary that the Sixth Regiment go South. You will please put it in

motion for Cairo by rail without delay. It is to report at Helena, Ark. You can retain 400 men of Thomas' force. Full instructions by mail to-day. Don't leave Saint Paul until you receive them.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: I sent you a dispatch this morning directing that the Sixth Minnesota proceed without delay to Helena. The disasters in Arkansas and Louisiana have been so serious, and the condition of affairs in that region so threatening, that the Secretary of War considers it essential that the Sixth be sent. We must therefore do the best we can without it. You were authorized in my dispatch of this date to retain 400 men of Thomas' force. Of course we must for the present suspend the attempt to establish the post at Devil's Lake, but the post on James River must be begun as soon as we reasonably can.

It is altogether unlikely that Indian raids will continue more than a few weeks, and when they cease, as they doubtless will do soon after Thomas moves, I think you can readily resume the plan we have laid out. You will have four companies of the Second Cavalry, four of Hatch's battalion, and the 400 men you are authorized to withhold from Thomas. These will be enough, I am sure, to guard your frontier and to establish the post on James River. If we cannot do better, Sully's campaign (at least that portion of it east of the Missouri River) must be brought to an end in time for the proposed garrison for Devil's Lake, to transport its stores from the post on the Missouri and establish the post. We will, however, see about this as the season progresses. The post on James River is a necessity, and I rely upon you to see that it is located as soon as practicable. We must do the best we can with the means left us and depend upon renewed energy and activity to accomplish our purposes. I shall send a copy of this letter to Sully, who will doubtless be as much disappointed as yourself.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT PAUL, *May 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received, and orders will be immediately issued accordingly. Shall I continue preparations for the posts at James River and Devil's Lake? I shall have no adequate force to establish them unless I denude the frontier of troops, which you probably do not intend.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, in reply to your dispatch of 21st instant, received last evening, that I telegraphed the facts in regard to the recent Indian raids principally because I deemed it important to inform you at the earliest moment of the danger threatening the Iowa frontier, which I had reason to believe was less efficiently defended than that of this State, that you might give such orders in the case as you might deem necessary. In accordance with your instructions given me verbally while in Milwaukee, I have taken every means in my power to prevent the circulation of sensation rumors from the frontier, and with this particular purpose in view I have had interviews with the managers of the Press and Pioneer newspapers of this city, and promised, if they would cease to publish the exaggerated reports which were in circulation, to furnish them such authentic intelligence of operations on the frontier as I should deem proper to have published. This has been done, and the consequence is that the excitement attendant upon the late raids has been neither widespread nor injurious.

It is quite impossible to keep secret any of these outrages on the border, and the course I have pursued is the only one which seems to promise success in quelling needless alarm connected with the hostile demonstration of the savages. The suggestions made by you as to the mode of march of Thomas' column will be communicated to him, and carried out when circumstances render it safe for him to separate his command while on the march. I had the honor to inclose for your information yesterday copy* of my instructions to Colonel Thomas, which I believe embody your views and intentions so far as it was necessary to indicate them, he being also furnished with such a portion of your directions to General Sully and myself as are applicable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: I transmit inclosed copy of a letter† to General Sibley, which, as you will perceive, somewhat diminishes the force to join you from Minnesota. Sibley will send you 1,100 mounted men, beside Brackett's battalion and the artillery. At least 1,500 men will join you from Minnesota. With this force joined to what you have in your own district you will be obliged to conduct your operations. If you think it absolutely essential, call on the Governor of Iowa to send four or five companies of the new National Guard or militia which he is raising to the frontier of Iowa, to such points as you wish to guard. This will render it unnecessary for you to leave any more of your original force behind than you had first proposed.

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* See p. 46.

† See p. 57.

It may, and I suppose will, be necessary to close the campaign, as far as Colonel Thomas' forces are concerned, somewhat sooner than we had expected, in order that he may have time to send the garrison destined for Devil's Lake, and establish that post before winter sets in. If you do not hear from me to the contrary please consider the above a part of your instructions. In case you can get stores up to the mouth of Long Lake so as to establish the post there, the forces destined for Devil's Lake can escort their supplies to that point, and be in good time to house themselves for the winter.

In the event you are not able to do more than accumulate at Long Lake the supplies necessary for the post to be established at that point you must notify me as soon as possible, and I will then try to have the necessary supplies sent to Devil's Lake from Minnesota. You will understand, general, that it is on all accounts desirable that the necessary stores for Devil's Lake be accumulated by you at Long Lake, as it will be exceedingly difficult and expensive to send them from Minnesota. I regret that the absolute necessities of the service South have somewhat cramped our summer operations, but we must do the best we can, and make up by additional zeal and activity for what we lose in force.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *May* 27, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General CANBY,
Mississippi River, via Cairo, Ill.:

The Department of the Missouri has been added to your command, and General Rosecrans directed to obey your orders. He has to-day been directed to send down the river to you the Tenth Kansas Infantry, the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored, the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. If the latter are not fully mounted, one or both regiments are to go as infantry. General Pope has sent by railroad to Cairo, to embark for lower Mississippi, the Sixth Minnesota Infantry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I have been assigned by the President, by the accompanying General Orders,* to the command of the Division of West Mississippi, and, to enable me to control the military resources on the Mississippi River in carrying out my instructions, the troops on the east bank of that river have been placed under my orders, and are, for the purposes indicated, a part of my command. The information called for by the letter of the assistant inspector-general is necessary to enable me to judge understandingly how far I may use these troops in carrying out those instructions, and is one of the orders I am

*See Part III, p. 490.

authorized to give. Similar orders have been given in relation to other branches of the service, and are necessary in order that I may be advised of the character and extent of the resources within my reach and under my control. I am not disposed, however, to do anything which would tend in the remotest degree to occasion any embarrassment to the service, and if there be still any doubt in your mind as to my authority in this case, I will be obliged if you will, in your own name, direct the inspectors in your district to give the information called for by the assistant inspector-general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.* } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1864.

Commanders of districts will hold themselves at all times in readiness to employ whatever force may be necessary to keep open the navigation of the Mississippi River, keeping in reserve for this purpose a sufficient force and a sufficient number of boats to enable them to act promptly. They will keep themselves in communication with the commanders of naval districts, give them any information in relation to the movements of the enemy that they may be possessed of, and co-operate with them whenever necessary. The authority of commanders of districts on either bank of the Mississippi is so far extended as to include the military posts on the opposite bank. This extension will not change the relations existing between post and department commanders, or authorize any permanent change, but is intended to give the senior in command the authority to control the resources on both banks of the river in keeping it open, or in meeting any other emergency.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1864.

1. Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf and directed to report at the headquarters of the Division of West Mississippi.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Baton Rouge:

Paragraph X, Special Orders, No. 134, from these headquarters, has been sent. No more troops from the Thirteenth Army Corps

* Republished in General Orders, No. 64, headquarters Department of the Gulf, of May 30, 1864.

will be sent to Baton Rouge than enough to supply the place of those taken away and to defend the place. You will retain the escort company of the Thirteenth Army Corps at Baton Rouge. Such officers of the staff as you do not need may report here at headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., May 27, 1864.*

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13. The cavalry remaining with General Arnold will proceed to Gretna instead of to Donaldsonville, as previously ordered.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, *May 27*, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans:

There is a movement of troops on the right bank of the river this morning. Reported to be two brigades of cavalry and a battery marching to Donaldsonville.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a statement in regard to the condition and designs of the rebels in Texas, taken from a communication made to our vice-consul-general at Havana by a recusant blockade-runner. From the circumstances of the case, as narrated by Mr. Savage, the Department is inclined to think it worthy of attention. The informer was in a position to know the facts, and no good reason appears to discredit his recital of them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 31*, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for his information.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HAVANA, *May* 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

Now I'll tell you something about Galveston, which I left on the 1st day of this month. There are 2,000 troops stationed there. They have five land forts, with about twenty guns, none heavier than 48-pounders, except two guns made from the shaft of the steamer Westfield ; they are 64-pounders, and are expected to throw a shot 6 miles. The remains of the Westfield are still visible. The steamer that captured the Harriet Lane (the Bayou City) is still lying in Galveston and keeps up steam day and night. She is an old high-pressure river boat, and has cotton piled up as high as the hurricane deck all around her and boarded in. She has one 64-pounder on the lower deck and a 32-pounder on the upper deck.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., May* 27, 1864.

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7. As soon as all the surplus horses and mules, and all the surplus wagons, ambulances, and other appurtenances which are not assigned to any army corps, are shipped from this point, the movement of the Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps will be resumed. One-half of the division will be retained at Baton Rouge, and the other half will move on to Donaldsonville, to occupy the La Fourche country, provided no orders from higher authority are received changing the destination of these troops. On the arrival at Baton Rouge of that half the division destined for the La Fourche country, the commanding officer at Baton Rouge, before debarking the troops, will telegraph to department headquarters and ask if there are any other instructions to be given before progressing on the march.

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By command of Brigadier-General Emory :

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May* 27, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received a report from Major Drummond, in command of the scouting party sent out yesterday evening. This morning he was near Des Arc. He arrested a rebel soldier to-day who admitted that he belonged to Price's army, and said he had left it last evening to see his wife, and that the rebel forces would cross the river above Des Arc to-day. Major Drummond was hurrying forward with great haste.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, *May* 27, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

The general directs that you send a scouting party in the direction of where Marmaduke is reported to be; strong enough not to be afraid of bushwhackers, and to skirmish the enemy should he be advancing. Scouting parties have been ordered out from Brownsville and Pine Bluff. If a gun-boat has not gone up to meet the boats from Jacksonport one should go. Please telegraph again.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 27, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

The following dispatch just received:

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May* 27, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hickey, of Gun-boat 26, is just in from below. He reports Marmaduke in Bayou Meto bottom with 3,000 men, and says he believes the report.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

The general wishes you to ascertain the truth of this report positively.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 27, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Cadron Ferry (and by messenger to Springfield):

The supplies will be at Cadron Ferry, the boat going up the creek during to-night. Send your transportation over for them immediately. Use no hard bread as long as you have corn meal. Commence shoeing, but do not touch the Arkansas cavalry horses until all the rest are finished. Send any news you may hear from Major Childress, to be telegraphed from the Cadron to this point. Have all the command, except Ryan's regiment, ready to move from Springfield on Sunday morning.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 203. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Department of Missouri is assigned to the Military Division of West Mississippi, and all officers in that department will obey the orders of Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *In the Field:*

GENERAL: Major-General Rosecrans' report of May 20, just received, shows that he has in Department of Missouri 20 regiments, 235 companies, and an aggregate present of 16,034, of which 14,718 are for duty. In the District of Saint Louis alone he has 5,877 present for duty. Of these (in District of Saint Louis) there are 54 companies of cavalry. In the whole department he has 179 companies of cavalry. What particular troops you ordered away I do not know; but I hardly think that all, if any, of your orders have been executed. In addition to the forces above enumerated there are always at the cavalry depot at Saint Louis a considerable number of dismounted and partly mounted cavalrymen who could be of service in case of any local disturbance. But from all I can learn there is no more danger now of a disturbance in Saint Louis than in Chicago or Springfield or Cincinnati. Indeed, the danger is less, because no prisoners are kept there.

I have therefore ordered from that place down the Mississippi River, to General Canby, the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, ten companies; the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, twelve companies; the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, ten companies, and Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, ten companies. If the cavalry cannot be fully mounted, they will go as infantry. I mean to follow up this order by telegraph till it is executed. More troops can well be spared from that department if we succeed in getting these away. When General Canby went West, he was authorized to order, in the name of the Secretary of War, any troops from Missouri, and General Rosecrans was directed to obey such orders. Canby ordered him in the name of the Secretary to send from 4,000 to 6,000 men down the Mississippi; but Rosecrans refused to do so, on the ground that the Secretary of War could not authorize Canby to use his name, and that you had decided that he had no troops to spare. The President has now placed Missouri in the Military Division of West Mississippi and directed that General Canby's orders must be obeyed. Whether General Rosecrans will obey these orders remains to be seen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 27, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis:*

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately send down the Mississippi River to report to Major-General Canby the following regiments, viz: The Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. If the cavalry regiments cannot be immediately mounted and equipped as cavalry, one or both will be dismounted and equipped as infantry, and sent forward as such. You will see that these regiments are sent with proper amount of provisions, ammunition, and other supplies. You will telegraph daily to the Adjutant-General of the Army the progress made in forwarding these regiments till they all leave your department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 27, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Care of General Washburn, Memphis :

Telegraph copy of General Orders, War Department, puts this department in your division. This is as it should be. Reporting to you for orders by telegraph, I will write you about affairs here, and inclose a copy of the last tri-monthly. You will see we have 1,905 infantry and 9,425 cavalry in this department. Of the infantry, one regiment is State Militia; one goes out of service on the 20th proximo ; one is of colored troops just enlisted. Nine of the cavalry regiments are State Militia, mere scouting force. Two of the others are dismounted, one guarding Alton prison and one guarding depots here. General Steele reports General Marmaduke across the Arkansas with 5,000 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, probably bound for this department. Our troops are scattered all over the State. They will do us much damage. We have 23,000 armed secret conspirators also to deal with.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 27, 1864.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Kansas City, Mo. :

The general commanding wishes to know when you will be at Warrensburg. It is reported that Todd is in neighborhood of Warsaw. General wants McFerran stirred up. He is not scouting the country sufficiently. Captain Moore, who deserted Wellington, the general wishes arrested and held for trial.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

Unless there are special reasons for it I shall not return to Warrensburg for several days.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864.
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Wellington is like many other little villages in the district, all of which want troops to guard them. In accordance with your instructions I have moved the troops with a view to a ready concentration, and have directed that scouting parties shall protect the villages as far as possible, and have particularized Wellington as one of them. They allowed 3 bushwhackers to rob it this week and offered no resistance.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 27, 1864.
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Kansas City, Mo.:

The general commanding directs me to ask you where Captain Moore is, who commanded the company at Wellington, and if you cannot station the company at Millwood Church at Wellington?

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864.
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding:

Colonel Philips reports no enemy in the vicinity of Warsaw. It is a canard. All Colonel McFerran's regiment are on the scout, except small squads at Lexington and Warrensburg. Captain Moore's case is as ordered—investigated several days since.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I start for Warrensburg, via Pleasant Hill, at 12 to-night.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Take necessary measures to transmit to the commanding general the earliest information of all movements of guerrillas. Latest information is that they are on the line of Johnson and La Fayette. Be prepared for any movement they may make toward railroad and Boonville.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 27, 1864.
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Kansas City, Mo.:

Captain Ballew got in yesterday from La Fayette border with 50 men. Lieutenant Pharis is now there with 20. Lieutenant Crain goes there from Marshall to-night with 40. Captain Turley leaves here to-day with 35 for La Fayette. All my companies will be withdrawn from Saline by to-morrow. All quiet south of here.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864—10.35 [a. m.].

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

All right. Keep heavy scouts in Saline and border of La Fayette. By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 27, 1864.
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Kansas City, Mo.:

My scouts returned last night. Saw the bushwhackers' pickets, but did not find their camp. No news to-day. The stage left here this morning under escort.

J. MCFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864—8.15 p. m.

Colonel MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Why did the scout return to Warrensburg? Send it out immediately again. Find which way the bushwhackers are moving. What troops have you on the move? Telegraph fully.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May* 27, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Colonel MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

By order of Major-General Rosecrans you will arrest and hold for trial Captain Moore for running from Wellington without sufficient cause.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JOHNSTOWN, *May* 27, 1864.

Colonel FORD:

SIR: Am in receipt of your flattering communication, and I have to report all quiet on the front; no excitement except now and then a scattering bushwhacker skulking around. The gangs appear to have made their way north of me—that is, the old ones that have infested this country for the last two years—and are now rusticating in the vicinity of the lower Grand River, Honey Creek, Big Creek, and the country north and east of me. Unless there be some big raids from below I shall turn my attention to the hunting

grounds of the Grand and play bushwhacker awhile with them and see what can be done; I have a scout that way now, and am going to put some of my footpads in ambush in the vicinity of Dobbins' Ford, and go around south and east, and see if I can drive some of the whelps into the trap. I still have a line of pickets stretching 9 miles west of this point, which I think will do more good than scouting below.

I have them so arranged that no body of troops can pass in the usual trail north without my knowing it in time to get close after them or head them off. Have got my transportation rested up so that I can get along for the present. My horses are in a bad fix; it is hard work to cure a sore back and scout at the same time; however, unless something stirring comes along, can get along for the present. Norton has returned all right, and he is not good on scout, at least he has not tried one yet; he might do well, can't tell. I received an order from you to immediately send forward all stock captured. I have several strayed ponies I found on the prairie; am using them for light duty, such as patrol, and the nearest pickets. Wish to know if strayers come under that order; they help me out very much. There are now three companies of Missouri State Militia at Germantown. Have not seen them. I would most respectfully suggest that this is a fine field for some enterprising lieutenant to try his fortunes in. Can't you send Rizer down this way. Hear that he is not hurt much. Please send A. Doings with him. The express business would help very much if Dodd would connect with me at Harrisonville. Believe this is all that will interest you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. KINGSBURY,
Captain.

P. S.—Where is the paymaster? Boys all broke. Heard you were coming down here; wish you would, think it would do you good.

E. W. K.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *May* 27, 1864.

Colonel FORD, *Kansas City:*

About 11 o'clock yesterday, 6 miles from this place, on the Hickman Mills road, 3 bushwhackers attacked 3 citizens, with a team, belonging to this place, and took them into the brush where they had 2 of Company A's men prisoners guarded by 2 more of their party. Company A's men were the messengers returning who brought in your order for two of our companies to move. The citizens were released at dark and came in at 11 o'clock last night. They were told that the soldiers would be killed. Have sent out scout this morning.

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding Station.

PLEASANT HILL, *May* 27, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD, *Kansas City, Mo.:*

I found to-day, 5 miles west of this place, Privates Ford and Harrington, Company A, near the road, killed and stripped. They went from Hickman as expressmen on the night of the 25th. Killed

yesterday returning. Have brought them here for burial. I learn that about 150 guerrillas have arrived in this vicinity within the last week, 80 of whom have been seen northeast of this place. I am satisfied that they have sufficient force, when concentrated, to take all the stations in your sub-district, and am of the opinion that they intend to try it. Morning report shows 56 privates here for duty, 40 of whom are out now on a scout. The 15 men will start out as per order to-night. Have not got the men to send out in Lieutenant Spencer's place. Have ordered the forage train not to go to Hickman.

THEO. H. DODD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Comdg.

Cannot send escort with mail until our scouts return, which will be to-morrow.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
In the Field, May 27, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cassville, Mo.:

Major Melton, commanding at Berryville, reports that he has what he considers reliable information that General Shelby is on the Osage below him, with 2,000 men and six pieces of artillery, and is conscripting everybody. If he advances I shall withdraw the troops from Berryville and probably Cassville, as the stock is so weak that I cannot re-enforce those places in time to do any good, and it is difficult to hold them against artillery. I shall go from here to Mount Vernon to-day and home to-morrow.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
In the Field, May 27, 1864.

Major MELTON, *Berryville, Ark.:*

Send out scouts and spies immediately and ascertain whether Shelby is in that country or not and has artillery. The parties sent out shall be paid. If Shelby is there with any such force as you report you will fall back immediately to this place—that is, if he contemplates advancing. Have your scouts ascertain this. Seize and use all means of transportation in the vicinity, and any property that you cannot bring out destroy. If Shelby continues to advance after you reach this point, you will fall back toward Springfield or Mount Vernon as you may hereafter be ordered. I shall leave here this morning. You will put your command in readiness to move at once.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—If your information is such that you have no doubt of its correctness, you will move at once, but I cannot see how 2,000 men can live there a single day.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
In the Field, Mount Vernon, May 27, 1864.

Major BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho:

Major Melton, at Berryville, reports that General Shelby, with 1,800 men and six pieces of artillery, was on the Osage Fork of King's River last night. I have no information as to what his designs are. You will keep scouts out south and communicate with Cassville as often as possible, and if Shelby advances upon Neosho with artillery you will fall back in this direction with your command, fighting as you fall back, if you can do so. Communicate to me all information you obtain of his movements as rapidly as possible.

My impression is that he will not move north now, but he may. I can hardly credit the statement that Shelby has artillery. If you learn that he has not you can probably hold your post against cavalry or infantry. If his force passes north by you, you will follow with all your command, except enough to protect your post from small bands of guerrillas moving in such a manner as to join forces in this section.

I left Cassville this morning and shall proceed to Springfield tomorrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LACLEDE, MO., *May* 27, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

DEAR SIR: Our country is seriously infested with horse thieves and bushwhackers. There have been several horses stolen in the county and several families robbed this week, and we do not know how soon we may be bushwhacked here. We are expecting it every day, and as we have no effective organized force here, I have been solicited by a number of our citizens to address you on the subject, and propose to you that, by your authority, we will organize a company of men, say 25 or 30, and post them secretly at different places in the county, and ferret them out if possible.

We want the authority of Government to do so, and as we are not able to do it at our own expense, we would ask to be paid by the Government the same as other soldiers, say for the term of sixty to one hundred days. Now, general, I feel determined that our county shall be rid of those pestilent fellows as soon as possible, and it has got to be done through some secret plan, so that everybody is not acquainted with our whereabouts. I will take command of such a squad of men, select my own men, and then [if there] is any such thing as routing them, I will promise you that it shall be done. Or, general, if you do not subscribe to this plan, I would propose that the Government hire a few secret detectives and let them devote their time to hunting bushwhackers. Please answer.

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. PORTER,
Late Lieut., 33d Mo. Vols., Asst. Prov. Mar. at Laclede.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 27, 1864.

Mr. A. C. VOTEN, *Postmaster, Maryville, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of May 16, and to reply that the circulation of the pestiferous sheets alluded to by you is permitted by General Rosecrans, who seems to think he can hold them in proper check. It is not for the general commanding to go behind or beyond the authority of his superior officer. The general is aware of the bad effect of the teachings of these journals, and wishes that not one copy of them were allowed on this side of the Mississippi, but that, unless he has direct orders from General Rosecrans, he is powerless to prevent it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 27, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Mitchell, my district commander, Nebraska, apprehends more trouble on overland route. Many of the Minnesota Indians having moved down near to Cottonwood Springs, he thinks General Sully's troops should, part of them, take that route, and I heartily concur in this opinion. Settlements and travel on Platte River route must be maintained. A light battery and 1,000 men from the Sully command would help me in that quarter. The Indians and guerrillas keep all my troops on the stretch. General Brown asks me to help him in Missouri, where he says we shall have to look out for another raid into Kansas.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 27, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS, *Leavenworth, Kans.:*

Your dispatch not answered from my illness. From all information, Marmaduke has crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle, with from 3,000 to 5,000 cavalry and six to ten pieces of artillery. Part of that force recrossed. Whether Steele's communications in Western Missouri or Kansas is aimed at cannot yet be divined. To concentrate quickly and be on the alert is the best now. If they cross into Kansas we shall try to combine Brown and Sanborn with what else we can get, and close on their rear. If they come into Missouri we must try and prevent their escape.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS, *Leavenworth, Kans.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of 26th instant, and in reply thereto would say my

estimate of Captain Wilson and his company is the same as yours, and that I ordered him on duty with his men twenty days ago, whereupon he, with the leading Unionists of Parkville, protested against it, saying there was no necessity for any troops in Platte County. I very reluctantly revoked the order. I have again ordered him on duty and charged him with the special duty of guarding the river front from Clay County to Farley, also giving him provost-marshal powers for that region.

I have ordered four companies of the new Enrolled Missouri Militia on duty in Platte and Clay Counties, and I assure you that I shall put down the bushwhackers with a heavy hand if the troops do their duty. It was not best to relieve all the Paw Paws. Some of them are very good, and even our worthy President has been made to believe that the Paw Paws have actually saved Northwest Missouri. You see, general, that I have to go cautiously. I wish I had good U. S. troops from abroad. The arming of the Paw Paws has opened the door for much trouble. I thank you for your kindly letters and wise suggestions, and hope to hear often from you, and I assure you of cheerful and hearty co-operation in putting down the evils of the border.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May* 27, 1864.
(Received 11.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Kansas City:

General McKean will call out militia to guard stations and join you with one regiment volunteers, if rebel forces gather so as to make it very necessary, but try to get more troops from General Rosecrans, who has a better supply than I have. Keep McKean and me posted. Don't let the rebels hatch their vipers anywhere.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *May* 27, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

The following has been received from General Curtis, commanding department:

General Thayer telegraphs that he will immediately send force up from Gibson to mouth of Grand River to escort refugee Indians. The train properly belonging to Gibson must go with the refugees: no more should go. Thayer has thirty days' provision, and river rising.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

You will be governed in your arrangements accordingly.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, *May* 27, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding:

The following has just been received from General Curtis:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May* 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN,
Commanding, Paola:

Dispatches from Fort Smith and General Rosecrans speak of a force having crossed onto this side of Arkansas, with several pieces of cannon; their designs are not known. Have scouts sent out southeast from Fort Scott, and have citizens engaged to bring in intelligence if raiders appear. Such citizens should be assured of being well paid for their trip, and a horse if killed. Have such arrangements made on your lines everywhere. Good men can be picked and paid, if necessary, for being always ready with horses to run in with intelligence.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 27, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest:

MAJOR: I had the honor to telegraph General Pope to-day requesting him to rescind Special Orders, 72 and 75, accepting the resignation of Colonel Crooks, which have not yet taken effect. If the destination of the regiment had not been changed, and it had remained to be distributed in garrisons in this district, there would have been no imperative necessity for the retention of Colonel Crooks in the service; but as it is to be sent where it will undoubtedly be kept together and act as a unit, the case is very different. The lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth is acting assistant provost-marshal of the State, and in my opinion it would very much destroy the morale and efficiency of this fine body of men should they be compelled to go into the field under the command of their present major. Colonel Crooks is a fine soldier, having received a West Point education, and he is withal much beloved by his regiment, albeit he is a strict disciplinarian. I trust his tender of resignation will be sent back unaccepted to these headquarters.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *May* 28, 1864.
(Received 2.30 p. m., June 3.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have sent the detachment of the Seventeenth Army Corps under Brig. Gen. T. K. Smith to Memphis. If General Steele should not be threatened by any considerable force the division of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith will also be sent to that place. The force in the District of West Tennessee will be increased as far as may be necessary to secure Sherman's rear, as his operations are far more important than any that can be undertaken immediately west of

the Mississippi. I have ordered reserves of troops and of water transportation that will enable me to concentrate a large force at any point that may be threatened, pending the preparations for operations west of the river.

Vicksburg will be made the depot for the troops engaged in these operations. The line from this place to Shreveport is the only one that can be safely adopted, and it will be necessary to put the railroad to Monroe in running order and build that part already graded between that place and Shreveport.

I have ordered the abandonment of all points not essential to military operations and the concentration of the troops in large reserves, where they will be held in readiness for any contingency, and will spare no exertion to render our own force as mobile as that of the rebels. I think the organization of the troops that do not take the field should be limited to brigades and divisions, reporting directly to the department or district commanders, and I recommend that the Thirteenth Corps be broken up, and the troops of that corps not required for points in the Department of the Gulf be transferred to the Nineteenth Corps. I have directed the temporary assignment.

I wish to relieve 3, probably 4, of the general officers now in the Department of the Gulf. Can others be spared to report to me? Will you direct 2 officers of engineers, 1 of the ordnance, 6 of the quartermaster, and 4 of the subsistence department to report to me? A part of these are needed to replace officers that it is desirable to relieve.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

The policy of giving protection to the persons employed in the cultivation of abandoned plantations absorbs so many of the troops and disperses them to such an extent as to abstract materially from the force required for offensive purposes. Practically the cultivation of these plantations, and the pretense of furnishing plantation supplies, has resulted in furnishing the enemy with supplies of essential value to him in carrying on his military operations. These abuses will be corrected, as far as possible, without violating the promises of protection made by the Government to the lessees, but, in my judgment, the whole system should be suspended until we are able to destroy the organized armies of the rebels.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

The operations contemplated west of the Mississippi will require the construction of the railroad from this place to Shreveport, La.,

a distance of 148 miles. The road to Monroe, 52 miles, has been in operation, but some portions of it have been destroyed. The remainder has been graded. The labor, with the exception of skilled mechanics, can be procured, and will be mainly done by the troops. Mechanics must be sent from above. I propose to place Colonel Bailey, now chief engineer of the Nineteenth Corps, and represented to be in every way competent, in charge, unless some other officer should be designated. A report of the actual condition of the road is expected in a few days, and detailed information will then be given you, but provisions for the running stock, rails, &c., should be commenced at once.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1864.

His Excellency R. YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

I am advised from the Headquarters of the Army that five regiments of the Illinois militia have been ordered to Columbus, Ky., and five to Memphis, Tenn. None had reached either of these points at the latest dates I have received. Will you please advise me how soon I may count upon their arrival. The Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry will be sent to Memphis if they have not already gone.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Div. of the Mississippi, via Nashville, Tenn.:

I have sent the detachment of the Seventeenth Army Corps under General T. K. Smith to Memphis, and have authorized General Washburn to detain at that place, if necessary, troops that have been ordered to report to me from the Western States and from the Department of Missouri. I will return the division of General A. J. Smith in a few days. If the line of the Arkansas is not threatened by a superior force, I will send to General Washburn any re-enforcements that he may require to keep the enemy occupied in your rear, as that is more important than any new operations that can be undertaken immediately in the country west of the Mississippi.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Comdg. District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that the staff officers at this depot be instructed to make immediate estimates for supplies for an army of 40,000 men, independent of the garrisons of the posts

at this place and Natchez and their dependencies. The proportions of the different arms have not yet been fully determined upon, but the immediate estimates will be made for 30,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and 3,000 artillery. In clothing, blouses will be estimated for instead of coats, and an extra supply of underclothing and shoes; and the estimates generally will be made for the field, omitting all articles of clothing or equipment that are not essential to the efficiency of the troops. In subsistence, bacon will be called for instead of other kinds of salted meat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. S. GRAY,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

7. The Fourteenth Maine Volunteers will at once proceed from Baton Rouge to Morganza, where it will be reported to Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, to join General Nickerson's First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

8. The five companies of the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers now in New Orleans will at once proceed to Baton Rouge, and be reported for duty to Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, commanding that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of instructions just given to the inspector-general of your department and forwarded to him direct, by order of the major-general commanding, in order to save time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Capt., Corps of Engs., and A. I. G., Mil. Div. of W. Miss.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. S. ABERT,
Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR. The commanding general directs that you will immediately furnish this office with such reports, statements, &c., as are necessary to exhibit fully the present actual condition of the troops of

this command. In making your report you will specify fully the actual condition of each corps, division, brigade, and regiment of the command of which you are inspector-general; embodying the reports of your assistants, being careful to recognize the fact that you are to report on everything that comes under your supervision in the line of your duty, without regard to rank. Your attention is particularly called to the cavalry, artillery, and supply departments, and to the transportation service, both by land and water.

In the cavalry branch you will report as to its organization and efficiency, the condition of each regiment in your command as to its efficiency, organization, and equipment, stating whether, in your opinion, any of the regiments should be consolidated or dismounted.

The artillery you will report as to organization and efficiency, the number and caliber of guns, the condition of animals, efficiency of officers, with number and designation of batteries. In the supply department you will include quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance departments, giving statements as to their organization, efficiency, probable amount of material on hand for a given-sized army for a given length of time. In the transportation department you will report fully the amount on hand, giving the number and condition of animals and wagons, and capacity and length and direction of railroads in the land transportation, and number, condition, capacity for troops and material of vessels in the water transportation.

You are directed to see that the equipment of the troops is reduced to the minimum, in accordance with orders from the War Department, and that the troops are constantly kept in such condition as to be able to move at an hour's warning in any direction, paying particular attention to this subject in all future inspections. The general commanding directs that these instructions be forwarded to you direct to save time, but copies will be forwarded to the commanding general of your department. It is desired that your report be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,

Capt., Corps of Engs., and A. I. G., Mil. Div. of W. Miss.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: After retaining enough transportation to supply the troops that Major-General Banks has been directed to assign to the Nineteenth Army Corps, the excess will be sent to New Orleans. The transportation retained should be selected. The surplus baggage should also be sent to New Orleans. The pontoon train will be retained and put in order for service. The quartermaster's department at New Orleans will be instructed to furnish a part of the water transportation required for the movements of your forces. The remainder will be sent from above.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., May* 28, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. C. Grover, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed without delay to the headquarters Division of West Mississippi, for the purpose of conferring with the general commanding as to the means in the hands of the brigadier-general commanding Nineteenth Army Corps and U. S. forces at Morganza, for carrying out the letter of instructions dated May 21, 1864. Having done so, and arranged as to the time and means by which we are to commence drawing our supplies from Vicksburg, he will return to these headquarters with all possible dispatch.

* * * * * * *

7. As soon as boats are disposable for the service, General Lawler, commanding detachment Thirteenth Army Corps, will commence the shipment of his train to Carrollton, retaining for the present two wagons to each regiment, and two wagons to each division and brigade headquarters, and six ambulances for each brigade.

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By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Comdg. Detach. Thirteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has received information that the enemy's forces are crossing at Morgan's Ferry, and that some of the Texas cavalry are within 8 miles of here. He desires you to move in your camp at an early hour in the morning, and close on General McMillan's right, so that we may have our forces easily disposable to move out and attack. He wishes you to put your camp in as small a space as convenient for health and comfort, and suggests the clover field on McMillan's right and front, with your reserves behind the parapet, if there is room enough.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General BENTON,
Commanding District of Baton Rouge:

The Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, will remain at Baton Rouge until further orders.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIV. AND DETACH. 13TH A. C.,
Morganza, La., May 28, 1864.

The enemy are crossing at Morgan's Ferry, and there is now a force within 8 miles of here. The commanding officers of the Third Division and the First and Second Brigades of the First Division will hold their commands in entire readiness to repel any assault. A portion of each brigade will be up at 2 a. m., and, in accordance with orders from headquarters U. S. forces, at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning the troops and trains of the detachment will be moved inside the levee. Staff officers will be sent to designate the ground to be occupied by the different brigades.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 28, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Donaldsonville:

If General Arnold, with the cavalry, is where you can communicate with him, you will say to him that we have information that the enemy are crossing the Atchafalaya, and if he has forage enough to warrant the movement, or can obtain it by stopping boats containing it, he is directed to ascertain what the enemy is doing in this regard, and to co-operate with General Emory in driving the enemy beyond the Atchafalaya.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication by hand of Maj. E. C. Cabell, bearer of flag of truce, is received. On receipt of a communication from General E. Kirby Smith, dated from Jenkins' Ferry, I directed that all citizen prisoners not charged with violation of the laws of war should be released. By some misunderstanding the instructions seem not to have been fully carried out at the time. I have instructed the provost-marshal-general to liberate at once all citizen prisoners not under charges of violation of the laws of war. All prisoners under charges shall have a fair trial. Colonel Glenn was reported to the Commissary General of Prisoners at Washington as a prisoner of war, but as soon as his real status was ascertained he was properly reported, and pending an order from Washington for his release he has the limits of this city on his parole.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 28, 1864.

R. H. SMITH, Esq., *Manager Military Telegraph:*

The general commanding directs me to say that affairs are now too much unsettled to make any arrangements or do anything beyond Cadron Ferry for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., 18th Illinois Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. MOYERS, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send the party of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry which arrived from Devall's Bluff with the mules north to Quitman, and from there to Searcy, and from there to Devall's Bluff. Quitman is about 50 miles north from here, Searcy is about 40 miles east of there and about 40 miles from the Bluff. You will instruct the commanding officer, if he hears of any reliable and important move of the enemy, to report the facts at once to these headquarters.

There is a force of ours under Colonel Geiger at Springfield, about 25 miles west of Quitman. They may be at Quitman Monday night, or at least some of them. There was also four squadrons from the Ninth Iowa started from the Bluff the 26th, toward Searcy. The men must be provided with five days' rations and march as soon to-morrow morning as obtained. You will furnish guides from the Third Arkansas Cavalry. A part of one battalion is encamped near you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May* 28, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Dispatch from Major Drummond states he was at Bayou Des Arc this morning; crossed this morning, not without difficulty. Says he will be in the Little Red to-night. Scouting party from below just in. Has been within a few miles of Arkansas Post. Skirmished with small parties of guerrillas, but met no large force. Had 1 man killed, a Mr. Honeycut, a citizen guide whom I sent with the detachment. I have sent three transports and another gun-boat up the river to assist the flotilla at Grand Glaize Bar.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, *May* 28, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER, *Cadron Creek:*

Notify me as soon as you arrive at Cadron Creek, and I will telegraph further instructions to you.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *May* 28, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,

Cadron Ferry (thence by messenger to Springfield):

Immediately upon receipt of this order you will commence moving your troops to the Cadron Ferry, thence to be embarked by boats to this place. Answer and let me know when they are likely to reach the Cadron.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *May* 28, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,

Cadron Ferry:

Communicate the following to Colonel Geiger: "Move as soon as you can get ready out to the line of the Little Red, between Kinderhook and Searcy. Your mission is to watch that line and intercept messengers from Childress. If he comes back draw him in toward yourself. Communicate to this point from the Little Red daily, either by the way of Cadron or Brownsville. Four companies are out from Devall's Bluff to Searcy; if necessary you can use them should the enemy be in your vicinity."

Give Colonel Graves the following directions from me: "Put the sick and men least able to march, with my horses and Lieutenant Litherland's, on the steamer Alamo, and send her to Little Rock. With your infantry and artillery march down the north side of the river to the point. You are more likely to be wanted here than anywhere else."

(For Colonel Ryan:) With your Third Arkansas you will guard Cadron Ferry and scout to Lewisburg, and give me timely information of any additional force of the enemy crossing the Arkansas. I will send Colonel Fuller, with all your men, back to-morrow. Telegraph me to-morrow morning whether all these directions are clearly understood.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 28, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,

Cadron Ferry (thence by messenger to Springfield):

Move only the infantry, artillery, and the Third Arkansas Cavalry to Cadron Ferry. Provide the cavalry of your immediate command with ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, and coffee, and move with them to the Little Red as soon as practicable, striking that river about Sugar Loaf Spring; thence send scouts southeast toward Searcy, watching the crossing of the Little Red at that point, and northwest toward Kinderhook, for a like purpose. Send Colonel Ryan's cavalry to Cadron Ferry, with orders to scout to Lewisburg. Send Captain Hesser immediately to Cadron Ferry; direct him to provide you with the rations above named, and Col-

onel Ryan's command with ten days' full rations; then to retain the balance for the use of the infantry and artillery. Captain Hesser will not land any more subsistence from the Alamo than is necessary for the cavalry and the immediate wants of the artillery and infantry. Use any of Lieutenant Moreland's wagons you may need for your own movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May* 28, 1864.

Colonel WOOD,
Commanding, Brownsville:

It is reported that the rebels are coming up Bayou Meto bottom. The general wishes you to send a scouting party in that direction. Colonel Trumbull will send a party out; probably one from Pine Bluff will go in that direction. Has anything been heard from Captain Miner?

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *May* 28, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Miner returned last night. He scouted all around Bayou Meto bottom, and is sure no rebels are crossing. The country through which he passed is full of guerrillas. Two of the captain's men were wounded by them. He also learned that the rebels have erected batteries on the Arkansas River, below Pine Bluff. Marmaduke's whole command is reported on the river below the Bluff.

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *May* 28, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Miner was 60 miles from here, over in Arkansas bottom. He reports to me that he passed around Bayou Meto bottom. The object of the expedition was not fully accomplished. Will go myself as soon as the horses are sufficiently rested. We have about 200 horses and mules. Is it possible to get any saddles and bridles at Little Rock? The old saddles that we get from the country are not fit to use.

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May* 28, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

Send the detachment Third Michigan Cavalry as escort to boats going to relieve those aground, unless you have already detailed

sufficient escort. The troops with the boats should throw out pickets several miles into the country and scout thoroughly as long on each side as the boats lie there. The enemy should not be allowed to find out that the boats are aground, but should be made to believe that we are sending a large force to attack him. Augusta should be well watched. I suppose Livingston is on that side and will co-operate. The force with the boats, properly managed, should be able to defend itself against anything the enemy could bring there. Send copies of this to commander of flotilla and escort.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK.
Little Rock, Ark., May 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General SALOMON,
Commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: A scout reports that a body of cavalry of 100 to 300 was to cross the Saline at Pratt's Ferry (7 miles above Jenkins') some time to-day; object, conscription, &c.; and that a company came across yesterday and examined the road. It would be well to send a party out to scout as far as Jenkins' Ferry to ascertain the truth of this report, get information generally, and clean out any parties of rebels that may be about. Captain Smith's independent scouts will report to you and furnish guide. Telegraph to Colonel Clayton, commanding Pine Bluff, when your scout leaves; perhaps it would be well to avoid the road by which the flag of truce came in till it goes back.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General SALOMON,
Commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: You are authorized and directed to use your cavalry, and infantry, too, if necessary, to observe the country in your front as far as you may deem advisable, including the communication with Pine Bluff on both sides of the Arkansas River. You will, of course, take all possible care of your small cavalry force, but it is believed that after several weeks' rest they ought to be able to scout more freely without injuring their efficiency. The demonstrations made by the enemy on our line of communication, and the reports which exist of the prospect of a general advance, render it necessary that we should have early and accurate information, and it is important to know what the enemy is doing, but also what he is not doing.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *May* 28, 1864—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I started a messenger through to Little Rock, on the south side of the river, two days ago, with a dispatch, in cipher, for you. There was nothing very important in it, only to let you hear from me. Since then General Sanborn, at Cassville, has telegraphed that day before yesterday Shelby was at Osage, in Carroll County, 40 miles northeast of Fayetteville. I have heard nothing from the boats since they left here, and trust they have reached Little Rock in safety. I am extremely anxious to have them return as soon as possible, loaded with commissaries and forage. I want some artillery ammunition sent also, if there is a supply at Little Rock. (See returns as to caliber.)

I have telegraphed Colonel Parsons, at Saint Louis, to send a fleet of light-draught steamers, loaded with supplies, to this post. He replied that he would do so at once. I shall start a train to Fort Scott for supplies the first of the week. We have provisions enough on hand to subsist the command forty days. Please send up all the boats that can be spared from the Rock, as the river is in good boating condition, and it is of vital importance to get all the supplies here which it is possible to do while the river lasts. We have nothing to fear if we have supplies.

The place is impregnable, the forts are nearly completed, and a continuous line of rifle-pits, with an extensive abatis from the Arkansas around to the Poteau River. I have nothing late with regard to Cooper, Maxey, Gano, &c., though I have scouts in that direction, and have sent spies to their camp. I have force enough at Clarksville to meet Shelby if he is driven back, and they are watching his movements. If he comes around to Fayetteville, I shall endeavor to meet him there.

What do you think will be Kirby Smith's policy now, Banks having left Red River? My impression is the enemy will be still more determined in their policy of interrupting our communications and cutting off our supplies. I am anxious to hear from you.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—There are here over 1,000 refugees, completely destitute, whom we have to feed. One object in my sending a train to Fort Scott is to send a lot with it to Kansas; and I shall have to send a lot down the river by boats in order to get them to some point where supplies are more plenty, for I cannot feed them here, and they must starve if I do not.

J. M. T.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

On the 26th instant, Major Melton, commanding detachment Second Arkansas Cavalry at Berryville, Ark., reported Shelby to be on the Osage, southeast of Berryville, with 2,000 men and six pieces of

artillery. A report just received from Major Melton by telegraph reports a large number of rebels in the vicinity of Berryville, but does not speak of Shelby. He is probably in that section.

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., the General being absent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 28, 1864—3.10 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The order respecting the movement of the Tenth Kansas is hereby suspended.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following special order just issued and forwarded for information of War Department:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May* 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. The quartermaster's department will provide necessary transportation for the immediate movement hence to Memphis, Tenn., and from that point to such other point as may be indicated by Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for the following-named regiments, viz: The Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Volunteers, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

The regiments herein indicated will take the necessary steps to complete their equipment for active duty in the field with the least practicable delay. Should the cavalry regiments not have completed their complement of cavalry arms by the time transportation is ready for them infantry arms will be issued by Colonel Callender, upon proper requisition from the commanding officers of the regiments. All officers concerned in the execution of this order will be held strictly accountable for any delay which may arise in the execution thereof.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 28, 1864.

Colonel GREENE:

Please find inclosed copies of the orders calling into active service the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Special Orders, No. 76, calls them into service at the request of General Curtis, and Special Orders, No. 144, at the request of General Schofield. At a period subsequent to this the entire control of the unorganized, as well as the organized, Enrolled Missouri Militia was delegated to General Schofield, but up to the time of his departure hence he issued no orders calling them into active service. Such orders have always been issued from the office of the adjutant-general of the State. But the same authority granted General Schofield over the Enrolled

Missouri Militia has also been conferred on General Rosecrans; hence, if occasion required the calling out of this force now, orders to that effect would emanate from you, and not from the adjutant-general of the State, though the latter might also do it. If I am not properly posted in this matter, I respectfully solicit your instruction.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. PHELAN,
Lieutenant, &c.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ENROLLED MILITIA, SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Saint Louis, April 23*, 1863.

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II. Upon the application of Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of the Missouri, of this date, Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Crawford, commanding Second Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, is ordered to call into active service three regiments of the militia within his district, for duty upon the line of the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad. He is instructed to select such regiments as can be, by reason of being better armed and equipped or organized, the most readily assembled. He will rendezvous these regiments at such points upon the line of the road as are nearest their respective headquarters, having accomplished which he will report by letter for further orders to these headquarters. His brigade quartermaster will make timely requisition upon the quartermaster-general of Missouri for such supplies as are actually necessary for thirty days' service in the field.

III. Upon the application of Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis, commanding Department of the Missouri, of this date, Brig. Gen. A. G. Edwards is hereby directed to call into active service, for the period of thirty days, three regiments of the force now under his command. He is instructed to make his selection from among those regiments which can be the most readily assembled, and whose members can be the most easily spared from their ordinary business. He is authorized (should he find it necessary) to fill up either of these regiments to the minimum number of the infantry organization prescribed by existing orders, by details from other regiments under his command. His quartermaster will make timely requisition upon the quartermaster-general of Missouri for such supplies as are necessary to equip these three regiments for active service in the field.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ENROLLED MILITIA, SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Saint Louis, September 7*, 1863.

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V. Brig. Gen. A. G. Edwards, commanding First Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby directed to detail immediately from the force under his command, for active service, for a period of thirty days or longer, if required, sixteen companies, to consist of 100 enlisted men each (including the prescribed number

of non-commissioned officers), to be officered by 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, and [1] second lieutenant. These companies will be organized into two provisional regiments of eight companies each, and will be denominated, respectively, the Tenth and Eleventh Provisional Regiments Enrolled Missouri Militia, being officered by such field and staff officers as may be designated in future orders. As the necessity which calls for the issuing of this order is an urgent one and as little delay can be experienced as possible, General Edwards will direct that the aforesaid companies shall report for duty on Thursday, the 10th instant, at such hour and place as he may designate, and he will be governed in their disposition by such orders as he may hereafter receive from these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

ENROLLED MILITIA,
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 146.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, September 9, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. A. G. Edwards, commanding First Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby instructed to detail as colonels of the Tenth and Eleventh Provisional Regiments now forming in his district Col. C. D. Wolff, Fourth Regiment, and Col. John Knapp, Eighth Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, respectively, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 144, from these headquarters. General Edwards will make the selection himself for the other field and staff officers of the regiments aforesaid.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

ENROLLED MILITIA,
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 147.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, September 10, 1863.

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III. Brig. Gen. A. G. Edwards, commanding First Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby directed to cause the commanding officers of the Tenth and Eleventh Provisional Regiments to report for duty to Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, as soon as the organization of their regiments is complete.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. Central Dist. of Mo., Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department is informed, upon what is deemed reliable authority, that a want of activity of the troops within your district prevails to a considerable

extent. It is the express desire of the major-general commanding that as many of your troops be constantly kept in the field, scouting against guerrillas and marauders, as may be so employed without manifest detriment to the service. Great vigilance and activity are necessary to the preservation of safety and order within your district.

It is also reported at these headquarters that teams employed upon the Pacific Railroad works have been pressed into Government service by your authority. Reports on file in the office of the chief quartermaster of the department show that there is sufficient transportation within your district for all necessary and practical purposes; and the department commander directs that in future you impress no teams that are employed by the railroad company, as he desires to render every facility for the construction of that road. You are directed to make to these headquarters a full report upon this point, setting forth the reasons or necessity that may have existed for such impressment.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Sedalia, May 28, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding to the importance of suggesting and ordering some badge to be worn by the citizen guards while on duty, by which they may be distinguished, &c. The badges prescribed by you already, to be worn by foragers, scouts, &c., on the hat, would answer. Of this, however, you can better judge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 28, 1864.
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

The scout consisted of only 33 men. There have been but two companies here for several days, except battery. The guard and escort duty has almost worn them out, and I understand that they had been on constant duty for several days and nights before. When they left here they expected to form a junction. Captain Eads, who it was understood was in the neighborhood of the bushwhackers with 18 men, waiting on this, and being worn out, they came in. We leave at 12 o'clock to-night, moonlight, with three companies Seventh Missouri State Militia, which have come from Sedalia since 11 a. m., and Company C, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, which also march to-day from Burris' camp, and detachment of Companies A and L, First Missouri State Militia, with the view

of attacking the camp at daylight in the morning. If we wait to find the camp we expect to scout the country to-morrow. I sent 2 messengers to-day to Captain Anderson, to stay in the vicinity until I would get troops, but he had started on a scout with the principal part of his company. My messenger arrived safe, and while he was absent the bushwhackers (it is reported) burned the town. The troops at this station had been barely able to do the guard and picket and escort duty necessary to protect the town and public property. We have a sufficient force now to do some scouting; we had none before without endangering the place and public property.

J. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 28, 1864.
(Received 2.55 p. m., 29th.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I am near this place with six companies.

GEORGE W. KELLY,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville, Mo.:

Yours received. Major Burch has passed through, going to Saint Louis and thence to Illinois. He says there are no rebels nearer Neosho than Spavinaw, and there only a small number. Lieutenant Sallee wishes to proceed to Saint Louis to consult with the chief engineer of the department in regard to his duties.

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Majors MELTON and MOORE,
Berryville, via Cassville, Mo.:

Send out women spies or good scouts and ascertain, if possible, what the enemy's force is and what he intends to do and who is in command. If the enemy designs to attack you at once, and has largely superior forces and artillery, retreat to Cassville; otherwise hold your position and fight the enemy when he comes to you. A large force of the enemy certainly cannot subsist long in that country now. How would it do for you to send out 100 men 6 or 8 miles and feel of the enemy and get information? I think you are safe enough if the enemy has no artillery. In an emergency exercise your own judgment and do what you deem the best for the Government and it will be approved. I will send you re-enforcements just as soon as the troops ordered to Cassville reach there.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *May* 28, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have just returned from Platte County, where I conversed [with] farmers, merchants, mechanics, and lawyers, representing all parties and factions from every section of the country, and thoroughly canvassed the condition of affairs in Platte. The reports have been grossly fabulous; not a single individual has been harmed in the county, not one bushwhacker has been seen by anybody, and but little stealing for months past. Twenty-seven muskets were taken from Camden Point, and as yet we can learn nothing of them. There was no cause whatever for adjourning the court at Platte City. Every man I saw and conversed with concurred in this opinion. There is just now more industry in Platte County than at any previous time during the war, and the good men of the county have assured me of hearty co-operation in keeping down all lawlessness. I have increased the militia force and have wideawake officers to watch the border. We have found and shot one of the murderers of Major Wilson in this county, and shall without doubt secure and kill the entire gang. Reports of the condition of affairs in Northwest Missouri that have reached Saint Louis through the press have been wickedly exaggerated. There are some magnificent liars in this county.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *May* 28, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS.
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have ordered detachments of militia on duty in Buchanan, Platte, Ray, Clay, Carroll, Linn, Howard, Callaway, Montgomery, Lincoln, and Pike Counties. The militia, who have served for many months without pay, are very reluctant to leave their farms and workshops. I have assured them that the department commander would cheerfully and earnestly exert his influence to procure payment for past services. It is evident that it will require considerable force to keep down marauding in North Missouri during the summer months. Squads of villains are constantly drifting through our lines south of the river, and crossing to this side. Shall I make any calculation upon being re-enforced by volunteer regiments, or must I depend upon militia and make dispositions accordingly?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Make no calculations on re-enforcements at present. They are all ordered below. There must be a call for militia. Proceed with your organizations on the basis of loyalty. Particular instructions will be given you soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS, U. S. Army,
Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: In acknowledgment and reply to your inquiry under date of 23d instant, would say that on the 13th of January last I received from Col. J. B. Rogers, Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanding at Cape Girardeau, a telegram, of which the following is a true copy:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

Loyal citizens of Dunklin are anxious to kill guerrillas. There are some who will do so. In Dallas 4 citizens fought and killed 2 of Bolin's men. This kind of men want a little powder and ammunition at times. I think it would be advisable to let them have a little when satisfied their object is self-protection. I ordered Gentry to do so when he thought the parties were acting in good faith, and then in small quantities only. Do you approve? Answer immediately, as Gentry may go soon.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

I replied as follows immediately:

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January* 13, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Your powder plan is approved. Let the guerrillas be mustered out.

FISK,
Brigadier-General.

The telegram of September 25 to Colonel Rogers, from Pilot Knob, I believe to have been the same as certified to by Lieutenant Thompson. I have not the telegraph books of District of Southeast Missouri at hand and cannot, therefore, positively state whether it is a true copy or not. I believe it is. Captain Gillette, my district inspector, had repeatedly recommended that the officers of the Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, therein named should be ordered upon the Examining Board. An officer of Company L, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, had but a short time before been before the Board, and, upon being proved wanting, was reduced to his previous rank of corporal or sergeant; and fearing that an examination of Major Dodson and others might result in reducing them to the rank from which they had been promoted, I suggested that they be permitted to resign.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *May* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

I have just returned from Mexico; passed through Montgomery and Callaway Counties, and from all the information I can get am satisfied that as far as any concentration of guerrillas is to be made it will take place in Monroe County. I have ordered Captain Campbell, of Fulton, to start in that direction to-night with 25 men from Mexico. He has been with me and I left him there this morning.

I start at 1 p. m. from this place with 30 men. I think I can pick up some of the rascals. Allen, a station 25 miles below this place, on North Missouri Railroad, was robbed last night of clothing; they did not call for money. I have ordered the men into service under Lieutenant Dunlap, in Callaway. They were very much needed. I will report as soon as possible the condition of the militia in Monroe from Monroe. If I do not receive different orders from you I shall go from Monroe to Pike and Lincoln, as there are complaints of trouble there. Any communication will be sent to me if addressed to Captain Sharp at this place.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieut. Col. Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Major GREGORY,
Palmyra, Mo.:

Send a scout of 50 men into Pike County on a mission of extermination of thieves and guerrillas. Major Ledergerber, of Hannibal, will give you information upon which to act. Don't take any prisoners of the class named. Kill them wherever you find them in their hellish work.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Macon, Mo.:

I have ordered Major Gregory, at Palmyra, to send a scout of 50 men through Pike County. I am informed that trouble is increasing in that section. I want a good militia company called into service forthwith in Pike, one in Lincoln, and Captain Stewart in Montgomery County. Can you designate good companies, under first-rate officers? I shall send Colonel Williams to Macon and keep you moving among the thieves and guerrillas. Be prepared for lively work and give the rascals no quarter. Captain Stewart will receive arms, ammunition, and other outfit from Saint Louis.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *May 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Heard of H. T. being in Rocheport on the 25th; have not heard from him since. Colonel Draper will be back to-day. Sent a dispatch to have 35 men ready by 1 o'clock; does not say for what purpose. Four men, armed with shotguns and pistols, robbed a store in Allen of $175 worth of clothing last night. I intended to send a squad in that direction when I got the dispatch from Colonel

Draper. May be he wants to go in the same direction. Negroes of both sexes keep constantly coming in; they are crowding our camps. Think they ought not to be brought in so close contact with soldiers. Prostitution is worse than slavery.

ALBERT BROCKMAN,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Capt. ALBERT BROCKMAN,
Macon, Mo.:

Did you telegraph Lieutenant-Colonel Draper of the outrage at Allen? The negroes crowding into Macon must go to work on the farms where their labor is so much needed. We cannot permit them to remain in idleness and crime. We must not return them to masters nor encourage them to leave their homes, but we must insist upon industry, sobriety, and virtue; let them understand that work they must.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL,
Brookfield, Mo.:

I desire to put a good company of militia on duty in your county. Will you please designate the best company for exterminating the thieves, guerrillas, and bushwhackers, under a thoroughly reliable, temperate, honest officer? I want them for 100 days.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Col. GEORGE S. PARK,
Parkville, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your valued communication of the 24th instant is received. Captain Wilson with his entire company has been ordered on duty at Parkville, and I hope he will succeed in maintaining order and exterminating the thieving gang who threaten your peace. I was desirous that the captain should go on duty many days ago, but he was of the opinion that it was not necessary. I assure you, colonel, that everything in my power to do shall be done to put down the lawlessness threatened. I hope soon to get all the loyal militia of your county organized, when we can gradually relieve all other that may be on duty. I do not think there is any general uprising of rebels in Missouri, unless a large armed force should penetrate the State from the south. In such an event we shall have much trouble. Let us "watch, and fight, and pray."

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Capt. W. B. KEMPER,
Commanding at Liberty:

CAPTAIN: I am in receipt of your report under date of 27th instant, and in response thereto have to say that your actions thus far have been commendable and characterized with the proper diligence and vigor. I am quite satisfied that we shall have work enough to keep us well employed during the summer months. The villains will drift through the lines on the south side of the river and come to a land of plenty to steal. We cannot be too vigilent and determined. Kill all such wherever you find them in their hellish practices.

I have ordered more militia on duty in Platte County, and your lieutenant with his detachment will soon join you at Liberty. You will authorize, in my name, the calling into active service at once the best militia company that can be found in either Clinton or Clay Counties to report to you for orders. I have a petition from E. M. Samuels and others of Liberty, asking that the additional forces be called out. I desire to have our force strong enough, but at the same time am reluctant to call our people from their farms and workshops unnecessarily. Let the militia company go to work at once. Make the county too hot for bushwhackers. I hope you will succeed in finding any rebel recruiting officer that may be at work in your bailiwick.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

GUSTAVUS COHRS,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Liberty, Mo.:

SIR: In the absence of the district provost-marshal, I am instructed by the general commanding to answer your communication inclosing copy of your Special Orders, No. 2, and to say that hereafter you will not transcend your authority so much as to issue orders regulating the conduct and affairs of the people in general. Your assumption of authority in this instance is only equaled by the bad taste in which the "job" was executed. The general commanding assumes the prerogative of issuing orders concerning the general welfare of this command, and is confident that he can manage affairs of this nature, at least for the present.

Whenever you have occasion to promulgate orders, they should bear the approval of the district provost-marshal, who is supposed to be advised of the wishes of the commanding general. We are inclined to the belief that you issued said order in good faith, supposing it would meet the emergencies which presented themselves to you, and only caution you against placing too much stress upon appearances when you have nothing definite. We are fully advised of the condition of affairs throughout your sub-district and shall certainly not fail to strike swift and sure whenever there is anything to strike. Your detectives are not accomplishing very much if they can furnish nothing of greater importance than what some excited old

women say concerning yourself. Their attention should be turned to something more profitable to the Government, or their services will be dispensed with.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

E. M. SAMUEL, W. S. REYNOLDS, and others,
Liberty, Clay County, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, and in reply state that I have made such disposition of my troops as will soon place all of Captain Kemper's company in your county, and have directed Captain Kemper, in my name, to call into active service the best militia company he can find, either in Clay or Clinton Counties, to report to him for duty at Liberty and vicinity. I assure you, gentlemen, that I am desirous to keep the district quiet and put down all lawlessness and kill the villainous thieves and guerrillas. At the same time I must be careful not to withdraw our people from their industrial pursuits. We must take care of ourselves. I cannot consistently ask for regular troops to be sent us when they are so much needed at the front. I trust that the loyal men, and women, too, of Clay will cooperate cheerfully and earnestly in sustaining the military authorities in their difficult task in finding the disturbers of the peace. Get reliable information; don't allow anybody to lie about your county as they have about Platte County. Carefully trace back all rumors. The disloyalists love to keep us uneasy with lying reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Mr. W. J. PORTER, *Laclede, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of May 27, 1864, and to thank you in his name for your earnest interest for the peace, quiet, and welfare of your section. A company of mounted men is soon to be placed on duty in Linn County for the purpose of quelching the villains and trying to maintain order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Capt. I. W. STEWART, *Wellsville, Mo.:*

Call your men—100 in number—into active service forthwith. You will be supplied with arms and other appliances very speedily,

but don't wait ; let them go to work with their shotguns and pistols at once and don't fail to kill every murdering thief you can find at his hellish work. Strike with determination and vigor. Preserve good discipline in your force.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Maj. A. C. MARSH,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Troy, Mo. :

Call into service the best company of militia in Lincoln County. Let them go to work at once on a mission of extermination of thieves and guerrillas. They can arm themselves as best they can until we can get Government arms and other necessary supplies. Strike swiftly and with determination. Take no prisoners. Kill the villains wherever caught in their hellish practices. Move earnestly. I have ordered a company on duty in Pike County and one in Montgomery County. Peace we must have. Bushwhacking must be put down if it takes half the militia of the district to accomplish it. Strike terror to the hearts of evil-doers.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1864.

Col. G. W. ANDERSON,
Louisiana, Mo. :

Order into active service the best company of militia you can raise from your regiment for duty in Pike County. Let them go right to work, with such arms as they have or can be obtained from rebels or others in your county. Government arms and all else necessary for proper outfit will be furnished as soon as possible. We must take hold of the thieving, murdering villains with determination and vigor ; let them be killed wherever found at their wicked work.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HANNIBAL, MO., *May* 28, 1864.

Maj. J. F. DWIGHT,
Provost-Marshal-General:

About 70 horse thieves and bushwhackers made a raid in Pike County, Mo. Is it impossible for me to get permission to detail some of the companies stationed at Palmyra ?

By order of General Fisk, district commander :

FRED. T. LEDERGERBER,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

PAOLA, KANS., *May* 28, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Lieutenant Van Antwerp, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, with 11 men from Fort Riley, reached Fort Larned on the 23d instant without molestation. At Cow Creek he found and buried the remains of 1 white man and 1 Indian; white man supposed to be Walker.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Chelsea, Butler County, Kans., May 28, 1864.

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General, Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from a trip through my district, comprising the counties of Chase, Butler, and Marion, and found all quiet, except much excitement from the late reports of Indian fighting at Fort Larned. The citizens of these counties are in a defenseless condition, except what the militia might render. They could be made very efficient by a portion of them being called into service, to act as scouts, on the extreme border of these counties. Since my return I learned about 20 deserters from the rebel army passed through in the vicinity of Council Grove, and were making for Leavenworth. During my absence there were 2 men here, who passed themselves for provost-marshals and detectives. Major, please send me a list of your appointees on the border that I may know how to co-operate with them. In regard to the grand Indian council that was to be held on the Arkansas, I visited that point and found the Wichita, Kickapoo, and Kaws (the latter Kansas Indians) were assembled there, but there was nothing done, owing to the small-pox raging among the Wichitas. The tribes mentioned dispersed, making the council a failure. I will keep you informed of all that transpires pertaining to my duties and the good of the service.

I am, major, very respectfully,

J. C. LAMBDIN,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, May 28, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant was received a few days ago. I have delayed an answer for a few days to gather more information in regard to the dangers to which our settlements are subjected from hostile Indians, and to see if we could not spare our troops for the active war against the rebellion, in which we are all so deeply interested. My disposition to spare all the troops not positively necessary for our defense may be established by correspondence had with yourself when in command of the Department of the Missouri.

I then proposed to spare you all except six companies, two of which were then in the Department of New Mexico, to be returned to Colorado. This proposition it was not thought prudent to accept, as you said it would not be prudent to weaken the frontier lines; but as we were then at peace with all of the tribes in this Territory and on the plains, I thought it possible to spare all the troops excepting the six companies.

Now we have but half the troops we then had, and are at war with a powerful combination of Indian tribes, who are pledged to sustain each other and drive the white people from this country. I was made aware of this combination last fall through reliable sources of information, which were at once sent to the Colorado District headquarters, and thence to department headquarters at Saint Louis, and to the Indian Bureau at Washington. They were, through the Secretary of the Interior, laid before the War Department. I also went to Washington last fall to make preparations for the probable conflict. I inclose copies of the more important papers referred to for your information, to which I made reference in a former letter. The Secretary of War asked me what I thought to be necessary, to which I replied that our troops, First Cavalry, ought to have carbines (as they were only armed with pistols and sabers), and that I desired the posts on the plains in Kansas and Nebraska to be strengthened as much as he could do by springtime. He promptly told me we should have the carbines, and they were accordingly to be sent out at once. They have arrived since the hostilities commenced this spring, having been detained on the way all winter by bad weather or other cause of delay.

Having no militia organization that is serviceable for other than neighborhood defenses, and they only in the more densely [populated] settlements, mostly in the mountains and on settlements that are exposed on the plains, being scattered along the streams, in single tiers of houses, from 2 to 4 miles apart for hundreds of miles along the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers and their tributaries, it is perfectly out of the question for them to be put into a proper position of defense by any militia organization so as to confront the large force of hostile Indians known to be collected on the headwaters of the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks of the Kansas River. The depredations have commenced precisely as foretold in my communications to the Departments last fall. From information I have just received from old Indian traders and from Indians within a few days I feel assured that the Sioux Indians that reside in this Territory and the band of Arapahoes referred to have declined to join in the war as they were expected to do; but I have from the same sources of information, which I regard as reliable, learned that all of the Cheyennes, a most warlike and powerful tribe, with the Kiowas and Comanches, are allied and now carrying out their hellish purposes according to their agreement.

That they are in strong force on the plains I have no doubt, and if the U. S. troops are withdrawn I feel confident that they will wipe out our sparse settlements in spite of any home force we could muster against them. The troops have had several skirmishes with them, and at Cedar Cañon Major Downing gave a party of them a severe chastisement; but what has been done, the traders who know them well say, has only whetted their appetite for revenge, and has by no means subdued them. Unless a force can be sent out to chastise this combination severely and at once the delay will cost us a

long and bloody war and the loss of a great many lives, with untold amounts of property. Our lines of communication, our main dependence for subsistence out here, will be plundered and the trains will be driven off the route in consequence of these dangers. The consequences to a people remote as we are from any supplies you can imagine for yourself, and I trust understand.

In the name of humanity, I ask that our troops now on the border of Kansas may not be taken away from us, just as they have been specially prepared to defend us by the Government and at the time of our greatest need of their services since the settlement of the country. I ask, as the best protection to our settlements and the best economy to the Government, that at least half of the regiment go up from their present place of rendezvous on the Arkansas River, which is not very far from the Indians' haunts on the Smoky Hill and Republican, and chastise them severely until they give up hostilities, and I make these requests, feeling as deep an interest in the suppression of the infernal rebellion against the Government as any other man, and also feeling as ready to send out for that purpose every available man at this most trying time in the history of our country. I do it, too, entirely independent of any political or personal considerations. If the permission for the expedition asked for is granted please telegraph me, and I will do my best to co-operate along the line of the settlements and the stage route by distributing arms to the ranchmen for their own defense under our militia regulations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver, November 9, 1863.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copies of two communications received at this office in reference to difficulties with the Indians; also a copy of a report from Major Loree, U. S. Indian agent, near Fort Laramie; also a letter from John Smith, U. S. Indian interpreter for the Upper Arkansas Agency, addressed to Major Colley, agent; also his letter transmitting the same. As these reports are from reliable parties, I deem it prudent to give copies of them for your information. Some of the bands referred to have been greatly dissatisfied, and a failure to secure a council with a portion of them, which was directed at Washington, makes more probable these reports. As the combination would be formed for mischief it is hoped that our defenses may be adequate to the emergency. A knowledge of the removal of a portion of our troops which marched to Kansas City last week will enhance the danger. I hope our forces may not be weakened further at present. I have sent for the man North referred to, and also the chiefs of the Arapahoes, and will advise you of the result of my conference with them, if one is obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colo. Ter. and ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver, November 10, 1863.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following statement of a Mr. North on the subject of Indian hostilities, made to me this day, viz:

STATEMENT.

Having recovered an Arapaho prisoner, a squaw, from the Utes, I obtained the confidence of the Indians completely. I have lived with them from a boy, and my wife is an Arapaho. In honor of my exploit in recovering the prisoner the Indians recently gave me a "big medicine dance" about 55 miles below Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River, at which the leading chiefs and warriors of several of the tribes of the plains met. The Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas, the northern band of Arapahoes, and all of the Cheyennes, with the Sioux, have pledged one another to go to war with the whites as soon as they can procure ammunition in the spring. I heard them discuss the matter often and the few of them who opposed it were forced to be quiet and were really in danger of the loss of their lives.

I saw the principal chiefs pledge to each other that they would shake hands and be friendly with the whites until they procured ammunition and guns, so as to be ready when they strike. Plundering to get means has already commenced, and the plan is to commence the war at several points in the sparse settlements early in the spring. They wanted me to join them in the war, saying that they would take a great many white women and children prisoners, and get a heap of property, blankets, &c. But while I am connected with them by marriage and live with them I am yet a white man, and wish to avoid bloodshed. There are a great many Mexicans with the Comanche and Apache Indians, all of whom urge on the war, promising to help the Indians themselves, and that a great many more Mexicans would come up from New Mexico for the purpose in the spring.

This is substantially his statement, which he did not sign, as he cannot write. He requested that his name should not be known, so as to get news of his giving this information to the Indians, as his life would be the penalty. He also promised to keep me advised if he learned anything further on the subject. I am fully satisfied with the truthfulness of his statement, and have deemed it prudent to make every arrangement to prevent war and to ferret out any step in progress of this foul conspiracy among these poor, degraded wretches.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colo. Ter. and ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs.

MEMORANDA.

I received letters from Maj. S. G. Colley, U. S. Indian agent for the Upper Arkansas, and from Major Loree, U. S. Indian agent for the Upper Platte Agency, as well as other corroboration of these statements, which were also sent forward with them.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, May 28, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt Gen., Dept. of Kans., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter received from Lieut. George S. Eayre, Independent Battery, Colo-

rado Volunteer Artillery, of the 1st instant; also a dispatch from Major O'Brien, commanding at Cottonwood. I have some fears that the latter has reference to Lieut. George S. Eayre, First Independent Battery, Colorado Volunteer Artillery, with one section of the battery, two mountain howitzers, and 40 men, Company D, First Cavalry of Colorado, who went out from here on the 24th day of April, 1864, in pursuit of Indians (Cheyennes) who stole Irwin, Jackman & Co.'s cattle.

I instructed him to report by couriers until he was near to Lyon or Larned, which he did up to the 1st day of May, since which time I have heard nothing from him, but felt no uneasiness until now, for the reason that high water has caused great irregularity of mails, particularly from the south. I telegraphed to Major O'Brien to give any information he could, also send by courier to Fort Lyon for any information they had of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Eayre's command. These Indians I fear are going to give our out settlements a bad time this season. Most of the First Cavalry of Colorado are now on the march for the southeast corner of this district, and all but two companies are under orders for the same destination. One company is left at Fremont's Orchard and one at Fort Garland.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 1.*]

CAMP 160 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DENVER, *May* 1, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: After having examined the country adjacent to my former scout, and ascertaining that the Indians had not been in the vicinity since my departure, I pursued a southeast course, being persuaded that the Indians had taken that direction, when to-day, May 1, being on one of the branches of the Smoky Hill, I had incontestible evidence of the correctness of my impressions from the fact that a large trail (some 100 lodges) had preceded me but a few days, having come direct from the Republican. I am convinced that the Cheyennes have not yet banded together, but are roaming the prairies in detachments. The trail of one I think I am on and will follow with the greatest possible dispatch. My animals are all in good condition and the command is in perfect state of health. From your special instructions I consider it imperative to send messenger, and only regret that I have nothing definite to communicate, but trust my next will be of a more interesting character. I design following the trail, let it lead where it will; can therefore not conjecture where I will be three days hence, but expect ultimately to put in at Fort Larned.

With this very unsatisfactory report, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EAYRE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

* Inclosure No. 2 embodied in Maynard to Wynkoop, May 23, p. 14.

CAMP FILLMORE, COLO. TER., *May* 28, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,
A. A. A. G.; Dist. of Colorado, Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just received from Major Wynkoop an order for this company to march without delay and report to the commanding officer at Fort Lyon for duty. The major says:

I have received information that Lieutenant Eayre's command have nearly all been killed by the Cheyenne Indians at some place over on Smoky Hill Fork. I have already used all the means in my power to ascertain the correctness of the report and know not what moment I may be obliged to start with a large command to his assistance.

For the following reasons I cannot comply as promptly as I could wish with the foregoing order, viz: I have not a single team or wagon with which to transport the company and its stores, but am advised by Captain Backus that the company teams would leave Denver on the 25th instant. I will march as soon as transportation arrives unless orders are received to the contrary. Two sections of the battery left this camp on Wednesday, 25th instant, for Lyon.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. L. SHOUP,
First Lieutenant, First Cavalry of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th instant, covering reports of Maj. J. R. Brown, dated May 14 and 15, has been received. Dispatches from General Sully have also been received this morning dated at Sioux City, May 22. He reports the Tetons and Yanktonais concentrated near mouth of Heart River. They undertook a raid upon Fort Pierre, but were repulsed and followed across the Missouri, losing their blankets, robes, &c. The Missouri was rising at the date of his letter, with good prospects of a sufficient stage in the river. In relation to the Sissetons and Cutheads who propose to surrender and locate at Devil's Lake, I think you had best not insist upon their proceeding to Devil's Lake until we can have forces in that quarter. They can remain upon the upper Cheyenne or such other place as you may designate for the present. I think also that as soon as it is apparent that there is not likely to be any more small raids on the frontier, you had better send the large part of the mounted force at Abercrombie, re-enforced as far as judicious by mounted men from other posts, to make an expedition up the Cheyenne to the neighborhood of Devil's Lake, or beyond if no considerable enemy is found there. It will serve the better to leave the Red River Valley and to satisfy the peacefully disposed Indians that the Government is able to assure their safety. Whatever measures are necessary to control the half-breeds of the British colonies, as far as their hunting in this country and their aid and advice to the Sioux to war upon us are concerned, you are authorized to put in force. Doubtless those suggested in your letter will be efficient. I hope we shall be able to supply post at Devil's Lake, and establish

it from post at mouth of Long Lake. If not, and we cannot do otherwise, of course we must for the present abandon that part of the place. I hope, however, for better things.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Brackett's battalion reached Sioux City.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Saint Peter:

COLONEL: Herewith you will receive an order relieving the companies of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, with Second Battalion, Second Cavalry, detached from expeditionary force for that purpose, the changes to be made under your general directions. It is the wish of General Sibley that Companies E and F be stationed on the line north, and G and H south of the Minnesota River. The probability is that these arrangements will be but temporary, as the diminution of force caused by the withdrawal of the Sixth Regiment from this district may necessitate the withdrawal of nearly all the troops from the small outposts. With regard to this you will be early informed, as dispatches are on their way to these headquarters by mail which will determine the whole question. The order for the dispatch of the Sixth has not been made public, and to avoid unnecessary excitement it may be well to keep matters as quiet as possible.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 29, 1864—8.30 p. m. (Received 30th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A telegram of this morning from General Butler, giving extracts from the rebel papers as to the retreat of Banks, contains the following suggestion, which is submitted for your directions:

HEADQUARTERS,
May 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

In view of this news, as the Nineteenth Army Corps is disengaged, I respectfully suggest that it be sent by water to land here or at West Point, in reach of General Grant. General Weitzel, who so well knows the military situation in Louisiana, concurs in the suggestion. It can reach here in fourteen days to re-enforce army depleted by fresh battles to be fought in the mean time.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs, commanding detachment of Twelfth Iowa at the mouth of White River, together with your indorsement thereon, and to inform you in reply that the force sent to the mouth of the White River was intended as a guard at that place, and in sufficient force to act against small parties of guerrillas in that neighborhood if they should intend to harass the transports carrying troops and supplies that had been ordered to General Steele. On learning from Captain Prichett that the troops and supplies were passing up without molestation, and that White River was sufficiently patrolled by gun-boats, orders were given to reduce the force at the mouth of White River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. S. GRAY,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 29, 1864.

Col. A. W. WEBBER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Goodrich's Landing, &c.:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding I inclose herewith copy of Special Orders, No. 43, of this date, directing Colonel Wood's command to proceed to Milliken's Bend, La., the post of Lake Providence to be evacuated, and the Fifty-first and Sixty-sixth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry concentrated at Goodrich's Landing under your command.

That portion of the Fifty-first Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry at Milliken's Bend will not, however, be ordered to Goodrich's Landing until Colonel Wood reports that he no longer requires their services for perfecting the works at that place. The detail of men ordered from Battery D, Second Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (light), will be directed to report to Colonel Wood without delay. He takes with him from this place the section of artillery. You will have entire control of the post and defenses at Goodrich's Landing, and will report all military operations direct to district headquarters, sending only monthly and tri-monthly returns and regimental official papers through these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. The post of Lake Providence, La., will be evacuated and that portion of the works which would be of service to the enemy

destroyed. The Fifty-first and Sixty-sixth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry will be concentrated at Goodrich's Landing, La., under command of Colonel Webber, who will have entire control of the post and defenses at that place, and will report as heretofore.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., May 29, 1864.*

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4. The Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, will remain until further orders at Baton Rouge.

5. The headquarters of the Thirteenth Army Corps will be at Carrollton until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Comdg. Detachment Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The enemy are reported to have crossed a force, estimated from 3,000 to 7,000 men and two pieces of artillery, at Morgan's Ferry, and to be still crossing. The general commanding has ordered the cavalry to go out on the Fordoche road 8 miles and occupy the junction of the Fordoche and Morgan's Ferry roads and hold the enemy in check.

The general directs that you march your command at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Assume command of all the forces; observe the enemy well, and if you are in sufficient strength you will attack and beat him. If not, hold him in check and report to these headquarters what additional force you deem necessary for the purpose. The enemy is reported to be moving down the Grossetete road toward Livonia. You must guard your rear well and keep your communication with this place open.

A brigade from General Grover's division will report to you and move with you. You will leave two regiments to guard your camps. General Nickerson, commanding General Grover's division, is directed to hold the remainder of his division in readiness to re-enforce you.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Comdg. Detachment Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will hold your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice, with two days' rations, with ambulances, but without wagons. You will park your wagons in a secure place, where they will be under the protection of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and the gun-boats.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza:

Your dispatch of this afternoon is received. No men of the Thirteenth Army Corps will leave Morganza until at least a portion of the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, arrives there. General Ullmann also reports the enemy across the Atchafalaya. Your instructions from General Canby require you to keep the enemy on the other side of the Atchalafaya, because they charge you with keeping the Mississippi open below the mouth of Red River.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—I have endeavored to notify General Arnold, through commanding officer at Donaldsonville, to co-operate with you.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. The First Indiana Battery, of the Thirteenth Army Corps, Lieutenant Jacoby commanding, being without guns, will proceed to New Orleans with its men and horses and harness, and report to the chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

3. The three companies of the Ninetieth New York Volunteers, Major Smart commanding, will constitute the provost guard of the U. S. forces at this point, and will report to Maj. W. H. Sentell, provost-marshal at these headquarters, for duty. Major Sentell will detail one or two companies, according to the number of steam-boats, to report directly to Captain Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, to guard the steam-boats and prevent incendiarism. All persons not belonging to the armies of the United States will at once leave here or obtain permission to remain from these headquarters. No persons not in the service of the United States, and those not wearing the insignia of their rank, office, or condition will be allowed to approach within 100 yards of the steam-boats, except on written permission

from these headquarters, Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster, or Captain Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, in charge of river transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., May 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I mentioned the suggestions you made this morning in reference to the disposition of the troops of your command to General Emory. He desires you to leave a strong detachment to guard the Texas road, of at least one regiment, with a section of artillery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SENTELL,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Nineteenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

General McGinnis, commanding Third Division, will see that his right flank covers the Texas road.

LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DETACHMENT 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., May 29, 1864.*

This command will move to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock promptly, in the following order: First, First Division, Thirteenth Corps; second, Third Division, Thirteenth Corps; third, Sharpe's brigade, Nineteenth Corps. The First Wisconsin Battery will march and serve with Colonel Keigwin's brigade, First Division, and the battery from the Nineteenth Corps with Colonel Sharpe's brigade. The pioneer corps will march in rear of the advance regiment of the division to which they belong. Ambulances will follow the regiments.

The batteries will move in the center of the brigades to which they are temporarily attached. One wagon for every two regiments of the First and Third Divisions, Thirteenth Corps, will be allowed to haul extra ammunition, of which 100 rounds, instead of 60, per man will be taken. The One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, and Second Ohio Battery will remain behind to guard the camp. Colonel Sharpe, commanding the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps, will report to Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis and will act under his orders during the expedition.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: The force under General West sent in pursuit of Shelby could not overtake him. He crossed Little Red and went in the direction of Batesville. I have withdrawn the troops from Batesville and Jacksonport to Devall's Bluff. If the line of the Arkansas is to be held, and I am confident that it can be, it is very essential that Pine Bluff should not be abandoned. I have just returned from there. It is a strong position, well intrenched, and covers a rich country. If the troops should be withdrawn, navigation on the Arkansas would be impossible, and extremely hazardous on White River. Marmaduke is still southeast of Monticello. It is reported that Fagan has joined him. From escaped prisoners and other sources I learn that Kirby Smith is now moving his forces from Red River in the direction of the Arkansas. The rebels boast that they will soon have White River. They are well mounted. They are sending me dismounted cavalry and keeping my veterans, who are well mounted, at Memphis, where they have no use for them. In order to catch Shelby, Marmaduke & Co., I must have cavalry well mounted.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

Send to the care of the fleet commander, mouth of White River.
F. STEELE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 29, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

The Ninth Iowa Cavalry must continue to do scouting as far as it is able. There are no horses for the Third Michigan Cavalry. Your quartermaster must make arrangements for shoeing.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Springfield, May 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.

General J. R. WEST:

I have just received information from Mr. Williams, a son of Capt. Jesse Williams, who was taken prisoner and released on the east side of White River, that Shelby would cross White River 12 miles above Batesville, and intended joining McRae and operating with him when a good opportunity offered, when he intended bringing McRae with him and rejoin Price. Rations, horseshoes, &c., arrived at 10 o'clock this a. m. All my horses will be shod and be on the march at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

MAY 29, 1864.

General WEST,
Commanding Forces at Springfield, Ark.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I met a detachment of your command last evening at Norristown. All was well at Fort Smith when we left that point on the 25th. Clarksville is occupied by Colonel Cloud, Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. I routed Jackman on Piney, 7 miles northwest of Dover; captured 15 of his men. Went to Dover but found no enemy. Coffee gone after Shelby. General Thayer wishes you to communicate with [him]. You can meet our scouts east of Clarksville. You have all the news that we have about Shelby. I can hear nothing of Cabell. I cannot hear of his whereabouts.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. DOUDNA,
Major Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cav., Comdg. Battalion.

GENERAL: We get this from the Cadron. The original was not dated.

Respectfully,

HOLT.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *May* 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding, Fort Smith:

On the 26th instant Major Melton, commanding detachment of Second Arkansas Cavalry at Berryville, reported Shelby to be on the Osage, southeast of Berryville, with 2,000 men and six pieces of artillery. A report just received from Major Melton by telegraph reports a large number of rebels in the vicinity of Berryville, but does not speak of Shelby. He is probably in that section.

W. D. HUBBARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The general is absent.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

Shelby is not on the Osage River, nor is he north of the Boston Mountains, that I can learn. All is quiet.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 29, 1864.
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

I consider it my duty to the public service to represent that I am in receipt of telegraphic intelligence from General Steele, at Little Rock, General Sanborn, at Springfield, General Thayer, at Fort

Smith, and other reliable sources, of the passage of the Arkansas River by various parties of the enemy's cavalry, in aggregate larger than my present force in any one district;* all making their way northward by various routes, and in bodies of a size to suit circumstances. The horses of my cavalry are exhausted with constant scouting, fighting, and watchfulness. The evident intention of the enemy is to concentrate at some point within my lines, and strike a blow before troops can be concentrated from a distance to oppose them. My most reliable district commanders are representing constantly the danger to be apprehended, but I am powerless to make disposition without troops. In three days the city of Saint Louis will be without a guard for its immense depots of army material, supplies, hospitals, provisions of war, and except two regiments of the city militia, which I have this morning taken the responsibility of ordering out for 100 days.

I desire respectfully to lay these facts before the honorable Secretary of War. The object of this is not to complain of the ordering of troops from this department to General Canby, of whose wants I am informed; but as it would take too long to communicate with General Canby and get his orders to meet the present emergency, I therefore request that such orders and instructions may be given as to meet it. Beg also to call attention to the fact I already communicated, of the existence of a powerful armed secret society in the department, which only awaits opportunity to co-operate with the rebels and spread arson and murder over the State.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. West Miss. Div., Hdqrs., Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: That which I earnestly recommended in a letter to the War Department on the 10th of March, ultimo, and which was begun by ordering you to the command of Banks' and Steele's departments, has at last been completed by General Orders, No. 203, War Department, by which the West Mississippi Division is created, and this department made a portion thereof. I telegraphed on the 27th, informing you of this fact, and promising a copy of our last trimonthly, by an inspection of which you will see the available force, its character, and how it is scattered over the State. You will have learned from General Steele that a large body of rebel cavalry has crossed the Arkansas, either to operate on his communications or make a raid into this department. The consequence of a raid here, with a formidable and well-organized cavalry force, cannot but be very serious, considering the feeble and widely scattered forces with which we would have to make head against it.

We have all our grand depots, our railroad bridges, and lines of communication to guard, while the enemy, concentrated and organized, would be at liberty to strike any point they choose. It must not be overlooked that we owe much to the loyal people of this State,

*As received by the Adjutant-General the words "in any one district" were omitted. See Halleck to Rosecrans, and reply, May 30, pp. 123, 124.

whose lives and property are likewise periled by the defenseless condition in which we are left. We have also to take into consideration the malcontent and disloyal elements in our midst, including a powerful armed secret organization of conspirators, who only wait an opportunity to rise and aid in the work of murder, arson, and rapine. Fearing the delay that may arise in hearing from you, I have reiterated these points in a telegram to the War Department of this date, asking that such orders and instructions be issued as the emergency may demand. Whatever I may think of the course pursued by the War Department toward me as an officer, I have no hesitation in assuring you of my cordial co-operation in the great work you have on hand for clearing the West Mississippi Division of rebels.

I am, very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to desire his Excellency the Governor to order into active service two regiments of infantry of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, to report to the major-general commanding the department for duty in the city of Saint Louis. It is desirable that they should be in readiness for duty by the morning of the 1st proximo, to relieve troops ordered to the field. The two regiments will be regularly mustered into the service of the United States for 100 days, but will be sooner discharged should the requirements of the public service permit. The regiments, when mustered, will be paid by the United States, and will be governed by the rules and articles of war governing the armies of the United States.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the suggestion of the adjutant-general of the State, the regiments may be called out for thirty days and relieved by others.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Missouri.

ENROLLED MILITIA, SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, May 29, 1864.

Upon the application of Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, Brig. Gen. E. C. Pike, commanding First Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby instructed to order into active service, without delay, two regiments of his command, for the period of thirty days, for duty in the city of Saint Louis, to relieve troops in the U. S. service now leaving said city for threatened points.

As soon as the term of thirty days' service of the regiments above named has expired, he will supply their places with two more regiments, of at least equal strength, for the same period, and when the term of service of the latter named shall have expired, he will in like manner relieve them by two regiments of equal strength for a similar period, unless otherwise ordered, so that the service of two regiments shall be had to the United States during the entire period of, say, 100 days, as requested in the communication* of Major-General Rosecrans, of this day's date, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. These troops are to be mustered into the service of the United States for the period above mentioned, and will be mustered out as they are severally relieved. General Pike will cause the commanding officers of the two regiments first detailed to report to General Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding District of Saint Louis, with their commands, for duty, upon the morning of June 1, proximo.

By order of Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Comdg. Saint Louis District, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you call in the detachment of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry under the command of Captain Moorhouse, with orders to report to the headquarters of the regiment, unless you have such information as would seem to imperatively demand its presence where it now is.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *May 29, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

A squad of our men killed the notorious guerrilla, Captain Watson, of the swamp thieves, at Gum Slough yesterday. They were sent out from Bloomfield. He was one of the worst of outlaws—as bad as Bolin. Nat. Bolin, with 20 guerrillas, was heard from yesterday on Horse Island. Forty men have been sent out to kill them.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *May 29, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry that I have here is well armed; discipline tolerably good; have been, I think, a very hard set. They are fairly drilled, and in all a very effective set of men. If they are ordered away from me I had just as well do with

* See preceding.

my post what General Halleck ordered Colonel Glover to do with the post at Rolla in 1862. Colonel Herder has telegraphed for cars to take his regiment to Saint Louis. It will move this p. m. When gone there will be no guard along the railroad.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General GUITAR,
Commanding District of Rolla:

GENERAL: I have nearly 100 men in your district, adjoining this, to search for bushwhackers and the merchandise taken from the trains within the last few days. A band of 40 guerrillas passed the California House, going north, on the 27th. Our forces at the Gasconade crossing and Waynesville have become very inert, and I think should be changed. I shall change the force at the Gasconade soon. I still occupy Hartsville, and will occupy Mountain Store again during the week.

Unless these posts south are occupied it will be next to impossible to protect the stage and Government trains. There is little danger in holding these posts, as no large bodies of men can come into Missouri that way, as there is nothing for man or beast to eat for nearly 100 miles. Shelby has not appeared north of the Boston Mountains. Jackman designs getting the remainder of his force north by moving in small bodies up the route by the California House, and it is probable that it was a portion of his force that passed there on the 27th. He does not and will not approach any posts. There is no disturbance in the district.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *May 29, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following information has just been received from General Sanborn:

Shelby has not appeared north of the Boston Mountains. Jackman designs getting the remainder of his force north by moving in small bodies up the route by the California House, and it is probable that it was a portion of his force that passed there on the 27th. He does not and will not approach any posts. There is no disturbance in the district.

I forward this for the information of the commanding general of the department and of the District of North Missouri.

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 29, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place this morning.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 29, 1864—4.10 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

No report received from Captain Moore's case. He has been ordered under arrest to be tried.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 29, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I respectfully ask, if the rebels move from Arkansas in force, will I receive support from the east, or shall I look to General Curtis, and make my dispositions with that expectation? His reply to my telegram, copy of which I sent to you, was that if absolutely necessary General McKean would send me a regiment. This is very vague.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 29, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Commanding:*

I have ordered Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia to concentrate at this place, leaving the Fourth with Colonel Hall, in command of the country east of the Johnson County line. This will be a nucleus for a more general concentration if it becomes necessary. The present field of guerrilla operations is north and west of here, and with their increased numbers, larger scouts will be required than I have been sending out. This renders a larger reserve necessary.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 29, 1864.
(Received 2.55 p. m.)

General BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

Major Kelly with his command got in this morning and has gone into camp here.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 29, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Forty rebels crossed the stage road near the California House on the 27th instant, moving north. I think it important that Houston, in Texas County, should be occupied by troops. Shelby's command is not north of the Boston Mountains that I can learn.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *May* 29, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

We have discovered 23 kegs and 150 cans of powder concealed on the premises of four of our first families. The powder is the same that was stolen from Camp Jackson by Jeff. Thompson three years ago, and has been concealed in the dwellings and barns of men of professed loyalty, and some of them leaders in the Paw Paw militia. It looks badly. Shall proceed thoroughly but prudently.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

The two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry at Palmyra, Mo., have been ordered to this city, their services being required with the regiment immediately.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *May* 29, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Gregory with two squadrons Seventh Kansas Cavalry, at Palmyra, will reach Saint Louis Tuesday morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 29, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Kansas:

Received no information from Lieutenant Eayre since 1st instant. He was to reach Larned about 25th. Rumored here he had a fight with Cheyennes on Smoky Hill, and badly cut up. Don't credit, but may be true. Have sent detachments from Lyon and Fillmore to see. Scouts returned from Red River; no rebels. Have pickets and scouts out and well posted.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 29, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.:

MAJOR: You had better send a company or two to Wilson's camp, whenever re-enforcements are in reach of you, and instruct the officer in command not to be surprised; also instruct him to break up

whisky selling to Indians, and to do this last if he has to break the neck of the offender. A train of supplies, ordnance, &c., left yesterday for your post.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 29, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.:

MAJOR: Yours 26th instant is received and its contents noted, and the colonel commanding directs me to state that he cannot believe yet that Lieutenant Eayre with his command is cut to pieces. Your letter only indicates surely that you had information from Larned to the 18th instant. If that given by Indian Agent Colley was later you failed to state it, and I think likely the 18th was your latest date from Larned. If so, the case is very hopeful, as that would come up to the date at which he was expected to be there. I shall not feel very uneasy until I find that he has not arrived there on the 25th. Again, I cannot see how it would be possible for his entire command to be cut off; and yet, again, I think it impossible for the Indians to be in such force as to whip him with the arms and men he had, unless he first allowed his command to lie down and go to sleep without any sentinels out, which I think impossible under the instructions I gave him; but, after all, I am somewhat fearful for his safety.

Companies A and E are en route for your post. B, C, and G are under marching orders and will leave in a day or two. In view of this fact, and because Company D will reach you before Company L's transportation can reach there, it being now in Denver for rations, I think best not to move L at present.

You will send the two sections of the battery right on to Larned, as they are to receive their armament at that post. If there is danger on the route you will have to outfit them the best you can. I several weeks since called for a report from your acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, also about ordnance stores. You will see that a report of what is on hand is made out and forwarded at once; also whether any stores and what kind they are. Keep me fully and frequently posted. Send at least one messenger each week—say, three days after coach passes. Direct your messenger to deliver the message to relays at Bent's Fort, Camp Fillmore, and Colorado City, and to return with first dispatches going in your direction.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 29, 1864.

Lieut. G. L. SHOUP:

LIEUTENANT: You will not move your company for the present. If you have the means of sending out, say, 15 men to the Smoky Hill, to obtain what information may be had, do so, and report to

these headquarters. Be careful that the whole country is not filled with rumors. Since messenger arrived this town is all on fire of rumors, and not from what was contained in dispatches. You will forward documents to Major Wynkoop. If you send party to Smoky Hill inform them that it is indispensable to be vigilant. I cannot see how Lieutenant Eayre could have been injured unless he was caught napping or fast asleep. Teams are en route to your camp; must be in very nearly as soon as this reaches you. Captain Backus will leave in the morning. I cannot believe that Lieutenant Eayre's command is cut off. Major Wynkoop's letter only shows that he was not at Larned on the 18th instant, and it was not expected he would be in there before the 25th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 29, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Commanding Expeditionary Forces, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Recent advices from Brigadier-General Sully require a change in the route to some extent, as laid down in the instructions sent you by Captain Kimball. You will, instead of crossing the James River at the point designated, cross it on the route marked as Captain Sully's route of 1856, on Warren's map, so as to pass the head of Snake River where he did, and immediately upon arriving at James River you will dispatch 3 or 4 of your best scouts acquainted with the country along Nicollet's trail, in the direction of East Medicine Knoll River, until they meet General Sully's scouts, who will have his orders to you as to the point of junction with his command.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

I learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, now chief engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, has been recommended for advancement. From all that I have learned of this officer, and from my own observations, I think this is well merited, and if he should be appointed I have the honor to ask that he may be ordered to report to me.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 30, 1864.

Capt. JOHN M. WILSON,
Corps of Engineers, A. I. G., Mil. Div. of West Miss.:

SIR: The commanding general directs that your office be established in this city until after you have completed the transfer of

the duties upon which you have recently been engaged, visiting Memphis and any other point at which you may have unfinished business. Until an officer has been designated to take charge of the office in this city, you will also receive and take charge of any business in relation to the Division of West Mississippi that may be sent to that office.

He desires that you will immediately call upon the inspectors in the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf, and at the posts on the Mississippi River, embraced in the operation of War Department Special Orders, No. 171, of the 7th instant, for such reports as may be necessary to exhibit the present actual condition of the troops in this command. In order to gain time these calls will be made direct, but duplicates of your instructions will be sent to the commander on whose staff the inspector is serving. The special objects to which your attention will be directed are the organization, equipment, and efficiency of the cavalry and artillery forces, the state and efficiency of the departments of supply, and the transport service on land and water. Special inspections of such branches of the service as may appear to require it will be made by officers selected for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. S. GRAY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 43. } *Vicksburg, Miss., May* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower is hereby relieved from the command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, senior officer of the division, will at once assume command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. All reports, returns, and official papers pertaining to the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will hereafter be transmitted direct to these headquarters. In making this change the general commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the military ability of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, and of the manner in which he has executed the trust confided to him, and tenders to him his earnest and heartfelt thanks for his ready co-operation during the late expedition on Red River.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 28. } *Vicksburg, Miss., May* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. To facilitate the movement of artillery and cavalry, barges will be fitted up for the transportation of the horse batteries and of cavalry regiments, to be towed by the transports carrying troops of those arms. Whenever it is practicable to avoid it the troops will not be separated from their guns and horses, and the arrangements for embarking and disembarking will be made as perfect as possible.

This arrangement will be made: At Memphis, Tenn., for 800 cavalry and one battery; at Vicksburg, Miss., for 1,200 cavalry and two batteries; at New Orleans, La., for 2,000 cavalry and three batteries.

* * * * * * *

5. The Nineteenth Army Corps and the additional forces designated for service in the field, under the instructions given to Major-General Banks, will report direct to the major-general commanding the division, but the returns required by regulations will be made, as usual, to the commander of the department while this force is operating within its limits.

6. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, is detailed for special service, and will report by letter to the major-general commanding the division.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant-Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Will you please order Major-General Reynolds to report to me at Natchez on the 5th instant, or as soon after as he can be spared. He will be required only for a day or two. I shall probably be in New Orleans in the coming of next week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, LA., *May* 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The day before yesterday 60 men went out to fix the telegraph line in the direction of Port Hudson and have not been heard of yet. If they have fallen into the hands of the enemy they must be recaptured if possible. If, as Colonel Davis' note, which you have read, seems to indicate, the force of the enemy is overestimated by Colonel Chrysler, and if it should turn out that there are but few on this side of the Atchafalaya, you will cause the cavalry to make a rapid raid down the Grossetete as far as Livonia, and farther if you deem it necessary, returning by one of the cross-roads and coming out on the river road. I, however, leave everything to your discretion, based on information received on the spot, relying on you to chase the enemy out of this neighborhood, and if possible across the Atchafalaya, and recapturing if possible the missing men. This is sent by Colonel Flanders, who returns to take command of his regiment. The above is communicated by direction of General Emory.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Comdg. Detachment Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has just received information, which he considers altogether reliable, that there are 300 Confederate soldiers rendezvousing at Waterloo, about 9 miles below here on the river. The cavalry must sweep these people away from there before they return. Communicate this to Colonel Davis. Permit no stragglers from your army. Punish stragglers with the utmost severity on the spot. Communicate this to the cavalry. The general has just learned from the navy that 1,000 cavalry crossed the Atchafalaya at Morgan's Ferry day before yesterday.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Commanding, La Fourche:

The major-general commanding directs me to send you the following extract from Colonel Chrysler's report from Morganza this day:

I also learned that the infantry were crossing at Bayou Grossetete, and that their destination was La Fourche.

Your request to visit this city is granted, at such time as you deem prudent, having before you the above information. It would be well to make such reconnaissances as would develop the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 30, 1864.

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3. Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. Volunteers, will at once proceed to take command of the Post and District of Baton Rouge, relieving Brigadier-General Benton.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *May* 30, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

I have just received what I deem reliable information, that Colonel Scott crossed the Amite River at Burlington, on Friday last, with 1,000 to 1,500 men and nine pieces artillery; all mounted. He gave

out that he intended to attack the stockade on the Highland road, 7 miles from here, but my informant thinks, what is more probable, intending to raid on the coast plantations.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *May* 30, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Cadron Ferry:

The district commander wishes you to occupy Lewisburg whenever you can, but not Dardanelle. Hereafter you will report direct to General Carr. The state of your subsistence supplies should command your attention.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CADRON FERRY, *May* 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Commanding District:

I will occupy Lewisburg this evening. Do you wish the telegraph office to remain here or moved to Lewisburg? I would like to have it moved there. A portion of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, is here. Are they to remain? If so, I will place him in charge of the ferry and mill at this place if you think it best. A scout is just in from above. Colonel Cloud is in command at Clarksville, with about 700 men. Coffee, who has been in Dover conscripting in that vicinity, has started for Shelby, leaving Jackman to superintend conscriptions, &c. Detachment just in from Major Childress; left him Saturday at Richwoods. Shelby Friday evening was at Batesville; had not crossed the river at that time. Colonel Geiger left Springfield this morning.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 30, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Cadron:

You can move the telegraph office to Lewisburg. Lovejoy's battalion is ordered to join you. When it does, relieve the Fourth Arkansas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, and order him to report to Brigadier-General Salomon. Try to clean out the conscriptors. You can rely upon it that whenever you need support it shall be furnished you to the fullest extent in my power, and that I shall keep my attention constantly directed upon you. Report every day, or oftener, even if you have no news. It would be a great advantage to us to have the telegraph through to Fort Smith, even if it only held for a few hours.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 30, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding Post of Pine Bluff:

COLONEL: In recent orders from headquarters District of Little Rock, I am charged with the duty and responsibility of scouting and observing the country from the Benton road on the right to the Arkansas River (including either bank) on the left, and it has occurred to me that co-operation and simultaneous movements from your command and my own would be desirable. This, therefore, is to suggest that on certain days, to be hereafter agreed upon, scouting parties be sent out from Pine Bluff and Little Rock, instructed to communicate each with the other at designated points on the different roads. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the details as to days, roads, &c., could be arranged by telegraph. Will you be kind enough to advise me at your earliest convenience as to your opinions concerning the plan above indicated?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May* 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Commanding District:

I am ordered to report to Brigadier-General Carr, commanding District of Little Rock, for orders. My command consists of First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Mounted Infantry, and a section of Battery D, Second Missouri Artillery. I am now camped at Devall's Bluff. Can muster 850. Cavalry horses are in poor condition, but if there is active service anywhere I beg to have it.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., May 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. STIBBS,
Comdg. Batt. Twelfth Iowa, Mouth of White River:

SIR: I have just received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
May 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding, &c., Helena, Ark.:

SIR: The major-general commanding requests that you will reduce the force now stationed at the mouth of White River to 50 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MELVILLE,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In compliance with it you will detail the captain most fitted to be left in a separate command with delicate duties to perform, with one or more lieutenants and 50 men, with rations up to the 16th of June, camp and garrison equipage, and 100 rounds of ammunition to the man, and embark in the first steam-boat you can obtain with all the

remainder of your command for Memphis, where you will report to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn. I see by your morning report of the 28th that some of your companies are so small that you may have to detail two companies, or one company and part of another, to meet the requirements of this order. You will use your sound discretion in the selection, leaving the first and second in command both calculated for a separate command. I inclose instructions for the officer you leave in command. You will please report to me as you pass this place.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, May 30, 1864.

Instructions for the captain of the Twelfth Iowa, in command at the mouth of White River:

1. You will co-operate with the naval commanders in your vicinity in defending the post and protecting the loyal citizens and freedmen who are engaged in supplying fuel for the steam-boats.

2. You will maintain a rigid discipline with your troops and good order among all classes of persons on land at your post.

3. You will co-operate with the naval commanders in preventing supplies from going to the enemy on either side of the river.

4. You will make your camp compact, place it near the river, and render it as defensible as possible with your small force.

5. You will make me weekly, tri-monthly, and monthly reports.

6. You will send a non-commissioned officer to this post, with proper requisitions for rations in time to be supplied semi-monthly.

7. You will protect all the freedmen within your lines and report to me all cases where their lawful [rights] are withheld or any outrages or wrongs done to them.

8. You will obtain as far as possible information of the enemy's force or movements in your vicinity and report to me by letter.

9. As you are placed at the mouth of White River by General Canby's order, on his arrival at your post you will apply to him for special instructions as to how far you shall supervise the trade permits granted by the Treasury agents.

10. As it is notorious that the enemy have been supplied with arms and stores by traders and smugglers, who pretend to be loyal but who are traitors, you will co-operate with the navy in arresting any such persons.

11. For further instructions you will be governed by the Rules and Articles of War, the Army Regulations, and the General Orders of the Department of Arkansas and the Division of West Mississippi.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 30, 1864—1.23 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis:*

You will forward to Adjutant-General of the Army copies of the telegrams from Generals Steele, Sanborn, and Thayer, and other reliable sources to which you refer, as showing the passage of the

Arkansas River by a rebel force in the aggregate larger than your present force. Your attention is called to the fact that the troops in your department are scattered among more than fifty separate posts or stations, thus virtually inviting separate attacks upon weak detachments. By concentrating your forces upon a less number and more important positions, you will be much better able to repel any advance of the rebels.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 30, 1864.
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have no such telegram as your dispatch of to-day calls for. There is a clerical error in my dispatch of yesterday. It should read, "More in the aggregate than my present force in any one district." When I assumed command of this department, I found the forces distributed to protect person and property and to restore law, order, and industry, especially tillage, as far as possible, over the State. My dispositions have assumed this as the fundamental policy of the Government in this department. My letter of March 10, recommending a combination of all the forces west of the Mississippi, looked to the economical accomplishment of this, a primary incident. My dispatch of yesterday was to advise the Government of facts which, coupled with sending away the force ordered to General Canby, showed there was danger that this could not be done and secure our depots. Knowing the Government wished me to abandon the policy of protecting the people and country so far as might be rendered necessary by the diminution of my forces to secure the more vital military objects, or whether it would order other forces or the calling out of State militia to secure protection to the people. I now further state that a steady force and little change in officers for our prison guards are so essential that I ask for 500 first-class veteran reserves, if they can be had. Dispatches referred to about the rebels crossing the Arkansas are sent to the Adjutant-General.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 30, 1864.
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following extracts from telegrams alluded to in my dispatch of yesterday are sent for the information of the War Department:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May* 21, 1864.
(Via Cairo, 25th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Shelby has crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle and the last heard from was moving in a northerly direction. His forces are variously estimated from 2,500 to 5,000 and ten 14-pounder Parrotts. They are all well mounted.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *May* 24, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Marmaduke is reported to be on White Stone Prairie with 1,500 men. There is a force of 400 rebels on White River below Buffalo City.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Southwest District of Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *May* 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are quite a number of rebel troops north of the Arkansas River, and they are constantly moving north in bodies of from 50 to 125. It seems utterly impossible with my reduced stock to intercept them or bring them to an engagement.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 30, 1864.

Colonel CALLENDER,
Arsenal, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Forty-fifth Iowa is here en route to Steele. Their transportation will be ready for them at 4 p. m. to-day. They have no ammunition. Issue such quantity to the colonel as you approve, and the requisition will be approved afterward at these headquarters.

By order, &c.:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 30, 1864.

Capt. Ben. M. Piatt, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in obedience to paragraph 28, Special Orders, No. 155, current series, from the War Department, is announced as a member of the department staff, to date from the 10th instant.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Comdg. Saint Louis District, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to represent that the earth-works or forts at this post need repairing, and some additional works to render them defensible. They were rudely and hastily constructed, and with little additional labor and expense could be made tolerably strong. I would respectfully suggest that an officer of engineers be sent down to examine them and report on such improvements as may be necessary.

There are four forts or earth-works, mounting ten 24-pounder guns, around this post, and I have no artillerists to man the guns or who understand the care of them and the works; and I have the honor to represent that at least one company of heavy artillery are necessary at this post for that duty, while two would be few enough to man them in case of an attack. This post is so situated that it is the most important point on the river, north of Helena and south of Saint Louis, it being the only point from which either troops or supplies can be sent into Southeastern Missouri or Northern and Central Arkansas, on account of impassable swamps and rivers, which lie between the river and the region mentioned, extending all along down to the mouth of White River.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Comdg. Saint Louis District, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Since writing you a letter of this date, concerning repairing the forts at this post, Colonel Cole, chief of artillery, Department of the Missouri, has visited the posts and outworks with me, and I explained to him what I thought was necessary to place them in a condition for defense. We made a minute examination; he has my views, and expressed himself as concurring in them. I would suggest that by conferring with him you may more fully understand the case than from my letter.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May* 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

The following just received:

Colonel ROGERS:

I have gotten good information that there are 600 men, under McRae, moving to attack Patterson or Bloomfield. They are now north of Pitman's Ferry.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel.

They shall be welcome at Bloomfield if they come. We have sufficient force there to whip any 600, although I don't credit the report, for they will not attempt either place with so small a force. This will delay my survey of the railroad from Bird's Point to Sikeston until it is over. I have sent out scouts and will keep you advised.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

PILOT KNOB, *May* 30, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Wilson telegraphs from Patterson that General McRae, with a force of not less than 600 men, is on the road to Patterson from Pitman's Ferry.

Gets the information from soldiers of Eleventh Missouri Cavalry paroled by McRae.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *May* 30, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am not certain yet as to any force being down there. Have taken necessary steps to find out. Will let you know the result of my investigation.

Two men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, Mr. David J. Meloy and Joseph Armistead, had a fight with 2 bushwhackers. They badly wounded 1; the other escaped. Mr. Meloy and Mr. Armistead deserve great credit for their promptness and courage in the matter. The rebels had each two revolvers and fired five times on them. The two citizens had each a shotgun. If the Union men would defend themselves as these have done, stealing would soon die out in my command. Major Wilson has three howitzers.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 30, 1864.

General EWING:

DEAR SIR: I have carefully read the communication of A. H. Lee to "Dear Theopheli," dated April 7, 1864, at Prairie du Rocher, which is all erroneous and false, except the killing of 2 guerrillas. The following are the facts in the case:

When I charged into the village several men ran from different houses and fled toward the bluffs, but a short distance (about 150 yards), the base of which is perpendicular rocks from 30 to 50 feet high; they ascended by a narrow defile which must have been known to them. As soon as they entered the defile or oblique passage they disappeared from my sight, and I supposed they had entered a cavern, and immediately gave orders to have it guarded, and then proceeded to search for more scoundrels, but at that instant we were fired upon from the bluffs by men who were behind rocks and trees.

Some of my men returned the fire, while others charged up the cliffs and killed 2 of the gang and wounded another. One of my men was severely wounded. After the fight search was made through the town for others who might be hid. During the time several guns were brought to me by soldiers, who were ordered to take all the arms from houses where the guerrillas were seen to run from. I made repeated inquiries of the citizens if any of the captured guns belonged to them. No one claimed any of them at that time. Afterward I learned that some of them belonged to citizens, and I took

measures to return them. I was near Mr. Blais' store all the time we remained in town, except about fifteen or twenty minutes, when I was on the bluff. My men all behaved remarkably well in every respect. No plundering or rioting was committed; if it had been I would have known it or heard of it at the time.

A buggy was procured, as soon as possible, to convey the wounded man, when I left with all my command. Before leaving, when my men were all in line, I proposed to citizens to give three cheers for Lincoln, which was responded to by about one-half of the crowd, which was composed of 80 or 100 men. Before entering the village I said to my command that we were on an important expedition, and that no citizen should be molested in any way without my orders; and while in town I took every precaution to see that everything was properly conducted, and have always been able to maintain good order and discipline in my company. Mr. Lee is a stranger to me, of whom I know nothing.

Mr. Blais is undoubtedly a copperhead, for a short time since, at an election in Prairie du Rocher, he took a Republican vote from a Mr. Levrie, with an oath that he (Mr. Levrie) was a Black Republican and a traitor to his country, and that he could not cast any such votes there; also, at another time he said that any man that indorsed the administration of President Lincoln could not stay about him.

This will at any time be sworn to by several citizens who live near Prairie du Rocher and heard him say it. I cannot close without expressing my heartfelt thanks for the privileges extended to me while under arrest with such grave charges. At the same time I keenly feel the great wrong and gross injustice done me and my company by the false communication of A. H. Lee and affidavits of Blais, Conner, and Unger, and trust they will be compelled to make proper amends.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. MILKS,

Captain Co. H, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 30, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th.

The two statements referred to by you are neither of them true, and the reliable authority is either a very ignorant or a very untruthful party. The inclosed copy of a letter of instructions issued from these headquarters March 1,* and reports made in conformity thereto, together with other more important reports that have been referred to department headquarters during the past month, are the only contradictions necessary to the charge against the troops in this command of a "want of activity." Some individual cases have required noticing when there seemed to be a want of efficiency.

The reports from the other sub-districts are of little import, as there have not been any bands of guerrillas in them up to the date

*See Part II, p. 478.

of the last regular reports (May 20). Instead of impresssing teams from the railroad company they have been furnished them in order to facilitate the construction of the road.

I beg leave to respectfully express my surprise that such a story should have received the serious notice of the major-general commanding, when he must have received numerous letters from me in which I endeavored to show [that] the importance to the Government, the peace of the country, and the return to a state of harmony on the border was intimately dependent on the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *May* 30, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I respectfully state that in order to protect the loyal people and the towns from raids of guerrillas while the troops are concentrated to meet the movement from the South it will be necessary to call out the militia of this district.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 30, 1864.
(Received 4 p. m.)

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Your two telegrams of this morning received. As yet I have no good reason for anticipating any heavy raid from the rebels. When I have you shall be informed. In the mean time keep me carefully informed of anything reliable you may learn regarding the enemy's movements.

Should the rebels appear in the southwest in too great force for Sanborn he will retire behind the Osage, near Warsaw, where you will unite with him with your concentrated forces. If then the combined force should prove unable to whip the rebels, it would, in the absence of other orders, fall back toward Jefferson City until re-enforced from this place.

This is merely to prepare you for any unforeseen movement of the rebels. Let Hall keep a careful lookout for any small bands of guerrillas which Jackman, my information leads me to believe, may attempt to sift through on a line northward via the California House, some miles west from Waynesville. If you really require the force promised by McKean, and cannot get along without it, inform me of the fact and I will make the application; but in all cases where you are after guerrilla bands an arrangement for concerted action between yourself and General Curtis' troops on the border is preferable to borrowing from him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, *May* 30, 1864.

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Captain Box some ten days ago pursued band of 12 guerrillas three or four days down La Mine River, up Heath Creek, across to Black Water, then to Davis, through La Fayette, into Johnson, failing to overtake them. At same time Major Houts sent scout of 25 men from Marshall, co-operating with Box. On 23d Captain Ballew made a four days' scout with 50 men through Grand Pass to Waverly, thence south to Davis and through Freedomtown, thence through Dunksburg toward Boonville and to Sedalia. Captain Turley from 20th to 23d was scouting from Grand Pass to Waverly and south toward Boonville.

Lieutenant Pharis made scout from here to Freedomtown, then northwest and north to Owen's Church, and then east to Black Water, returning to Sedalia; out four days. Lieutenant Crain left Marshal on the night of 27th with 37 men. Scouted country to Waverly, then to Dover, then south to Davis Creek, thence east to Brownsville, down Black Water, and to Sedalia; out three days. Captain Turley left here on 27th with 38 men, and is yet scouting eastern portion of La Fayette. In all these scouts no enemy [has] been found. Added to these have been large escorts. South of Warsaw scouts have been through Hickory County. All quiet there. Citizen guards who have been armed are patrolling their neighborhoods. No trouble.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, May 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, for his information, in connection with my letter to him of the 30th, inclosing reports of scouting in the Third and Fourth Sub-Districts.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 30, 1864—9 a. m.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

What is the stage of water in the Osage?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 30, 1864.
(Received 7 a. m., 31st.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The Osage River is low; is fordable. Parties seining in it at Warsaw.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 30, 1864.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Special Orders, No. 113, received. Shall the companies at Warsaw be ordered to Warrensburg and Major Kelly send relief to Warsaw? Much of my command is out, and I ask for time to get them all in, &c., before I move.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO, *May* 30, 1864—11.40 a. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Colonel Hall will relieve your troops as soon as possible, and on being relieved they will move direct to this place. No necessity for them to concentrate at Sedalia.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., May 30, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the general commanding District Central Missouri, a synopsis of some items of information which I received yesterday in relation to guerrillas, their movements, rendezvous, &c., from Capt. E. W. Kingsbury, commanding a battalion of two companies in the lower part of the Fourth Sub-District.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

[Inclosure.]

JOHNSTOWN, MO., *May* 23, 1864.

Ezra W. Kingsbury, captain commanding battalion Second Colorado Cavalry, states that Pony Hills and other guerrilla commanders, with some 150 men, are in the vicinity of Honey Creek, Clinton, and in Henry County. That a party of 100 rebels crossed the Osage Saturday night at 2 o'clock, going east and scattered—are mostly old inhabitants of the country. Their resources are on the Monegan, and if driven out of there would hardly trouble the district. There is a company of Missouri State Militia at Germantown, 4 miles east; has to send 30 miles for corn and 15 men as escort; wishes more horses; stock used up. Scouts just arrived report 60 rebels scattered on prairie, 2 miles east of Germantown, passing northeast to Grand River; asks to have corn sent to him; nearly one-half of his horses have sore backs.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

General Guitar's adjutant-general telegraphs me that you inform him that Shelby has not appeared north of Boston Mountains. The enemy probably intends to operate on Steele's communications. I do not as yet anticipate such a thing, but should he attempt a raid in too great a force for you you will secure or destroy all public property that can be of use to him, and unite with Brown behind the Osage, near Warsaw, and if both cannot whip him would, in absence of other orders, retire toward Jefferson City until re-enforcements come from here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *May* 30, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Forty rebels crossed the stage road near the California House on the 27th instant, moving north. I think it important that Houston, in Texas County, should be occupied by troops. Shelby's command is not north of the Boston Mountains that I can learn.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 30, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark.:

The night I was at Cassville, Major Melton sent in a dispatch from Berryville that he had what he believed to be reliable information that General Shelby was on the Osage with 2,000 men and six pieces of artillery, and asked for orders to retreat. I ordered him to get in readiness to move at once, and if there was no doubt as to the reliability of his information, to move; if there was any doubt, to send out spies and scouts and get all the information. He did not move, but sent out spies, who returned and stated there was nothing north of the mountains but bushwhackers. This is the whole thing. Who gave Melton his information I don't know. I directed the operator to inform you of Major Melton's report. Do you know where Shelby is? The bushwhackers are now moving up through the Rolla District.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 30, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Major Gregory had sent out a scout of 50 men for a five days' pilgrimage among the bushwhackers before the order directing him to join his regiment reached him. I will call the men in at the earliest favorable moment and send him to Saint Louis. All quiet on Platte.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 30, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Your dispatches received. Pursue your even way with vigorous circumspection. You cannot look for any troops from here at present, therefore must prepare provisional militia. Captain Reed, having been assigned to provost duty, must be replaced, as I think Colonel Sanderson will be able to send you men who will answer your purpose fully as well.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *May* 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

Eighty-three bushwhackers crossed Grand River, going north, on the 27th of April; have had several brushes with them. They broke up in small bands and are scattered through the country. We are scouting in every direction after them. I do not think any of them have crossed the Missouri River yet. Other bands reported crossing.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

PALMYRA, MO., *May* 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Acting on your telegram of the 28th instant, I sent a lieutenant and 50 men into Pike County. They started yesterday morning at daylight. Major Ledergerber furnished guides Saturday afternoon. I gave the officer in charge orders to remain out five days should he find work to occupy that time. Shall I not wait till those men return?

C. H. GREGORY,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

CRAB ORCHARD, MO., *May* 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

DEAR SIR: I assume the privilege of addressing the commander of my district in relation to bushwhackers in Ray County, Mo. From the earliest day of this rebellion I have been an active worker against traitors to this Government. There have been two raids made in this county in the last week. I, with a party of the loyal citizens of Crab Orchard, have been the first to the point of action. I, on the point of a raid being made on last Saturday night or last night, got together 9 men. I took the brush. I landed on the Missouri River bank, just at the dawn of day yesterday morning, and secreted my men at the crossings of these thieves. At 8 o'clock in the morning they sent a man out on the opposite side of the river;

he halloed over. Just at that time I had been detected by arresting 3 young men who were passing the point where they had been swimming the river. This man who came out and halloed got on his horse and retired back into the brush.

They stole my horse the night of the 23d. The marauders are threatening my store and life all the time, all, they say, for arresting Lewis Vandovier, as he was one of their friends. It is supposed in some circles that I am laying myself liable to be presented to the grand jury for passing through the country with armed men without any authority. Now, I ask you for your opinion on this point. Suppose I, or any of my men, kill a thief while acting in our own defense, what will be the consequences? The copperheads have the power in their own hands with the civil law in this county. They have not offered me nor the loyal people of this section any protection. We feel if we are protected it must be by our own strategy. Let civil law do as it may, we don't feel like letting the guerrillas assassinate and plunder us, and wait for the civil law to bring them to justice, for the civil law has never brought a felon to justice since the rebellion commenced. The rebels think it wrong for a Union man to sell goods in Ray County. I am attempting it with this fear, that when I retire at night I do not know but that I may be burned out or assassinated before the rising of the next sun, and that is the way Union men are protected here. I would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ABRAHAM ALLEN.

[Indorsement.]

Write A. Allen to kill any bushwhacker he can find engaged in his hellish work. The force in Ray County will be strengthened very soon.

F.
By S. H.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May* 30, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Please respond to my request of the 9th asking permission to issue ammunition to militia; also give me leave to extend telegraph from Lawrence to Fort Riley. Am trying to keep rebels and Indians down. Matters favorable but difficult.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1864—10.35 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS, *Leavenworth:*

The order mentioned in your telegram of the 9th instant was not given, because it specified no quantity, and a general authority to make requisitions for ordnance supplies is contrary to an absolute rule of the service. Governor Carney, in a telegram of this date, asks that 1,000 stand of arms and 100,000 rounds of ammunition may be issued for State defense. If you deem this amount to be needed for State defense, the issue, upon your requisition, will be ordered.

The Department will always cheerfully conform to your wishes as far as the service and the state of supplies will admit, upon being advised specifically of what is needed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } DEPT. OF N. MEX., A. A. G. OFFICE,
No. 17. } *Santa Fé, N. Mex., May* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. The exigencies of the public service requires that Company H, Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, take post at Fort Union, N. Mex., until further orders. The commanding officer at that post is charged with personally seeing that this company is put into a state of drill, discipline, and good order. He will have two drills a day every week day—one on foot and one mounted ; will have the officers recite in tactics to himself three times a week, and have the non-commissioned officers recite in tactics to his adjutant three times a week, and will report when the company is properly instructed and ready at all points for field service.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton :

CYRUS H. DE FORREST.
Aide-de-Camp.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 30, 1864.
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

There are four companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, viz, three in Wisconsin and one in Iowa, kept there to protect draft and furnish military aid asked. If Veteran Reserve Corps in this department be placed under my command I can send these four companies to the field. If this arrangement be approved please designate point for four companies to report.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 26th instant, covering one of a like tenor to Brigadier-General Sully. Your orders will of course be obeyed to the extent of my ability, although I will not attempt to conceal my apprehensions that the departure of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers will leave a very inadequate force for the security of our extensive frontier in the present critical state of our relations with the Indians. As it will be necessary for me to reduce the garrison at Fort Snelling to the lowest practicable limit, I respectfully ask for instruction to dispatch the Indian prisoners there, embracing some 80 men, women, and children, to Davenport, to remain there with the other captives until they are otherwise disposed of. I do not embrace Little Six and his co-chief Medicine Bottle in this application, as I propose to try them here for their manifold crimes by a military commission.

It will be impossible for me to furnish troops to enforce the draft now going on in this State, and I fear there will be serious difficulty in some of the counties. The preparations for the post at James River will be urged forward so as to enable the detachment to leave by 15th or 20th proximo. From all the information I can obtain there is no point on the James River where there is sufficient timber for the uses of a military post, and should that prove the case after a thorough exploration I shall cause the post to be established at the Head of the Coteau, as you directed.

The country continues parched to an excessive degree, and in consequence I anticipate much difficulty in obtaining forage on the part of the expeditionary force. But they must get along as well as they can. I shall leave on the 2d proximo for Fort Ridgely to superintend the departure of the column ordered to march on the 5th. I have telegraphed General Sully that it would move from that post at that time. You can depend upon it that there will be no lack of vigor or activity in carrying out your programme in this district with the limited means at my disposal. It would be well if an engineer officer could be obtained to select the site and direct the construction of the James River post, and I respectfully suggest that application be made for one without delay. Failing in this the officer in command will be furnished with a plan of the post from these headquarters.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 30, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Comdg. Expeditionary Forces, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: In consequence of the unexpected reduction in the force of this district by the withdrawal south of the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, a change becomes necessary in the arrangement of the forces for the expedition. Two companies of the Eighth Regiment, including Company C, Captain Folsom, and such other company as you may designate, will be required to be detached for the purpose of building and garrisoning the post, in part, on James River. Your force will thus be diminished by two companies of infantry and two or three companies of cavalry from the Second Regiment. You will consider yourself instructed accordingly. It is the intention of General Sibley to be at Fort Ridgely by the day on which the march is ordered (5th proximo), or perhaps before, in case he is not prevented by the reception of orders from department headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If there is any other company of the Eighth Regiment composed of lumbermen, you are authorized to substitute it for Company C, if you desire to do so.

By direction of Brigadier-General Sibley:

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. 16th Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: Attempts have been made by the rebels for several days past to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi River at points on the Arkansas shore above and below Greenville, Miss. The force and character of the troops engaged is not definitely known, but I am informed by Major-General Steele that a force of several thousand mounted men, supported by infantry, on the Saline, were below Pine Bluff with the presumed intention of interrupting his communications by the Arkansas and White Rivers. It is believed that a considerable part of this force has been turned eastward to the Mississippi, and is now engaged in the attempt to interrupt the navigation of that river.

Your own command, re-enforced by a battery of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, from the forces under the command of Major-General Slocum, and whatever force of the Marine Brigade may be within reach, will be employed for the purpose of destroying or capturing the rebel force, or, at least, giving them such a lesson as will deter them from a renewal of similar attempts. The most reliable information with regard to the character of the country in which you are to operate, and the routes by which the rebels reach and retreat from the river, can be obtained from the officers of the Marine Brigade; and Colonel Currie, now on the Diana, is recommended to you as specially qualified for this purpose.

Your operations will not be trammeled by any special instructions, as I know that, with the object indicated, the means under your control will be applied to the best advantage. Upon completing this duty, or finding that the rebels have gone beyond your reach, you will proceed with your command to Memphis, touching at the mouth of White River for the purpose of conferring with Captain Prichett, the senior naval officer on that station, with regard to the state of affairs in Arkansas. The latest information from that quarter is satisfactory, but if anything should in the mean time have intervened to interrupt his communications or prevent the passage of re-enforcements or supplies now on their way to him, you will act as in your judgment may be best in order to return affairs to their normal and proper condition. The troops ordered to report to you from General Slocum's command will be relieved by you as soon as your operations about Greenville are concluded, and will either return to this place or remain there in observation, as General Slocum may direct. On your arrival at Memphis the two divisions of your command will be made up, if possible, to 10,000 men and two batteries to each division, by recalling all absent detachments and adding to them such additional force as may be necessary from the troops that have been ordered from Missouri. Instructions to this effect have been given Major-General Washburn, commanding the District of West Tennessee.

Major Stanton, with his corps of paymasters, will be instructed to accompany you to complete the payment of your command on the route or at Memphis. Your sick and wounded that will not be

* Recorded in Canby's letters-sent book as of this date, but the original received by Smith is dated June 2, 1864.

injured by removal will be taken with you, but the arrangements for their transportation should be such as not to interfere with military operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 31, 1864.

Colonel CURRIE,
Steamer Diana, Mississippi River:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith is about to proceed with his command to operate against the rebel forces at or near Greenville, and that he has recommended you to General Smith as a proper person to communicate information necessary for that purpose. Please be in the way so that he can find you for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MELVILLE,
First Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to transmit for your information a copy of the instructions given Brigadier-General Sherman, and to request that you will give any orders and afford any facilities that may be necessary to enable him to comply, as speedily as possible, with his instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. S. GRAY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
U. S. Volunteers:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you proceed to make a thorough and critical inspection of the supply departments at New Orleans, La. The importance of these auxiliaries to the successful prosecution of military operations makes it necessary that this inspection should be made by an officer of rank and experience, and he has selected you for this duty from his personal knowledge of your character and efficiency. He does not consider it necessary to give you any special instructions further than to say that he confers upon you all the authority that has been given to himself, and that he desires that any abuses, neglects, or other maladministration that may be discovered be corrected on the spot, and he authorizes you to give in his name any orders that may be needful for this purpose, communicating them, of course, through the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf. The performance of this duty

will not conflict with your desire for service in the field, as he anticipates its completion in season to enable you to take part in the active operations that are in contemplation.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. S. GRAY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 31, 1864.

* * * * * * *

14. The Seventy-fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, having returned from furlough, will, for the present, serve as infantry, it being impossible to procure horses to mount this regiment. All detachments now out from this regiment will be at once returned to it, and so soon as it is prepared for the field it will proceed to Morganza, and be reported to Brigadier-General Emory for service in General Grover's division of the Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 31, 1864—1.45 p. m.

[General LAWLER:]

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has this moment received your dispatch. He approves of your suggestion to send the cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, to Morgan's Ferry to destroy the boats and saw-mills spoken of yesterday. It must be done effectually, and can be done with spherical case or shell, with the two pieces of the light battery attached to the cavalry. You will not leave your present position or withdraw your infantry forces until this is done, and this being accomplished you will order the cavalry to pursue and, if possible, capture the Texas regiment which you report on this side, and if no sufficient reason exists for not doing it, he wishes you to order the cavalry to make a raid down the Grossetete Bayou, at least to Rosedale, if not farther, coming in by Waterloo, as heretofore directed. It will be necessary for you to hold your present position at least twelve hours after the cavalry have departed to go down the Grossetete.

After having caused the cavalry to break up the means of crossing at Morgan's Ferry, and after having waited fully twelve hours after the cavalry has started on its raid down the Grossetete, you can return with your command to this place. The general does not know if your rations are out to-night or to-morrow night. If to-night you will have to send immediately. We have now plenty of fresh supplies of everything from New Orleans. The news from General Grant is to the 23d, and is quite cheering. He had turned Lee's position at Spotsylvania, and Lee had fallen back 15 miles. We get no account of the 75 men who went out with the telegraph operators. It will be a hard case if with 2,000 cavalry we cannot

recapture them and drive the Texas regiment into the Atchafalaya, but you must stay where you are to support and encourage them, and give them a point on which to fall back in case of a reverse.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The general directs me to say that he has just ordered Colonel Woodruff to send you out two days' rations, but to make sure he thinks you had better send in your commissaries at least until they meet the train.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding U. S. Forces at
Junction of Fordoche and Atchafalaya Roads:

GENERAL: I omitted to say in my dispatch of this afternoon that when you send the cavalry toward Rosedale to make the raid by way of Waterloo no artillery should be sent, as from your report of the roads which come across from the Bayou Grossetete to the Mississippi artillery cannot pass.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. EMORY.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER, *Comdg. Detach. Thirteenth A. C.:*

GENERAL: If the Rosedale road is impracticable for cavalry, of course, do not order the cavalry on it, but let them retrace their steps in this direction until they find a road that is practicable. The enemy have now left Waterloo, and that is of no importance, but the Rosedale country is of importance to visit with the cavalry, and so also is the False River country. The cavalry must go to Rosedale and return by False River; while they are making that movement, it is important that you hold your present position with a strong force. I do not wish you to move your infantry toward Rosedale for the present. It is the cavalry alone I wish to move there. I approve of your proposition to destroy the saw-mill and as many of the enemy's boats on the Atchafalaya River as you can, but in moving toward the Atchafalaya from your present position you should, I think, leave the largest part of your infantry, or at least a strong force, where it is, at the junction of the roads, otherwise they may get in your rear.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., May 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I sent out a flag of truce yesterday for the purpose of making an effort to recover Assistant Surgeon Mason, who was taken at the raid on the pest-house

of this post on Saturday last. The officer in charge reports that he proceeded some 10 miles back, but failed to find the doctor. He learned that he had been carried, in a very feeble condition, some 20 miles into the interior. He also reports that numerous squads of rebel scouts are scouring the country. I have also to report that the telegraph wire and poles were cut for several miles between here and Baton Rouge on Saturday last. I caused them to be repaired on Sunday. They are to-day reported to be again cut. I have sent a party with an escort to repair them.

I beg leave to represent that the mounted force at this post is wholly insufficient to perform the service needed. It is scarcely adequate to the discharge of picket duty. If I had a cavalry force of 1,000 men, and a steamer that could transport a battery, and a detachment of 250 mounted men, I could hope to protect the telegraph line between here and Baton Rouge, and also some distance up the river. I cannot too urgently express the necessity of having more cavalry. I have the honor again to call the attention of the commanding general to the Sixty-second Regiment, U. S. Infantry (colored). By letters to Brigadier-General Andrews, dated March 23, 1864, it was ordered to Baton Rouge to demolish certain portions of the works there, and was ordered then to return to Port Hudson. By Field Orders, No. 27, headquarters Department of the Gulf, April 26, 1864, paragraph 8, the regiment was ordered to report to me at this post as soon as the work for which it was ordered to Baton Rouge was completed. The regiment has not yet reported at this post.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, May* 31, 1864.

I. The post on the north side of the Arkansas River, opposite this place, will hereafter be known as Huntersville, and will be under the command of the senior officer present. He will be under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. J. R. West, as most of the troops belong to his division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *May* 31, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Be sure and send the One hundred and sixth Illinois to-day. There is fun ahead if the information that I have received is correct. One hundred of my men are just starting out, 10 a. m.

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1864.

Col. O. WOOD,
Commanding, Brownsville:

The general directs that you order your scouting parties to report twice a day or oftener, so that we shall be informed of the movements of the enemy, and will be able to send timely support to our forces and co-operate.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *May* 31, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just been informed that 300 rebels are in the vicinity of Ashley's Mills. I will send a force down to Richwoods to intercept them. Can you send a force from Little Rock down the river to Bear Skin Lake? Caution them about my men being below them, that no accident may happen by firing at each other.

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy furnished for information of General Salomon, who will send scout to Bear Skin Lake, which is 12 miles east of Little Rock, on north side of the Arkansas.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1864.

Col. O. WOOD,
Commanding, Brownsville:

The general wishes you to report fully what information you have, and whether it is reliable; also where Ashley's Mills are situated.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Devall's Bluff:

SIR: The general commanding the district orders that the following dispatch from Colonel Clayton be telegraphed to you, for your information, and also that of the navy:

PINE BLUFF, *May* 31, 1864.

Captain Moore, with 150 men, has just returned from a four-day scout on the north side of the river. He went to Arkansas Post. Reports the country clear upon that side, with the exception of a few straggling bands. He reports Marmaduke on Bayou Bartholomew, at the crossing of the Monticello and Arkansas Post road.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHAS. W. MINER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *May* 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Fagan's communication, sent to-day by flag of truce, was headed as follows:

Headquarters Middle Sub-District Arkansas, Monticello, Ark., May 29, 1864.

I think there is no doubt but that his headquarters are at Monticello, and that the greater portion of the enemy's cavalry are in that vicinity. I believe Marmaduke is between Bayou Bartholomew and the Mississippi. Cabell and Dockery are with Fagan.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

CAPTAIN: In acknowledgment and reply to your indorsement on telegram from Colonel Wood, of this date, I have the honor to state that a party consisting of 300 infantry and 100 cavalry, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, started down the river at about 1 p. m., provided with three days' rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ELLISON'S FARM, BATESVILLE ROAD,
12 MILES FROM SUGAR LOAF SPRING,
Tuesday morning, May 31, 1864—6 a. m.
(Sent from Lewisburg, June 1.)

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left Springfield yesterday morning with my command and camped at this farm last night. Ellison's is 4 miles above Quitman. Major Childress with his force joined me at this place last night; returning, he left Clinton to the right. Major Childress gained all the information possible and was within 6 miles of White River. He reports Shelby's command at Batesville constructing ferry-boats, with his stock so broken down that he must recuperate for another move.

It is generally believed McRae is to join him there and a descent to be made on Jacksonport. Nothing said of a raid into Missouri. Every one fit for military duty has been conscripted. Major Childress saw numerous papers ordering the holders to report on or about the 5th of next month, wherever the command of Shelby might be. Small guerrilla bands were joining Shelby. His ammunition train was said to consist of twenty wagons. Supposed he would remain in the vicinity of Batesville, wherever forage was

most abundant. White River low at Batesville. Along the road Major Childress saw quite a number that were wounded at Dardanelle. I will go on to Sugar Loaf this evening. Forage scarce and cannot well stay over one night at a place on that account.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May* 31, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

Information from Fort Scott informs me that 12 bushwhackers under Henry Taylor entered Lamar, Mo., on yesterday [28th*] and burned ten houses. There were only women and children in the place, the militia having left some days since.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Copy sent to Brigadier-General Brown, Warrensburg.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

The loss at New Orleans by fire of several steamers that were considered available for our purposes will make it necessary to increase the number of transports sent from above.

Before leaving Natchez Captain Klinck was instructed to advise of the number that would be necessary for special purposes at New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis, and the equivalent for the boats destroyed, or transportation for about 4,000 men, should be sent in addition to his estimates.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May* 31, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

Our boys killed 2 of the guerrillas who cut the telegraph line Thursday. On their return they got after another and he took to the swamp. Our boys dismounted and, after a chase of some distance through about 3 feet of water, killed him. I start a party to-morrow to kill the balance.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

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*See Part I, p. 954.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 31, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Franklin:*

Send messenger on next train to Sullivan Station with copy of this telegram to Captain Moorhouse, commanding there:

Captain Moorhouse will return with his command to Saint Louis on the first train without fail. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., *May* 31, 1864.

Colonel SIGEL:

SIR: Under the present circumstances would it not be well to have Captain Roberts and Captain Meyers, of the Sixty-third Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, ordered into active service? In case of difficulty, in their unorganized condition, without arms, [they] could be but little assistance. Some of the citizens here are somewhat concerned for the safety of Rolla. I know not what grounds there may be to apprehend danger here; you, of course, have a better opportunity of judging. If you will give me the order I will proceed at once to organize those two companies. The citizens at Saint James are very much alarmed and are very anxious that a company of my men be placed there at once. Let me hear from you.

I. S. WARMOTH,
Colonel, Commanding Enrolled Missouri Militia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., May 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. O. Guitar, commanding Rolla District.

The within suggestion of Colonel Warmoth, commanding the militia, is, in my opinion, very appropriate and should be acted upon at once.

ALBERT SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

I would also recommend that some of the militia companies along the Pacific Railroad be called out, and in Texas and Dent Counties.

ALBERT SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 31, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Commanding Department:*

I respectfully state that, in order to protect the loyal people and the towns from raids of guerrillas while the troops are concentrating to meet the movement from the south, it will be necessary to call out the militia in this district.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May* 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Our present information is not of a character to warrant calling out the militia of your district, involving, as it would, much expense and individual loss. Every precautionary step possible must be quietly taken. Are your wagons and teams in good order and at hand?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 31, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I respectfully ask permission to issue an order that all property captured by the citizen guards shall be the prize of the captors, as an incentive for active co-operation against these demons.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

Send the Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry to Springfield, Mo., in place of the Sixth Missouri State Militia, which has been ordered to report to you. Let two battalions be sent at once. The third can wait until Colonel Catherwood's regiment has crossed the Osage. In going down they can serve the purpose of a scout, and will report daily.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 31, 1864.
(Received 8.30 a. m.)

General BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

The Osage River at Warsaw is up to saddle-skirts. Stage crosses on ferry.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SEDALIA, MO., *May* 31, 1861.
(Received 9.55 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Warrensburg, Mo.:

Captain Turley got in from scout last night, having scouted easterly. Major Houts leaves here this morning with five companies of the Seventh for Warrensburg. I look for Colonel Hall up to-night.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 31, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Your regiment is ordered to Springfield. One battalion will move immediately by way of Osceola; the balance as soon as relieved.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May* 31, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Major-General Rosecrans reports that Jackman's men in small bodies are reported returning through Cooper and Moniteau Counties. You will please have the roads watched on the old routes.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Independence, Mo., May 31, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Sub-District:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to circular, dated headquarters Fourth Sub-District, May 25, Sergt. Moses S. Strew, Company F, Second Colorado Cavalry, with 15 men of Companies C and F, Second Colorado Cavalry, left this station on the evening of the 27th instant, went to Blue Springs, crossing of the Blue, followed that stream to Fire Prairie, from there following the western edge of Fire Prairie to Sibley, from thence up to the mouth of the Blue, from thence up that stream to Spring Branch Crossing, and thence to this station, where he arrived this p. m. at 5 o'clock. He reports seeing no bushwhackers and no fresh signs, except a single horse-track, leading from the Blue along the edge of Fire Prairie, which he followed several miles toward Sibley. He mentions hearing a report that several bodies, equaling some 200 in all, had crossed the Missouri River toward the vicinity of Richfield.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WEST,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Colonel Catherwood says you have a large number of muskets in store at Springfield, in the arsenal in town. It seems to me it would be prudent at once to provide a place for them inside Fort No. 1. Report by telegraph the number of such arms, and any other information you may think worth communicating.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 31, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, has been ordered to report to you. Send the Sixth Missouri State Militia to General Brown as soon as the first two battalions of the Seventh arrive.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 31, 1864.

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Hannibal, Mo.:

Can you name the best militia company in Ralls County to be called into service for the summer? I am going to send an officer to Hannibal who will wage a war of sure and swift destruction against the murdering, thieving gang of villains that are now at work in Pike and neighboring counties. Shooting on the spot will be the rule.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May* 31, 1864.
(Received 3.15 a. m., June 1.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Dispatch received. I have reason to thank you for usual very prompt and generous replies to my dispatches. I called attention to that of the 9th, which I supposed lost in the tumult of battle, then before you. Governor Carney's request would only well supply the 1,000 arms you authorize me to issue. I respectfully suggest and ask that I have power to approve his requisition to supply 40 rounds to militia enrolled, armed, and ready to turn out. Marmaduke is reported on this side of the Arkansas, and if he comes this way I must depend mainly on militia, as he has 5,000 or 6,000 men and six pieces of artillery. I will do all I can to save you trouble and avoid accidents in that quarter, while you have so much more important matter before you.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 31, 1864.

His Excellency Governor THOMAS CARNEY,
Leavenworth City:

Yours of yesterday, asking me to turn over 1,000 stand of arms with the necessary ammunition, was duly received, and in conformity

with directions from the honorable Secretary of War I will be pleased to approve and direct the issue on proper vouchers presented to my chief of ordnance, Major McNutt. I also notice with great satisfaction your efforts and hopes expressed in your letter for securing the privilege of calling out two regiments of 100-day men.

I have reports from General Rosecrans and from Fort Smith of several thousand rebel troops under Marmaduke having crossed to this side of the Arkansas, with several pieces of cannon. If they come this way I am promised aid from General Rosecrans, and I shall hope to avail myself of the very prompt arrangement made by you for my district commander to call out your militia in the Southern District of Kansas. I have asked the honorable the Secretary of War to so modify his permission to issue 40 rounds to all militia organized, armed, and ready for duty, and hope to receive a favorable reply.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SALINA, *May* 31, 1864.

T. O. OSBURN,
U. S. Marshal for the State of Kansas:

DEAR SIR: On Tuesday, the 17th of May, a man came in great haste from the west to this place, having run down 2 horses in 40 miles, stating that the Indians had attacked the ranches on the Fort Riley and Ford Larned road, killed some, and taken the mail stock, and that they were coming toward the settlement. I immediately called the settlement together, and in a few hours we were prepared for an attack.

Wednesday the stage drivers and ranch keepers came in and partially confirmed the report. A man by the name of Walker, at the Cow Creek ranch, who was tending stock for the Kansas Stage Company, had been shot and the others fired at by the Indians; the men from the ranch, however, driving them back, killing 2 and wounding another. The men from the ranch then fled, supposing that the Indians would soon be back with re-enforcements.

The ranch keeper at Walnut also reported that they made their appearance at his ranch, ordered him to leave instanter, or he would be killed, and took away with them his wife, a Cheyenne squaw. They told him that they had just had a fight with the troops from Colorado on the Smoky Hill, that their chief had been killed, and that they intended to kill all the whites they could find, but being friendly toward him on account of his wife warned him to get out of the way. Upon receiving this news, I immediately dispatched a messenger to Fort Riley for troops. Forty-five immediately started for our place, arriving about midnight Thursday night. Friday morning, with 15 soldiers, under Lieutenant Van Antwerp and a posse of citizens, I started west to search for the mail, which was supposed to be on the road somewhere, and to bury the man killed at Cow Creek. We found the man, the arrow still sticking in his body, buried him, and proceeded on west with the 15 soldiers in search of the mail.

We found all the ranches west of this deserted and sacked, but could find nothing of the mail till we reached Fort Larned, where we found it had not started, as the Colorado troops who had had the fight with the Indians had reached the fort in thirty-six or forty hours after the fight and reported the danger.

The commander of the post called a council of the Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches who were about the fort, to know their intentions. They all professed themselves adverse to going to war, but none but the Comanches seemed to have any censure for the Cheyennes. They said the Sioux were with the Cheyennes and that 10 Sioux and 7 Cheyennes were killed in the fight; said the Indians claimed the victory and were still in the same vicinity where the fight occurred; admitted that they had asked them to join them. While they were thus nominally professing to be peaceable, they robbed a train of wagons within a few miles of the fort of all their provisions, and word came that they had just robbed a corn train on the road to Fort Lyon.

We started with the U. S. mail from Fort Larned on the 24th, and reached Salina in two days and a half without any difficulty, though we were watched by scouting parties of Indians all the way. The stage stock is all off the road for 100 miles and every station keeper has left.

Unless assistance is promptly furnished the mail between the forts will be discontinued and the road abandoned. It is a hard blow on the settlement, for so long as these hostile Indians hold the country no one knows where they will strike, and all branches of industry are suffering. We were robbed by guerrillas in the fall of 1862. They took 50 head of mules, 2 horses, and rifled the stores, and my own opinion now is we stand in great danger from the same source. They can run stock from our country into Texas without any possibility of anything to obstruct them. Look on the map and you will see. My impression is that the Indians meditate a general war, and the move is simultaneous with the guerrilla movement on the border and in Missouri.

There is little doubt white men are instigating the move ment. I could find no proof of any of the ranchmen selling whisky, but I was very credibly informed that some of them on the Santa Fé road and one on the Riley road had been in the habit of trading them revolvers; that they had been very anxious to get them for some months past, and had paid exorbitant prices for them. I think this matter should be looked after. The stage company has now lost 16 mules on this route, and when the report came that the mail was interrupted and probably destroyed, I felt authorized to act. I traveled 100 miles and back on this errand.

Yours, truly,

H. L. JONES,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

H. L. Jones is deputy U. S. marshal, appointed by me, and is acting under my authority.

THOMAS O. OSBURN,
U. S. Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 31, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
First Cavalry of Colorado:

MAJOR: Inclosed please find copy of dispatch from General Curtis, bearing date yesterday, which explains itself. You will caution all in command to the greatest vigilance. See that herds of public stock are properly guarded. The Cheyennes will have to be soundly whipped before they will be quiet. If any of them are caught in your vicinity kill them, as that is the only way. Take their stock and turn it in to the quartermaster. Caution Wilson, down the river, the Kiowas and Comanches may be in with them. Charge Lieutenant Baldwin's command not to be caught off their guard en route to Larned. Suppose this dispatch accounts for the rumor about Lieutenant Eayre. Evidently dispatch refers to Lieutenant Eayre's fight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

(Copy to Capt. William H. Backus, First Cavalry of Colorado.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 31, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE S. EAYRE,
Independent Battery, Colorado Volunteer Artillery:

SIR: I am directed by the colonel commanding to say that it will be necessary for you to make out a detailed report of the campaign which you have the honor to have so successfully commanded against the Cheyennes, and forward to these headquarters as early as practicable. If a part of the transportation which you took is retained at Larned or elsewhere out of this district, you will see that the quartermaster who gets charge of it receipts to Captain Mullin. If any mules were killed, died, or lost, and so of any other property for which Captain Mullin was responsible, you will report these facts to him over your official signature, as commanding detachment against Cheyennes. The colonel commanding district is highly gratified at the conduct of yourself and command, and will so speak of you in his report to department headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 31, 1864.
(Received 1 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Under orders from the Secretary of War, through General Dana, I have sent the four companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin now in this State and Iowa to the field. I have therefore no troops in either State. Is the Veteran Reserve Corps in this department under my

orders? Otherwise I have no force to guard Indian prisoners at Davenport or to furnish military aid or guards. I request that the lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Minnesota be relieved from command of draft rendezvous at Fort Snelling, to accompany his regiment to the field in Arkansas.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Get Sixth Regiment off as soon as possible. Have telegraphed Washington to relieve lieutenant-colonel, so that he may accompany it.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: Orders were dispatched 28th for the rendezvous of Sixth Regiment at Fort Snelling, as soon as possible. Being much scattered, several days will be required to assemble them. There will be no unnecessary delay.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 31, 1864.

Major-General DANA
(*Care General Sibley, Saint Paul, Minn.*):

The order of War Department sending Sixth Minnesota South made it necessary to retain in that State 400 of the mounted men to be sent to General Sully on the Missouri. Low water in Missouri makes it next to impossible to send troops to Sully now. I have accordingly, in view of order by Secretary of War by you, directed Sibley to send to Sully the 400 mounted men he was authorized to withhold and will replace them by the four companies Thirtieth Wisconsin. These companies will march overland from Minnesota to join their regiment during summer. Please answer if this covers the case.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Send with Colonel Thomas the whole force originally ordered. I will replace the 400 men you were authorized to withhold by four

strong companies Thirtieth Wisconsin, which will leave for Saint Paul to-morrow. Acknowledge receipt. Confer with General Dana whether this arrangement satisfies order of War Department.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May* 31, 1864.

General SULLY,
Sioux City, via Council Bluffs:

Sibley will send you whole force originally ordered. Have replaced those he was authorized to withhold by four companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin now in this State.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Telegraph operator at Council Bluffs please forward to General Sully.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	34	60	143	188	....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Thirteenth Army Corps (McClernand):							
Headquarters	10	.....	10	11	....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Troops in Texas (Herron)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brownsville, Tex.
Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.	81	1,594	2,140	5,241	7	16	Brownsville.
Attached	162	3,920	4,938	5,875	....	16	Brownsville, Brazos Santiago, and Pass Cavallo, Tex.
Total in Texas	243	5,514	7,078	11,116	7	32	
First Division (Lawler)	180	3,598	4,303	7,021	....	6	Morganza, La.
Third Division (McGinnis)	95	1,792	2,131	4,579	....	8	Do.
Fourth Division (Col. F. W. Moore).	91	1,944	2,471	5,596	....	6	Baton Rouge, La.
Engineer troops (W. F. Patterson).	2	19	22	28	....	.....	Morganza, La.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps and attached.	621	12,867	16,015	28,351	7	52	
Nineteenth Army Corps (Emory):							
Headquarters	6	.....	6	13	....	.....	Morganza, La.
First Division (McMillan)	217	5,477	6,518	9,262	....	10	Do.
Second Division (Grover)	154	3,892	4,800	6,376	....	10	Do.
Reserve Artillery	6	253	285	372	....	14	Do.
Total Nineteenth Army Corps.	383	9,622	11,609	16,023	...	34	

*On May 1, Maj. Gen. Herron assumed command "of all the U. S. forces on the coast and Rio Grande frontier of Texas," and on May 5, Col. William McE. Dye, under Herron's orders, assumed command of the forces on the Rio Grande.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Cavalry Division (Arnold):							
Headquarters	8	.....	8	8	....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Davis' command*	100	2,537	3,103	5,164	....	4	Morganza, La.
Lucas' command†	100	1,960	2,436	5,347	....	6	Donaldsonville, La.
Manning's Plantation	27	842	999	1,246	....	.....	
Detachments	2	88	102	145	....	.....	New Orleans.
Total cavalry‡	237	5,427	6,648	11,910	....	10	
Engineer Brigade (Houston)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Orleans.
Berwick City, La	17	323	444	462	.....	.....	
Morganza, La	34	743	880	1,033	.....	.....	
Port Hudson, La	20	420	505	520	.....	.....	
Total Engineer Brigade	71	1,486	1,829	2,015	....	.....	
Port Hudson (Ullmann):							
Headquarters	9	.....	9	12	.....	.....	
Corps d'Afrique (Ullmann)	156	2,449	3,811	5,234	....	8	
Second Brigade, Cavalry Division (Fonda).	20	440	672	831	.....	.....	
Detachments	41	1,419	2,131	2,261	....	3	
Total Port Hudson	226	4,308	6,623	8,338	....	11	
Morganza, La.§ (Emory), First Brigade, First Division, Corps d'Afrique (Dickey).	58	1,165	1,506	1,934	....	.....	
Brashear City, La. (S. W. Anderson).	18	385	457	519	.....	.....	
Defenses of New Orleans (Reynolds):							
Headquarters	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	New Orleans.
District of Baton Rouge‖ (Warren).	172	4,547	5,768	7,248	25	10	Baton Rouge.
District of Carrollton (Bartram)	231	5,472	6,876	8,402	....	14	Carrollton.
District of La Fourche (McNeil)	189	3,957	5,219	6,193	6	6	Thibodeaux.
District of West Florida (Asboth).	97	2,206	2,873	3,174	127	6	Barrancas.
Forts Jackson and Saint Philip (Tarbell).	33	865	1,143	1,368	....	.....	
New Orleans	85	2,376	2,872	3,191	....	18	
Ship Island, Miss. (Hall)	17	272	447	561	....	.....	
Miscellaneous commands¶	101	2,910	3,561	4,067	....	8	
Total Defenses of New Orleans.	932	22,605	28,766	34,211	....	62	
District of Key West and Tortugas (Woodbury).	35	858	1,896	2,688	158	62	Key West.
Grand total	2,615	58,782	75,492	106,177	165	169	
Grand total according to department return for the month.**	2,517	54,126	68,887	106,841	....	.....	

*The Third and Fourth Brigades, and Battery F, First U. S. Artillery.

†The First and Fifth Brigades, and Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

‡Exclusive of that reported at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, in the Defenses of New Orleans, and with Thirteenth Army Corps in Texas.

§See also Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps, Cavalry Division, and Engineer Brigade.

‖Excluding Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, reported in strength of corps. Birge relieved Cooke in command May 2, and Warren was assigned May 24.

¶At Algiers, Bayou Saint John, Chalmette Station, Forts Livingston, Pike, Macomb, and Bienvenue, Greenville, Hickock's Landing, Lakeport, and Proctorville.

**Which, among other inaccuracies, reports as present the detachment from Army of the Tennessee, under General A. J. Smith, that had left the department.

Abstract from return of the Department of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	14	137	175	184	....	.....	Little Rock.
District of Little Rock (Carr):							
Headquarters	4	.....	4	4	....	.....	Little Rock.
First Division (Salomon)	167	5,248	7,344	11,358	4	19	Do.
Second Division (West)	300	6,625	9,204	12,241	....	22	Do.
Livingston's brigade*	46	1,098	1,774	2,020	....	2	Devall's Bluff.
Cavalry Brigade (Clayton)	50	831	1,388	1,932	....	10	Pine Bluff.
Cavalry not brigaded	85	2,247	2,674	2,966	....	.....	
Total District of Little Rock	652	16,049	22,388	30,521	4	53	
District of Eastern Arkansas (Buford).	102	1,894	2,646	3,251	....	.....	Helena.
District of the Frontier (Thayer)†:							
Headquarters	5	2	7	7	....	.....	Fort Smith.
First Brigade (Col. John Edwards).	48	1,454	1,862	2,532	....	8	Do.
Second Brigade (Col. J. M. Williams).	62	1,714	2,083	2,735	....	10	Do.
Third Brigade (Col. Edward Lynde).	84	1,859	2,433	3,938	....	2	Do.
Indian Brigade (Col. W. A. Phillips).	39	1,224	1,474	1,710	....	3	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.
Fayetteville, Ark. (Colonel Harrison).	23	806	987	1,117	....	.....	
Mackey's Salt-Works, Ind. Ter. (Colonel Ritchie).	17	580	606	668	....	.....	
Post of Fort Smith (Colonel Judson).	11	229	297	394	....	.....	
Van Buren (Col. J. B. Wheeler)	6	227	287	387	....	.....	
Total District of the Frontier	295	8,095	10,036	13,488	....	23	
Grand total	1,063	26,175	35,245	47,444	4	76	

Abstract from return of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	26	123	154	202	....	.....	Saint Louis.
Colored troops (Brigadier-General Pile).	18	646	824	930	....	.....	Benton Barracks.
Veteran Reserve Corps	4	329	364	387	....	.....	Jefferson Barracks, and Marine and Lawson Hospitals.
District of Central Missouri	83	2,658	3,208	4,124	....	6	Warrensburg.
District of North Missouri (Fisk)	32	492	739	828	....	.....	Saint Joseph.
District of Rolla (Guitar)	41	959	1,323	1,707	....	8	Rolla.
District of Saint Louis (Ewing)	141	4,025	4,957	6,197	23	16	Saint Louis.
District of Southwest Missouri (Sanborn).	72	1,854	2,312	2,320	....	4	Springfield.
Alton, Ill. (Copeland)	44	981	1,170	1,215	....	....	
Enrolled Missouri Militia‡	75	1,145	1,271	1,561	....	.....	
Grand total	536	13,212	16,322	20,471	23	34	

* Formerly reported as District of Northeastern Arkansas.
† Resumed command May 18, relieving Colonel Judson.
‡ Not reported on department return.

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	8	.....	8	10	....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
Fort Leavenworth (Capt. G. L. Gove)	3	77	86	98	....	.....	
District of Colorado (Chivington)	25	424	660	1,253	....	6	Denver.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	51	1,065	1,483	1,672	..	6	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	24	522	877	944	....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (McKean)	72	2,051	2,479	3,116	4	16	Paola.
En route (9th Wisconsin Battery)	2	22	86	131	....	6	
Grand total	185	4,161	5,679	7,224	4	34	

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Headquarters	22	.....	22	25	....	.....	Santa Fé.
Albuquerque (Capt. D. H. Brotherton)	3	88	103	145	....	4	
Fort Bascom (Capt. E. H. Bergmann)	4	131	144	166	....	.....	
Fort Canby (Capt. P. W. L. Plympton)	5	233	298	538	.	..	
Fort Craig (Maj. C. E. Bennett)	9	165	231	309	4	13	
Fort Marcy (Capt. R. M. Crandal)	2	100	117	131	..	.....	
Fort McRae (Capt. H. A. Greene)	1	24	31	70	...	.....	
Fort Stanton (Capt. William Brady)	3	74	88	114	...	.....	
Fort Sumner (Maj. H. D. Wallen)	8	219	263	328	...	.....	
Fort Union (Lieut. Col. William McMullen)	13	392	457	485	4	4	
Fort Wingate (Maj. E. W. Eaton)	1	103	113	184	.	.....	
Fort Whipple (Maj. E. B. Willis)	4	169	190	222	..	.....	
Las Valles (Lieut. S. L. Barr)	1	34	38	47	...	.....	
Los Pinos (Capt. T. L. Roberts)	3	89	103	123	..	.....	
Reventon (Capt. W. B. Kennedy)	3	105	117	191	....	.....	
Apache expedition (Col. E. A. Rigg)	9	330	370	434	..	.....	
Troops en route	10	307	317	317	...	.....	
District of Arizona (Col. G. W. Bowie)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Franklin, Tex.
Camp Mimbres (Capt. J. H. Whitlock)	4	102	144	242	...	...	
Fort Bowie (Lieut. B. F. Bayley)	1	18	19	56	....	.....	
Fort Cummings (Capt. V. Dreshler)	1	38	56	59	....	.....	
Franklin (Col. G. W. Bowie)	10	252	279	294	...	.....	
Las Cruces (Capt. G. T. Witham)	2	65	86	100	....	4	
Tucson (Lieut. Col. T. A. Coult)	3	69	107	148	....	.....	
Grand total	122	3,097	3,693	4,728	8	25	

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Headquarters	16	9	25	26	....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Wisconsin (T. C. H. Smith).	11	243	295	327	....	.....	Do.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	98	2,842	3,409	4,118	...	22	Saint Paul.
District of Iowa (Sully)	59	1,015	1,341	1,859	5	8	Davenport.
Grand total	184	4,109	5,070	6,330	5	30	

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 29. } *Vicksburg, Miss., June* 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. The detachment of the Sixteenth Army Corps under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and report to the major-general commanding the District of West Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 1, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 16, headquarters Division of West Mississippi, referred to me for report, I have the honor to report as follows: The engineer troops in this department consist of five regiments of colored troops, with an aggregate of about 2,200, organized as infantry, but with a special view to the engineer service. The officers were selected as far as possible with a special view to this service. These regiments have been employed on the construction of field-works, and with the army as pontoniers and pioneers. They were formerly denominated engineer regiments, numbering from 1 to 5; but by a recent order from the Adjutant-General, have been classed as infantry and numbered from 95 to 99, inclusive. These regiments are posted as follows: The Ninety-fifth at Brazos Island, Point Isabel, and Brownsville; the Ninety-sixth at New Orleans, en route to Port Hudson; the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth with the army at Morganza, and the Ninety-eighth at Berwick City (west side of Berwick Bay). These regiments are all armed and equipped, but the arms are very inferior, being principally old smooth-bore muskets possessing no accuracy of fire.

There is also a detachment of pontoniers (about 35) now with the army at Morganza. This detachment is slowly increasing by recruits, and if the men can be obtained will constitute a company of 150 men. There is one bateau bridge in the department; 180 feet at

Morganza and 280 feet at New Orleans. This bridge is much worn and requires considerable repairs. There is also a new canvas-boat bridge at New Orleans, 600 feet long, with wagons and tools complete. A few alterations are required, which will be made in a few days. There will be required for this bridge fifty 6-mule teams, six 4-mule teams, harness, and six army wagons. I have now employed quite a large topographical force of engineers and draughtsmen, which has been necessary in this department. They are at present employed in making surveys and plotting notes recently taken in the field. I propose to reduce this force as soon as this work is finished. Almost all the topographical information that it is possible to obtain of this department has been compiled, and is to be found on the maps in this office. Of the country now actually controlled by our forces we have now nearly all the information necessary for military purposes, and surveys are now going on which will render this complete.

The field-works now occupied by our forces in Louisiana are as follows:

Port Hudson.—The enemy's line of works has been repaired and somewhat strengthened, and arranged for field artillery. An interior and very strong line of works has been constructed, designed for a garrison of 2,500 or 3,000 men. This line is finished, as far as its defensive properties are concerned, but considerable work is yet required to properly finish the works.

Baton Rouge.—The grounds of the U. S. arsenal are inclosed by an irregular parapet. This line was first laid out by General Weitzel and has since been strengthened.

Plaquemine.—A work was commenced this spring by the commanding officer of the post and is now nearly finished.

Donaldsonville.—There is a very strong redoubt at this place.

Brashear City.—There is a square, bastioned fort at this place, large enough to hold a garrison of 800 men, provided with bomb-proofs, magazines, and a well.

Berwick City.—There is a large and very strong tête-de-pont constructed on the west bank of Berwick Bay, which was originally built to cover the retreat of our army from New Iberia last fall, when it was threatened by superior numbers. There are also some small defensive works above the Opelousas railroad.

New Orleans.—The land approaches to the city are defended by the lines constructed by the rebels, which have been somewhat strengthened and modified since their occupation by our forces. These lines I consider sufficient to hold the city in the present position of affairs. In case of a large reduction of our force, some additional works and arrangements would be required to insure safety. I will communicate more in detail on this subject in a subsequent report. It may be remarked that the navy can defend New Orleans, having complete control of the river, more effectually than is the case with any other position of equal importance.

In regard to the "posts in this department necessary to be held, and the strength of the garrisons required in each," I would report as follows: The two main routes of approach of an army from Western Louisiana are, first, by Brashear City, and, second, by the upper Atchafalaya, crossing at Simsport or other points above the mouth of the Courtableau, following the Grossetete Valley to Indian Village, crossing Plaquemine Bayou and moving by different routes to the La Fourche. The latter route was that taken by the

enemy last summer during the latter part of the siege of Port Hudson. From my present information I am of the opinion that the best line of occupation for our forces west of the Mississippi River is the line from Plaquemine to Brashear City, following the lower Grand River. It will be seen from the maps that the only points at which a large force can cross this line are, first, in the vicinity of Plaquemine and Indian Village, and, second, at Brashear City. The country between these points and to the west of Grand Bayou is intersected by numerous bayous and swamps, and is destitute of routes by which an army can move. Small bodies of men, however, can penetrate the region in boats, and guerrilla operations can be extensively carried on, as well as smuggling, to a great extent; and I am credibly informed that these operations have been extensively carried on.

The occupation of this line would require, then, first, the occupation of Plaquemine and Indian Village by a force which should cover the line from the Mississippi to the mouth of Grand River, a distance of about 8 miles; second, the occupation of Brashear City; third, a reserve on the La Fourche, with headquarters at Napoleonville and outposts on all the roads leading west as far as Grand Bayou; fourth, a cavalry force to patrol the line of Grand Bayou and to scout on all the approaches to the line above indicated. All these forces should constitute a single command. I believe that this disposition of forces would be the most economical that can be adopted, unless the entire territory west of the Mississippi is abandoned. By this plan the entire triangle bounded by the Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico, and the line from Plaquemine to the mouth of the Atchafalaya will be kept free from rebel raids; protection will be continued to the inhabitants of the country, and the city of New Orleans be kept free from all excitement produced by the near approach of rebel forces.

The presence of gun-boats at Berwick Bay will materially assist in the defense of that position, which can only be taken by a force crossing in boats and investing the place by the rear. The position at Indian Village and points in that vicinity at which the bayou can be crossed can be fortified. I would estimate the forces necessary to hold this line at 12,000 troops, white and black; 1,500 should be cavalry. The infantry and artillery should be posted as follows: Four thousand five hundred at Plaquemine, Indian Village, and vicinity; 5,500 on the La Fourche and picketing all the routes leading in from the west; 2,000 at Brashear City and on the railroad west of La Fourche Bayou. Each of these forces should have selected a defensive point on the Mississippi, to which they could retire in case of necessity, those at Indian Village to Plaquemine or Bayou Goula; those on the La Fourche can best reach the river at Donaldsonville. There is also a road leading direct from Thibodeaux to the Mississippi; this latter road requires repairs. With this disposition of forces and with proper watchfulness, there will always be time to withdraw the force at Brashear City, should this become advisable. As to the approaches from the east, I consider that, in addition to the garrisons at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, and the garrisons of the permanent posts, a force of 6,000 men will be sufficient for the defense of New Orleans, the only approaches being by Pass Manchac and Bonnet Carre. Any large force approaching New Orleans from the east must eventually encounter our defensive line at Camp Parapet, which can easily be held by the force men-

tioned, assisted by the gun-boats on the flank. This force foots up to 18,000, which is the minimum, in my opinion, for the defense of New Orleans and the river, including the occupation of the territory already under our control.

This plan does not involve the abandonment of any positions now occupied by our troops, and I do not consider that any of these positions can be abandoned unless all the troops are withdrawn to the line of the Mississippi. In this case the troops on the west bank of the river should be posted in strong redoubts at suitable points along the river, where they could receive the maximum assistance from the navy. The garrisons of these works should number about 800 each. These works, being strong enough to resist any sudden assault, will serve as a rendezvous for our fleet, and enable re-enforcements to be promptly landed at the threatened point. The main force should be posted on the right bank of the river opposite New Orleans, to prevent the occupation of that position by the enemy. The total force might thus be reduced to 12,000 men. If, in addition to these garrisons, a movable force is organized which can be readily thrown by transports to any point, the problem of holding the river will be solved in the most economical manner possible.

In regard to the positions held on the coast, Forts Pickens and Barrancas require a garrison of 2,000 men. These may be colored troops.

Fort at Ship Island.—This fort is not armed, except with a few naval guns temporarily in position. There is a colored regiment at this post, which is sufficient. The work should be armed as soon as possible, as the position is an important one in view of foreign complications. The casemate tier is ready for its guns. The permanent works in Louisiana are in good order and improvements are being made.

Pass Cavallo, Tex.—This is a point of great importance with reference to future operations, and should be held if the troops can possibly be spared. The garrison now is, I am informed, about 2,500 men. They should be able to maintain their position, which is on an island. The position is intrenched, though originally for a large force.

Brazos Santiago and Brownsville.—These points may be of great importance to us in case of a foreign war or subsequent operations with the rebels, and, like other inlets on the Texas coast, they are very difficult to take if held by the enemy. I consider the harbor of Brazos a very important one in the present position of affairs, and I would recommend the construction of a permanent work for a garrison of 800 men on Brazos Island. This work should command the entrance to the harbor and be strong enough on the land side to require a siege.

Positions necessary to be occupied and garrisons necessary to hold the country now in our possession in the Department of the Gulf.

New Orleans and immediate outposts	6,000
Baton Rouge	1,000
Port Hudson	2,500
Plaquemine, Indian Village, and vicinity	4,500
La Fourche reserve, including Donaldsonville	5,500
Brashear City and railroad	2,000
Total	21,500

A large proportion of these troops may be colored.

Garrisons of other points.

Pensacola	2,000
Ship Island	500
Pass Cavallo	2,000
Brazos	1,500
Total	6,000

The above estimates refer to the simple occupation of the territory now held in this department, without reference to the disposition of forces elsewhere on the river, by which they might be materially reduced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. HOUSTON,
Major and Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf.

HDQRS. CHIEF COM. OF SUB., DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 1, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with instructions from department headquarters this date, and the letter of the 31st ultimo from Lieutenant-Colonel Abert, assistant inspector-general, that the organization and distribution of depots and commissaries of subsistence in the Department of the Gulf to-day are as follows: The main depot of subsistence for the department is in this city under the charge of an efficient officer, as is that, also, for the issue of provisions on returns in this city, and the duties of both are well and promptly done. The Nineteenth Army Corps, if not increased at Morganza, La., is well provided with a capable and efficient corps of commissaries of subsistence, well organized, and in good working order. Lieut. Col. H. D. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is its chief, and he has 5 commissaries of subsistence of volunteers as assistants.

With the Thirteenth Corps there are but 2 commissaries of volunteers with the rank of captain. One is without any business experience or capacity whatever; the other is very efficient and capable. The depot at Port Hudson is in charge of a capable officer; that at Baton Rouge is temporarily in charge of a lieutenant detailed to it from the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. One of the commissaries of subsistence returned from the Red River service will be immediately assigned to it. The depot at Carrollton is in charge of apparently as honest and incapable an officer as ever had charge of important public business. Should a considerable part of the Thirteenth Army Corps be stationed there I hope to have the services of a more competent officer for that depot. At present I have not any officer to replace the present incumbent.

There are commissaries of subsistence of volunteers at Fort Barrancas, at Brazos, and at Brownsville. All other stations, posts, and organizations in the department are subsisted by detailed acting commissaries of subsistence. Additional commissaries of subsistence of volunteers are greatly needed here, but I have so often and

so urgently asked for them, without success, that I have at present no expectation that more will be sent. Five are very necessary. The acting commissaries of subsistence at all the stations, posts, and forts in the department are instructed to keep on hand at all times sixty days' rations for the number of troops to be supplied from their respective store-houses. These orders are usually well obeyed, and Forts Livingston, Jackson, Saint Philip, Macomb, Pike, and Ship Island may be safely reported at that to-day, and also the same at Donaldsonville and Plaquemine; at Brashear City and Bonnet Carre, probably thirty days. By data and last reports received from the commissaries, there were on the Rio Grande, on the 1st of June, in round numbers, of salt meats, 560,000; of breadstuffs, 360,000 rations, and of the other parts of the ration, 600,000 each. The number of persons fed on the Rio Grande, the commissary of subsistence reports at 6,500. The post of Aransas Pass is provisioned to the 31st of August; that of Pass Cavallo is being vacated.

The forts, &c., at Key West and Tortugas are supplied directly from New York. All other places and the armies in the department are supplied from the main depot in this city, which draws its stores from the market here, but in a small way, receiving them mainly from Saint Louis, New York, and Boston, as either presents the cheaper market for the articles required. In the depots in this city there are to-day, of salt meats, 5,000,000; of fresh beef, 66,000; breadstuffs, 2,300,000 rations, and of the other parts of the ration, 4,000,000. At Baton Rouge, where the commissary of subsistence reports that he feeds 9,500 persons daily, there are of meats, 402,000; breadstuffs, 430,000; rice and hominy, 530,000 rations, and of the balance of the ration, 500,000 parts each; and at Port Hudson there are of meats, 530,000; breadstuffs, 450,000; sugar, 400,000 rations; and 500,000 of each of the other component parts of the ration.

The troops at Morganza have fifteen days' supply. The troops in Texas have supplied themselves with fresh beef, and recently the army upon Red River has done the same. All other forces in the department, except those of Key West, which are supplied from New York, receive fresh beef only when brought from Saint Louis. The country immediately about the stations and forts is completely stripped of all beef-cattle, and no successful efforts are made to forage for them. The consequence is, the supply received is limited, and there are constant calls for more fresh beef than can be transported from Saint Louis, which is less than is required, probably, for the health of the troops. There are no reports of the number of contrabands and destitutes fed in the department, but it is enormous. In this city the families, so far, number about 5,000. The number of rations consumed daily in the Department of the Gulf will probably exceed 75,000.

The supply in the four depots, New Orleans, Carrollton, Baton Rouge, and Port Hudson, is sufficient for eighty-five days, which, with, say, even forty days' supply at all the small posts, would give ample time against any probable contingency, as the destruction of one of the depots, or the closing of the navigation of the river, for supplies to be received from New York or elsewhere. This market is largely supplied at this time with flour.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. G. BECKWITH,

Col., A. D. C., and Chief Com. of Sub., Dept. of the Gulf.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT U. S. TROOPS,
Bayou Fordoche, June 1, 1864—3 p. m.

[Capt. FREDERIC SPEED:]

CAPTAIN: The expedition has returned, after destroying the sawmill and two important bridges this side of the mill. The road runs immediately along the bayou to Morgan's Ferry, and the flank would be exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters. I considered the risk too much to send artillery to the ferry, as the enemy would have the advantage of a heavy embankment on their side. Should the general think proper, I can send a battery with a force of infantry to the ferry by way of Morganza to effect the destruction of the boats. I can spare a sufficient force from this point for that purpose. Colonel Davis is rationed till to-morrow night. Send by wagons two days' field rations for his command this evening, and he will be on the march for Rosedale and False River by 4 a. m. to-morrow.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1864.

Capt. J. B. WHEELER,
U. S. Engineers, Chief Eng., Dept. of Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and to state that I do not see the necessity of issuing special instructions for the troops to do what the Army Regulations require; that it seems to me a waste of time and material for scouts to make journals and maps of roads, which we are constantly using, every time they pass, and that I have no draughtsman, and cannot as yet find either an officer or soldier in my command who is able to perform topographical duty, make maps, &c. I would respectfully suggest that you send out reconnaissance for the special purpose of obtaining data for maps. I shall be glad to furnish escorts. During the whole time I commanded the Cavalry Division and while I have commanded this district I have found the need of reliable maps, but could get none.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. The Third U. S. Cavalry will proceed by easy marches to Little Rock and report to district headquarters, reporting daily its whereabouts by telegraph.

3. The Ninth Iowa Cavalry will encamp south of the railroad, on Bayou Two Prairies, near Ashley's Station, 8 miles east of Brownsville, to move in a day or two. The camp near Ashley's Station will not be encumbered with impedimenta, but will be kept ready to move at a moment's warning.

4. The One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry will proceed by railroad to Devall's Bluff and report to the commanding officer, and will move in a day or two.

5. The detachment of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry now at Devall's Bluff will proceed to Pine Bluff and join its brigade, marching near the railroad till it crosses Bayou Meto, and taking the best road from there, reporting to these headquarters daily its whereabouts by telegraph or messenger, except the day before it reaches Pine Bluff.

6. The Third U. S. Cavalry, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, First Nebraska Cavalry, and Eleventh Missouri Cavalry will report direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT., OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION,
Saint Louis, June 1, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE MO.,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry leave at 6.15 p. m. this evening. I desire to express my sincerest thanks to General Rosecrans for his kindness toward us, and feel confident that if it had been in the authority of the Department of the Missouri to mount and arm the regiment it would have deen done. As a favor I have the honor to request that Sergeant Weking, Company M, Robert Sheetz, Company H, William Martin, Company I, and perhaps one or two others may be ordered to report to regiment, on board steamer Olive Branch. They are in confinement in military prison, Saint Louis.

Respectfully,

EDWARD PRINCE.
Colonel Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *June* 1, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am now of the opinion there is no large force higher up than near the Arkansas line. I think there is a force near Pocahontas, which is perhaps 600 or 700 strong. There has been a small band in below Patterson, where they scattered in small squads of 2, 4, 5, &c., and are now crossing above, stealing. I am going to bushwhack them. Can't Lieut. Henry May and Lieut. Henry Sladek come to the fair for two days?

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH MO. STATE MIL. CAVALRY,
Salem, Mo., June 1, 1864.

General [O. GUITAR]:

SIR: I am just in possession of some information from Freeman's and McRae's rebel command, brought by Isaac Goacher, refugee, just come in from Lawrence County, Ark. He tells me Freeman himself is wounded, and is on Crowley's Ridge, but his and McRae's

command is on this side of Black River. He says he saw quite a lot of them as he came up all along the road, in squads, from 20 to 60 in each squad. The last he saw was on Eleven Points River. They all were moving in this direction in different routes. He says he knows he must have seen some 500 or 600 men, all mounted; horses very poor, the men mostly bad clothes, and armed with all kinds of arms. He said Kitchen also had a squad separate, and that everybody is trying to get away. The rebels will escort their friends as far this way as they think they are safe. They also send their wives up here to live again. The Widow Lennox has moved up in this country, or she started up here. He says she had some 5 or 6 negroes and some 5 mules and horses. Kitchen, with 25 men, escorted her as far as Jack's Fork. I don't know where she is. I have not heard from her yet in this county. Her farm is near Lake Spring. I sent Captain Benz yesterday morning down in that county to look around. This county seems full of bushwhackers, 3 and 4 together, but have done no mischief yet that I can learn. I have the boys out every day. I will try and do the best with them I can. I apprehend no danger of an attack here, but they will pester the county a great deal. People are all working finely and trying to make crops. I will protect them the best I can with my small force.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo, June 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

In reply to your telegram relative to the issuing of an order making all property captured by the citizen guards prizes to the captors, the major-general directs me to say that he has no authority to issue such an order, and cannot, therefore, sanction anything of the kind. Yet, if the citizen guards really capture from the enemy any property, the general thinks under the circumstances no very strict accountability would be called for, unless in matters of grave and vital importance.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

Further in answer to your telegram relative to calling out the militia to protect the towns, &c., while our forces are concentrating, the general commanding deems it more advisable, when the necessity for local protection becomes certain, to call for a regiment or more of select and reliable men—say provisional troops. In the mean time the general bids me recommend to you to have in view such a step if matters grow more threatening. As yet the commanding general does not deem it advisable to disturb the farmers in their work, but will await further developments of the enemy's intentions before more decided action.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The commanding general deems it best that the two battalions of the Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry should proceed at once to Springfield, without waiting to concentrate, in order more thoroughly to scout the country. They can concentrate at Springfield.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *June* 1, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The teams and troops in the district are all ready for a move, but from deficient arms not prepared for good fighting.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 1, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Kansas City, Mo.:

My forces are pursuing a gang of bushwhackers through Platte and Clay Counties. They may attempt to cross the river. Please give them a warm reception.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 1, 1864.
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

When will order reach me ordering my regiment to Springfield? I suppose I shall order the companies at Warsaw to remain there until my arrival en route for Springfield.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 1, 1864—10.55 a. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Orders issued to-day. The troops will remain at Warsaw until joined by command en route for Springfield.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 1, 1864.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Please send Second Battalion, E, F, G, H, under Major Houts, via Osceola, and if other companies can be relieved direct them to report to me at Warsaw.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 1, 1864—8.40 p. m.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Will send the four companies as requested. Cannot send any others until the arrival of the Sixth Missouri State Militia.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BOGARD COMPANY CITIZEN GUARDS,
Henry County, Mo., June 1, 1864.

Colonel MCFERRAN:

The past month has been one of considerable excitement and confusion among us on account of the coming in of several bands of bushwhackers, but we have sustained no loss beyond the loss of time from our farming operations. We captured about three weeks since a bushwhacker, supposed to be one of Teague's men, and turned him over to Captain Boyd, then in command at Harrisonville, the waters being up so that we could not get to Warrensburg.

Monthly report of Capt. J. A. Wells' company citizen guards, for June, 1864.—Present: Captain, 1; first lieutenant, 1; second lieutenant, 1; sergeants, 5; corporals, 8; privates, 39; total, 55. Absent: With leave, 1; without leave, 2; total, 3. Total present and absent, 58. Total last report, 52.

J. A. WELLS,
Captain, Commanding Company.

BOONVILLE, MO., *June* 1, 1864.

C. A. HANNAMAN,
Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph:

Reliable information has been given to several prominent citizens here that a large rebel force, numbering some 3,000, are concentrating in the immediate vicinity of Quincy, Hickory County, and their scouts have been as far as Osceola, Saint Clair County. It is anticipated that the same movement will be made by the rebels as when they entered here last October; that they are now making a demonstration toward Warrensburg, while the larger body moves on this place. It is the wish of several citizens that this should be sent and shown to General Rosecrans.

JAY D. DUNNING,
Operator.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 1, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The last information that I have of Shelby's command is that he was on the Big Piney, in Pope County, Ark., about half way between Dover and Clarksville. This was nearly a week ago. A company of Enrolled Militia that I had stationed at Lamar had been removed by some officer about a week ago without my knowledge. I ordered the company back immediately upon learning that it had been removed, but before it arrived some guerrillas came in and burned the public records and all the buildings, and destroyed some of the personal property of the citizens.

An investigation into the matter of the removal of the troops was instituted some five days ago and before the burning of the town. As soon as the officer ordering the troops away is known, I will put him in arrest and have him tried. Melville, as is the case with all towns now, was burned at once, after our troops were withdrawn, by guerrillas. The number of small-arms now in the arsenal here is 4,740. A building to store them and the ammunition in is already completed in Fort No. 1, and nearly all the arms and ammunition already stored there.

The stock is doing well now, but we need 200 or 300 cavalry horses. The crops are looking finely, and promise to yield enough for the purposes of the Government the coming year.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 1, 1864.

Capt. J. CASSAIRT,
Commanding at Forsyth, Mo.:

SIR: Information has been received at these headquarters that the rebel Colonel Freeman is at the house of Mr. Wolf, near the North Fork of White River, wounded, and is guarded by two squadrons of his command. The citizens of Ozark and Douglas Counties report that Tracy's band of guerrillas comes into their counties, robbing and murdering Union citizens. You will obtain from the commanding officer of the detachment of Second Arkansas Cavalry near your post a sufficient detachment to make, with all the available mounted men of your command, a detachment of 2 commissioned officers and 100 men, if possible, and proceed immediately to the mouth of the North Fork, unless there is more force there than represented, and if possible capture Freeman and his guard, and then scout the country thoroughly, driving out all bands of guerrillas and robbers in that section. You will scout down Beaver Creek and through Ozark and Douglas Counties, if any guerrillas are still remaining there, making every effort to rid the country of guerrillas, and return to Forsyth, sending forward to the district provost-marshal, immediately upon your return, all prisoners captured, &c., making official report of your scout to these headquarters.

By order of the general commanding:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *June* 1, 1864.

Capt. W. T. WOODS,
Weston, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that a party of about 30 guerrillas attacked and killed a squad of Captain Snyder's company, Enrolled Missouri Militia, near a Mrs. Hamlin's, near Arnoldsville, in this county, at about 6 o'clock this morning. Some of them are known as having participated in the murder of Christian, and are named Rob and Bill Sellers, Raysdell, Fielding, Bivins, and Bird McDaniels. Captain Adams, of Ninth Missouri State Militia, has left with a detachment, with instructions to call upon any militia he may need to effect an extermination of the entire gang. Send word to Captain Wilson, at Parkville, to look out and not allow them to cross the river in that vicinity. Notify Major Clark at once of the facts, and say that General Fisk expects him to use every possible exertion in securing and exterminating the rascals. Co-operate with Captain Adams and don't miss the game this time. There can be no hoax about the matter when dead men are strewn about the road and muskets scattered broadcast. A prisoner who escaped from them gives the number as counted, and also the names of such of them as were known to him.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MIRABILE, CALDWELL COUNTY, MO.,
June 1, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK:

SIR: I write to let you know of some depredations that are being committed near the border of our county, in Clay County. There have been several soldiers shot in the last few days. These were soldiers on furlough, who have enlisted as veterans, formerly belonging to the Missouri Sixth. The last we have heard of was one yesterday. A young man who was in the field was shot from the brush. Now, the strong presumption is that the citizens there are the bushwhackers.

Now, at the present our situation in this county we think is a critical one, having no military near that can afford any protection if we should be assailed by these fiends of hell. We wish to know to what extent we citizens would be permitted to go in protecting ourselves. Would we be protected, if we are assailed by them, in organizing such force as we can raise and pursue and capture them if we can. The scene of the last murder that we have authentic account of was near Claysville, Clay County, Mo. These things are becoming of daily occurrence.

If anything can be done to save our soldiers from being shot down while enjoying a few days' furlough, we will be much rejoiced, and remain, yours, most respectfully,

JAMES MYLAR,
U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 1, 1864.

J. B. WRIGHT, Esq.,
Weston, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of this date and thank you for the information. I had already placed 100 men in pursuit of the villains from this direction. They killed 3 men at Arnoldsville this morning. They are the murderers of Wilson and Christian, beyond doubt. I hope some of our detachments will fall upon them with sure destruction. It is a good opportunity for the Paw Paws to put their efficiency and loyalty beyond doubt.

Yours, very respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1864.

General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Your telegram of 31st received. The Ordnance Bureau will receive instructions according to your request. Our latest information from Virginia and Georgia is very gratifying. Grant was yesterday within 7 miles of Richmond and Sherman has thrashed Johnston pretty severely.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 1, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

The Provost-Marshal-General reports that all Veteran Reserve troops in your department, except those employed by the Adjutant-General at recruiting rendezvous, have been placed under your orders. The Adjutant-General has been directed to turn over to you all not absolutely required for recruiting purposes. Public stores in places remote from the enemy can be secured in storehouses, the same as private property.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HASTINGS, *June* 1, 1864—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. POPE:

Your dispatch received. The orders of the Secretary to me simply directed the four companies of the Thirtieth to the field, and ordered them to join that portion of the same regiment under Sully. I think, under the circumstance you state of the impossibility of their proceeding by the Missouri, that your arrangement to march them overland, preceded by the 400 mounted men, will cover the case and be satisfactory to the Department.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June* 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FREUDENBERG,
Veteran Reserve Corps, Madison, Wis.:

You will immediately repair with two companies of your command to Camp Reno, Milwaukee, and report for duty to general commanding District of Wisconsin.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June* 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FREUDENBERG,
Madison, Wis.:

Bring down the two companies of your own command. Leave the other. Send an officer with 15 men in advance to take charge of Camp Reno.

By command:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

Your dispatch of the 31st just received, and a special messenger will leave to-day with orders to Thomas accordingly. Two companies of cavalry of original force have been dispatched to relieve Sixth Regiment, but I shall [send] Eighth Regiment and six companies cavalry, which, with artillery and scouts, will form more than 1,500 men. General Dana not yet arrived. General Sully telegraphs me to order Thomas to join him at Swan Lake. I desire to leave for Ridgely on 3d instant, if possible.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, June 1, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Comdg. Expeditionary Forces, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: General Sibley is detained here awaiting the arrival of Major-General Dana, who is now on an inspecting tour, and will arrive in this city to-day. General Sibley is very desirous to reach Fort Ridgely before you march, and will leave for that post on the 3d instant, if he is not necessarily prevented. You are authorized to postpone the marching of the column until the morning of the 6th instant, when you will move forward without further delay, and endeavor to reach Camp Pope on that day if practicable.

General Sully writes under date of 20th ultimo, from Sioux City, that he is pushing forward his arrangements as rapidly as possible, but is much embarrassed by the low stage of water in the Missouri. He will dispatch scouts to meet yours on Nicollet's trail, as already stated, and instruct you as to the precise point of junction. Should you, however, fail to receive instructions from General Sully, you

will continue your march, after crossing the James and Snake Rivers along Nicollet's trail, down the valley of the East Medicine Knoll River and await General Sully's orders at Fort Pierre. You will take 100 rounds of ammunition for small-arms, instead of 60, as heretofore ordered. There is a sufficiency at Fort Ridgely of cartridges, caliber .58, to make up the difference required, and, it may be, of carbine ammunition also.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 1—12 m.

COLONEL: Since the foregoing was written I have received telegraphic dispatches from Generals Pope and Sully, of which I inclose you copies,* and by which you will be governed. The original force destined for the expedition will be taken, embracing all of the Eighth Regiment, six companies cavalry, and two sections of battery, all which, with the scouts, will give you a force of more than 1,500 men. Companies G and H, Second Cavalry, will march with you, and the First Battalion, leaving E and F to relieve the Sixth as ordered. To reach Swan Lake, the point of junction indicated by General Sully, you will have to leave Sully's route of 1856, probably before you reach the James, and tend toward the Taille de Chene, on that river, the point of destination on the Missouri being directly west of that grove. By that route you will have to cross the Little Cheyenne River. Warren's map will indicate all the points mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SIOUX CITY, *May* 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY:

Troops leave Sioux City to-day; will leave Fort Pierre about 20th June; reach Swan Lake July 1. Your troops had better strike for that point. Indians above there. When they cross the James River send scouts down Nicollet's trail toward Pierre. I will send up to meet them.

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *June* 1, 1864.

His Excellency WILLIAM M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa:

SIR: A letter I received from General Pope last night informs me that it has been necessary for the War Department to order some of the troops from Minnesota to Arkansas, owing to the late disasters in that State and Louisiana; and thus the force ordered to meet me from Minnesota must be greatly reduced. And he also proposes, if I think it necessary, to call on you for four or five companies of the new national guard as a protection to the frontier, whereby I

* See Pope to Sibley, May 31, p. 152.

will be enabled to take with me most of the troops I intended as a protection to the frontier of Iowa and Dakota.

These troops, if furnished me, would necessarily arrive so late that before that time I would be far up the country; therefore I should be obliged to leave a cavalry force on the frontier before starting. I have no infantry as a guard at different points, and I cannot increase my force by your sending me these troops; but if you could send two companies, to be stationed at Fort Randall, I could send the cavalry I have stationed there out on the James River, where they could do good service in breaking up small encampments of hostile Indians. Should you be able to send them, send me a telegraph informing me when they will start. My troops have mostly left here, and I shall follow in a few days.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

JUNE 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, for consideration, with the suggestion that I will endeavor to do in this matter whatever he may desire of me.

WM. M. STONE.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

Your dispatch of 30th just received. Thomas will be ordered to direct his march to Swan Lake after crossing James River. Be sure to communicate with him and send guides to assist him. He will march from Ridgely on morning of 6th. Scouts will be sent down Nicollet's trail to meet yours.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June* 1, 1864.

Major TEN BROECK,
Davenport, Iowa:

Send company Thirtieth Wisconsin to Saint Paul, Minn., to report to General Sibley, as soon as relieved by Captain Judd's company, Veteran Reserve Corps, which is ordered to report to you for duty.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June 2, 1864.*

The following order from the Secretary of War is republished for the information and government of the U. S. colored troops in this department:

I. So much of Orders, Nos. 7 and 16, current series, as designates the regiments of African troops as U. S. cavalry, artillery, or infantry (colored), is changed. Hereafter they will be called regiments of U. S. colored cavalry, colored artillery, or colored infantry. All the regiments enumerated in the above-named orders will retain the numbers given therein, except the heavy and light artillery, which will hereafter be reported as regiments of "U. S. colored artillery (heavy)," or "U. S. colored artillery (light)," and will be numbered as follows:

Batteries A, B, C, and D, Second Regiment U. S. Light Artillery (colored), as Batteries C, D, E, and F, Second Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (light).

The Second Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) as the Third Regiment.

The Third Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) as the Fourth Regiment.

The Fourth Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) as the Fifth Regiment.

The Fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) as the Sixth Regiment.

The Sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) as the Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), now being raised at Paducah, Ky., as the Eighth Regiment.

The commanders of colored troops will at once make the proper notifications of the changes in the designation of these regiments.

II. Orders, No. 8, dated Vicksburg, Miss., March 11, 1864, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June 2, 1864.*

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II. In accordance with orders from headquarters Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds will report in person to Major-General Canby, at Natchez, upon the 5th instant, or as soon thereafter as the interests of his command will permit. General Reynolds will return with all convenient dispatch to resume command of the Defenses of New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN, *Port Hudson:*

The major-general commanding directs that you clean the rebels out at Waterloo to-night.

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, *Comdg. District of La Fourche:*

GENERAL: In answer to your communication received a few days since, asking for two mountain howitzers, I have the honor to state that, in consultation with the chief of artillery of the department, it

is better to send you 3-inch rifled guns instead, as from the lightness and mobility of this gun, combined with its long range and the peculiar nature of the country which comprises your district, it will be of more service to you. In order that none of the infantry or cavalry of your command need be converted temporarily into artillery, a section of these 3-inch guns complete will be sent you at once, with the men and horses to make them entirely efficient. As there is a great abundance of artillery in this department, it will not be necessary that any other arm of the service be converted into it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The mountain howitzers were ordered to join you as you requested. That order is changed as above.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

I am yet without definite information as to the condition, resources, and wants of your command, and can only indicate generally what part your troops will take in projected operations. The troops and resources in the Departments of the Gulf and Arkansas, and from the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi, will be concentrated as soon as possible for operations west of the river. The movement will be by land, and from a point that will cover to a material extent, as the troops advance, the line of the Arkansas and the frontier of Missouri. The best troops will be selected for this service, and they will be prepared for the field at the earliest period, making the organization as homogeneous and perfect as possible by bringing in all detachments and supplying all details for special service by hired men or from the non-effectives. Every effective man should be placed in the ranks, and all other interests should be subordinate to the essential one of success in our military operations. In the absence of definite information I cannot judge how large a force can be furnished for the field from your department, but I have supposed that it will not be less than 15,000 men, and am basing my estimates upon this number. The junction of your command with the main body will be on or east of the Washita River, and before determining the point of departure and route, I should be glad to hear from you fully. The posts on the Mississippi River will be re-enforced materially by militia from the Western States, and, if necessary, some can be sent to you for garrison purposes. I shall go to New Orleans for a few days, but will return to Natchez and this place in about ten days. In the mean time I wish that the organization of the force intended for the field be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and that the line of the Arkansas be put in its best condition for defense with the troops that are to be left for that purpose.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, who went in command of the expedition sent down and across the river, has returned and reports that, after thoroughly scouting the country in all directions, he is satisfied that there are not to exceed 50 armed men of the enemy between the railroad and the river, and that all reports to the contrary are exaggerations. The colonel was unable to meet with any of Steele's men. He learned, however, that 27 of them, which is the largest number seen at any one time, left Elkin's place early Tuesday morning and went to Clear Lake. He would have followed them thither, but the party from Brownsville with whom he communicated went that way. The colonel has been instructed to make out a full report of the expedition, which as soon as received will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1864.

Capt. JUNIUS B. WHEELER,
Chief Engineer, Dept. of Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: Upon examining the works being thrown up at the outer line of defenses, I was (though perhaps from its incomplete state) not favorably impressed with its design, and so expressed myself to the district commander. General Carr has asked for my opinion in writing in regard to it, which cannot be justly given until I can learn from you the true design and profile of the work. If you can allow your assistant, Lieutenant Sommer, to accompany me to the locality at 5 o'clock this afternoon, I shall feel much obliged to you.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Comdg. Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Devall's Bluff:

The general directs me to congratulate you upon the success of Company A, of your regiment, at Aberdeen. You will send one battalion of your command, with ten days' rations, to re-enforce Colonel Geiger, on the Little Red River, above Searcy, to move early on the morning of 4th of June.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHARLES W. MINER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 2, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

After hearing from General Garfield I shall write you. But detailed information of high national importance, of a plot to overthrow the Government, which you should know, cannot be intrusted to the mails. To convey the facts to you and avoid such an outrage on my messenger as was perpetrated on Major Bond, I respectfully request an order from you to forward the documents by a staff officer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

Order Companies B and F, Third Missouri State Militia, from Patterson to Pilot Knob, with camp equipage. Let them march without delay. Send Company D, same regiment, from Pilot Knob to Patterson, and also all of the company at Fredericktown, except 1 commissioned officer and 15 or 20 men. Let the field and staff of the Third Regiment report to Major Wilson, except Major Bartlett, who will remain at Pilot Knob at present.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 2, 1864.

General EWING:

Hiller, at Bloomfield, has information that the enemy are gathering quite a force at Cane Island, about 100 miles southeast of Bloomfield and across the Saint Francis. The river is not fordable, or we would cross and attack, but we think they will bridge it. We have scouts watching every move, and hope they will cross, when we will seize the bridge and debate with them. They are Kitchen's men and say [they] mean to join McRae. We shall know soon. Let me urge again that Hiller be relieved from court-martial, as he knows everybody there and can get information when a stranger could not.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 2, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The current of guerrillas appears to be running north and east.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch and inclosures, explanatory of the scouting done in your district, and to say that they show commendable attention to the business. But it is evident that your scouting parties often move too openly, and approach camps and houses with too little preparation for escapes and other contingencies; in short, they do not play their game "fine enough." Give great attention to this, instructing the officers how to avoid going to houses and allowing escapes to occur for want of care and forethought, or of deliberation in firing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. M. PIATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 2, 1864—4 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

A party of 30 guerrillas were in Dover last night; part of them Shelby's men. Telegraph to Glasgow and from there send messengers to the river towns to watch out for them in Saline County.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I ordered a thorough investigation of the outrages at Lawrence, immediately upon hearing of them. The veterans had been badly advised.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *June 2, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: There is, I believe, a manifest improvement in the political atmosphere of these border Missouri counties. I have represented your views in reference to the preservation of law and order to many citizens of those counties, and in every case with the happiest effect. Your personal presence a short time among them would wholly tranquilize the public mind, and preclude the necessity for any force, except a small guard that might be detailed from the Enrolled Missouri Militia. I think, however, that there should be in each county an assistant or deputy provost-marshal, whose acts should in most cases be subject to the revision of some one not imbued with the local animosity too prevalent there.

If I am relieved I think it would be wise to send some man from outside those counties. It is impossible for me to attend properly to the duties of the place without an assistant. I need a man of tact, sound judgment, and that has a general acquaintance. Col. J. A. Viall (of whom I spoke to you) has the necessary qualifications and would be of great service. I am needed in the office constantly, although doing but little that is matter of record. The exercise of a consistent and persistent preventive policy has realized all that could reasonably have been hoped from it, although it is not the policy best calculated to secure public recognition.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HIATT,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal-general, Department of Missouri, for his information, and with the additional information that a small detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia under a good officer will very soon be placed on duty at Alexandria, and it may be that the officer will be competent to act as assistant provost-marshal in case Mr. Hiatt is relieved. I have been around to the northeast once myself, and succeeded in restoring quiet without much difficulty. I shall go there again as soon as I can leave headquarters without prejudice to interests here. The veterans have caused most of the trouble in that sub-district. Instigated by bad men they resolved to "clean out the secesh," "wade into the copperheads," &c. Private feuds and local animosities were thus balanced up.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMEMT OF MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Fisk, with earnest request that he furnish me with the name of an active and competent captain or lieutenant in service in his district, who may be assigned to duty and relieve Mr. Hiatt, also with the request that he indicate the most eligible and convenient place as the sub-district headquarters.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 2, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have ordered H. T. to report to you in person. I will send you his written report of his campaigns, also an extended report from one of my most reliable officers on duty in the region through which he

made his pilgrimage. From his own report to me I am encouraged to regard him with favor. Major Leonard's report is much to his [prejudice] and damaging to our cause.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 2, 1864.

Colonel WILLIAMS,
Macon, Mo.:

What troops are in Chariton and Randolph ? I hear of great outrages in that region. Hurry up the militia and give Leonard information that H. T. is no longer bushwhacking in that section. Where is Leonard ?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MARKET, PLATTE COUNTY,
June 2, 1864—6 a. m.

Captain HOLLOWAY:

I am here, eating breakfast. I staid at Hamlin's last night. Captain Snyder and 40 men are with me. I sent to have Fish's company join me here. There were 20 men here yesterday at noon, the same party who committed the murder and destroyed 16 stand of arms and carried off the rest of them. They left here going in the direction of Camden Point. They say they have been re-enforced, but I can get no reliable information. I will follow them.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. A. ADAMS,
Captain, Commanding Scout

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 2, 1864.

Capt. L. SIPPLES,
Company G, Sixty-second Regt. E. M. M., Bucklin, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: We are in receipt of your favor of the 31st of May, 1864, and in reply the general commanding desires me to assure you that every possible effort will be made to catch and kill the outlaws who infest your county. Captain Crandall, at Brookfield, has authority to use any or all of the militia of Linn County, if necessary, and will pursue the rascals vigorously. Any information you can furnish him from time to time will be of advantage to the interests of the service.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 2, 1864.

C. G. FIELDS, Esq.,
President National Union League, Bucklin, Mo.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date and to assure you that he will spare no pains in pursuing, and if possible capturing, the desperadoes mentioned. The militia of Linn County has been placed under the command of Captain Crandall, of Brookfield, Mo., and it is hoped all the loyal citizens will cheerfully aid him in his efforts to restore tranquillity throughout his command.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, E. M. M.,
Platte City, Mo., June 2, 1864.

General [C. B. FISK]:

SIR: I am truly sorry to have to report the presence in our county of a band of bushwhackers, variously estimated at from 30 to 90 men. They made an attack upon the post at New Market on yesterday about 12 m. They took possession of all the arms, and what they could not carry off they destroyed. They released and took with them a prisoner. After plundering the town of money, goods, &c., left, taking the road to this place. I was on my way to Saint Joseph for ammunition and supplies, of which my command was entirely destitute. Just as I reached Weston a messenger came in and reported the raid on New Market. I immediately ordered Captain Woods to pursue them. Called the independent company at that place on duty and turned over the post, &c., to them until his return.

Came at once to this place, put the entire force here, except some 10 men who could not be mounted, in the field, and called out the citizens to protect the post. I have ordered all the available forces of the county on duty. I have notified Captain Kemper, at Liberty, of what was up and the direction taken by these thieves. I also requested Colonel Doniphan to send you a dispatch yesterday, not having time to do so myself. I send forward with this a requisition for ammunition that I am compelled to have. I received a dispatch from Captain Woods at 1 o'clock this morning; he was on their track. There is another force, under Lieutenant Hawkins, on this side of the Platte River, trying to intercept them. They are making for Clay County. I will have sufficient force in the field to-day. All I lack is ammunition; please send it along. I will report more fully to-morrow. These men are from Buchanan County, several of them and their leader being recognized by a citizen of that county. I will keep this open till the last moment and report what I may learn further from the parties in the field. I must close by saying that nothing more has been received from Captain Woods, commanding in the field. I have just started another company of 36 men under Capt. R. D. Johnston to his assistance. I will do my utmost to

arrest or exterminate these marauders. I send Mr. Burge, a truly loyal man, as bearer of this, as every man I have is either worn out or in the field.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. CLARK,
Major Eighty-second E. M. M., Commanding, &c.

P. S.—I am just in receipt of some information that may throw some light on this matter. Will report the same as I sift it out.

J. M. CLARK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 2, 1864.

A. ALLEN, Esq.,
Crab Orchard, Mo.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th instant [ultimo], and to authorize you to kill any bushwhacker you can find engaged in his hellish work. The common law or the law of Missouri does not interfere with rights of citizens to protect themselves or property from the depredations of thieves and outlaws. Military forces will be sent to, or organized in, Ray County for the speedy extermination of desperadoes and the restoration of good order and tranquillity.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 2, 1864.

F. B. GRAFF, Esq.,
Rochester, Mo.:

SIR: Your communication to Messrs. Beach & Pennick, concerning suspicious appearances in your neighborhood, has been referred to this office. The general commanding directs me to assure you that every effort will be made to preserve good order and tranquillity in Andrew County; at the same time he expects the loyal men to be on the alert, watchful and ready at any time to answer a call, if it should prove necessary to call the militia into active service. The organization of Enrolled Missouri Militia in your county has the reputation of being thoroughly radical and reliable. As yet we have learned of no trouble.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 2, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Is Colonel Chipman with General Canby? If so, where can I address him? My forces are pursuing a band of bushwhackers

through Platte County; they number about 25 and may get across the river into Kansas. I know they will be properly received by your command. Have you any news from the southern border?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., June 2, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Second Brigade, Mound City, Kans.:

COLONEL: General McKean directs me to inclose for your information a copy of instructions* from the commanding officer of the Department of Missouri to General Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri, in reference to co-operation with the troops of this district. Until other and more extensive arrangements can be effected, the general desires you to confer with the sub-district commander in Missouri adjoining your command, with a view to the co-operation of your respective forces in protecting the country along the State line in accordance with the spirit of said instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GRAY,
Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. C. H. SMITH,
Commanding District of Wisconsin:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the three companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry under your orders at Camp Reno be immediately sent to Saint Paul, Minn., where they will report to Brigadier-General Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June 2, 1864.*

General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

I know of nothing to prevent your leaving for the frontier to-morrow. Be careful, however, to leave detailed instructions for the disposition of the four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, which will reach Saint Paul in a day or two.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Rosecrans to Brown, May 30, p. 129.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Comdg. Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the 400 mounted men you are authorized to withhold from the expedition to join General Sully be immediately replaced by the four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin sent you from this point and Davenport, and you will accordingly send to General Sully the whole force originally ordered from your district. You had best use the four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, or such parts of them as may be needed for that purpose, to establish the post on James River, where they will remain until relieved by the companies of the Eighth designated for its permanent garrison. As soon as you hear that the companies of the Eighth have reached the post on James River, you will direct the four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin to march from that post to the Missouri River, to report to Brigadier-General Sully for duty. You will be notified in time to what point on the Missouri to direct their march.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I received dispatches from Brigadier-General Sully last night, dated 30th ultimo, from Sioux City, which were transmitted by special messengers along the line of outposts in the unprecedented time of sixty-one hours and fifty minutes, the distance accomplished being full 340 miles. The principal object was to advise me of the march of his troops on the 30th and of a heavy concentration of Indian warriors near the mouth of Grand River, which would render it advisable that my detachment, instead of marching to the first designated point of junction at Bordache Creek, should move by Sully's old route of 1856, cross the James River at the mouth of Moccasin River, and strike for Swan Lake, unless other instructions should mean time reach Colonel Thomas by means of the scouts to be dispatched by General Sully to meet a scouting party from this side on Nicollet's trail to Fort Pierre.

I dispatched a special messenger to Colonel Thomas with a copy of the dispatch this morning, and directing him also how to instruct the scouts to communicate with Sully's scouts by means of stones placed on commanding points along their route, in case they should not succeed in meeting with them.

I have been delayed in my departure for Fort Ridgely by the non-arrival of General Dana, who only reached here yesterday afternoon. I have explained everything to him, and I think he is satisfied that it will not answer further to diminish the force on this frontier. I am about taking him to visit Fort Snelling.

Unless there should occur something to prevent I shall leave for Fort Ridgely on the 4th. Colonel Thomas has been ordered to march on the morning of the 6th, and I wish to superintend the departure in person.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 8 a. m., 4th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

In view of the time it would take to get orders to New Orleans and to transport troops from there here, I do not think it advisable to bring the Nineteenth Corps to this field. Since Banks' disaster, too, all the troops in the Trans-Mississippi Division may be required there. If there are any surplus troops West they could be advantageously used against Mobile, as suggested in Sherman's dispatch of May 30. Please so order. Let Reynolds or Franklin command the expedition. The sixty pontoon-boats coming from New York, with what we have here and at Fort Monroe, will be sufficient.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that Brigadier-General Tuttle had been relieved by Major-General Slocum and ordered to report to General McPherson before your telegram of the 25th was received.* I have sent the telegram to General Sherman, in whose command General Tuttle is now serving.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 3, 1864. (Received 10.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

I have sent an expedition, under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, for the purpose of destroying or capturing the rebel force engaged in the attempt to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi River near Greenville. General Smith has been re-enforced by cavalry and artillery from this command, making his force about 7,000 effective.

* Directing Tuttle to be relieved from command at Natchez and ordered to Cairo, thence to report to the Adjutant-General.

The rebel force is said to be about 5,000, and nearly all mounted. I am making arrangements to have water transportation held in reserve at different points on the river, so as to be able to move troops to any point threatened without the delay that is now necessary.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 47. } *Vicksburg, Miss., June* 3, 1864.

I. The transports carrying troops or stores belonging to this command at the signal of one long whistle from the Hannibal will immediately get up steam, and at the second long whistle, which will be one hour after the first, will swing out into the stream in the following order: First, Hannibal; second, Des Moines; third, Mars; fourth, Hazel Dell; fifth, Idaho; sixth, Emma Boyd; seventh, Free stone; eighth, Clara Bell; ninth, Hamilton; tenth, John J. Roe; eleventh, Chouteau; twelfth, Adriatic; thirteenth, Marmora; fourteenth, White Cloud; fifteenth, W. L. Ewing; sixteenth, Shenango; seventeenth, Venango; eighteenth, Diadem; nineteenth, Leviathan; twentieth, Liberty; twenty-first, Emerald.

The boats will keep well closed up and will not leave the position assigned them in this order. The signals will only be repeated by the boats carrying division or brigade commanders. In case of landing boats will still retain their places.

The signals will be as follows: One long whistle, when tied up, to get under way (when under way one long whistle means to tie up or land); three whistles, close order; four whistles, open order; five whistles, want to communicate; six whistles, let me go ahead and reconnoiter; one gun, the enemy in sight; two short whistles and then a long one, I want assistance; three short whistles and then a long one, the enemy have a battery; four whistles and then a long one, the troops will land; one gun and a long whistle, all clear, you can pass.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: As I have already written you, on the 1st instant I sent out an expedition in pursuit of Forrest, under command of General Sturgis. This stripped me of nearly all my mounted force, but this morning part of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry has arrived, and I shall send out to-morrow a reconnoitering party into Arkansas, consisting of about 400 cavalry. I do this because General Steele has expressed the fear that Shelby, with 1,500 mounted men, had crossed the Arkansas and White Rivers, and was pushing for Missouri. Steele thinks they would go up Crowley's Ridge.

I shall send a boat to-night, with 300 infantry from here and one section of artillery, to proceed up the Saint Francis River; the boat

will be used to ferry the cavalry across the Saint Francis, and will remain with the infantry until the cavalry shall return. Should I get information that General Steele's suspicions are well founded I will organize all the cavalry I can and send in pursuit of Shelby. I have reason to hope that in one week I shall receive 1,000 more horses, and, if so, that will enable me to send 1,500 west of the Mississippi. The cavalry sent with Sturgis will be absent twenty days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CHIEF WESTERN RIVER TRANSPORTATION,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from General Allen, based, as I understand, on telegraph from Captain Klinck, requiring transportation to be at Memphis as soon as possible for the movement of 5,000 or 6,000 troops up White River, I immediately arranged for the transportation. I am now advised by Captain Fort, from Memphis, that the transportation will not be required, and suppose that the boats have been discharged. With the large number of boats that we are constantly sending from here to Memphis or points below, I do not think there will be any difficulty at any time in procuring transportation for from 5,000 to 10,000 men for ordinary expeditions. Should you, however, require more than you think can be furnished, then it can be furnished at almost any time on very short notice from this point.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Chief Q. M. of Western River Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 3, 1864.

Capt. J. F. S. GRAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 31st instant, inclosing a copy of instructions to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, and requesting that any facilities or orders necessary to enable General Sherman to comply with his instructions should be given by this department, has been received, and every possible assistance will be given him to aid him in the performance of his duty.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 3, 1864.

Notwithstanding the orders issued from these and superior headquarters against straggling and pillaging, the brigadier-general

commanding regrets that the evil, so far from being diminished, is increasing and threatens serious consequences to this army. "Straggler" and "pillager" are identical terms; they are the cowards that diminish our ranks when confronting the enemy, and swell the list of prisoners captured by the enemy. They shrink from meeting the foe in battle, and content themselves with the plunder of innocent women and children, and when captured are the first to cry for mercy and denounce the flag and Government which they so shamefully abandon and disgrace. Death would not atone for their disloyalty and crimes. Every officer and true soldier of this command is called upon to put a stop to this pernicious habit, and to suppress it by force of arms and at any cost.

The orders regulating the march of columns from these headquarters by placing a field officer in rear of each regiment, and by other regulations, would seem to imply that some of the officers themselves do not do their full duty in suppressing this evil. Hereafter the officer to whose command these stragglers may belong will be held to a rigid accountability for permitting these men to straggle on the march. All men caught absent from their commands without authority, if not punished in the most summary way, on the spot, which the Rules and Articles of War and the practices of armies fully justify, will be turned over to the provost-marshal, stripped of their arms and accouterments, and placed on the fortifications at hard labor.

This order will be read twice each week for one month, at the head of each regiment and company of this command.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1864.

The Forty-third Indiana Infantry, Col. W. E. McLean commanding, having been ordered home on veteran furlough, is relieved from duty at the post of Little Rock, and Colonel McLean will turn over the command to Col. C. W. Kittredge, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. The brigadier-general commanding takes this opportunity to express his obligations to Colonel McLean for his promptness and efficiency while in command of the post, and for the decided improvement in the order and cleanliness of the city while under his administration.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 3, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Haddock, with a party of 700 men, just in from a six days' scout. He has been all over Arkansas County and to within 4 miles of Arkansas Post. He reports no large force in that region of country, nothing but scattering bands of bushwhackers. Captain Bitner is just in from the neighborhood of Searcy. He saw no large force but heard of parties of from 60 to 100. To-morrow morning I send Major Ensign and his battalion to join Colonel

Geiger's command on Little Red. I shall then move with the balance of the regiment to act in obedience to Special Orders, No. 18. As I am only in command by virtue of seniority, I suppose I need only notify the next officer in rank to take command of the post.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Devall's Bluff:

As soon as your regiment returns encamp it on Bayou Two Prairies, south of the railroad, near Ashley's Station. All the cavalry encamped there will be under your command for the present. When the battalion of the Ninth Iowa relieves your command along Little Red, the detachment of the Tenth Illinois will move direct to its regiment at Little Rock, and your regiment will go direct to camp near Ashley's Station, or by way of Devall's Bluff, as you may prefer.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose telegram just received from Colonel Geiger. This rain and the rise reported in Red River effectually stop Shelby from crossing at present. Shall Colonel Geiger return in person to his command, or shall he communicate his orders to the officer of the Ninth Iowa, at Devall's Bluff, who is to go out and relieve him? The detachment of Tenth Illinois will leave here to-morrow morning. Has the general commanding any new instructions to give?

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST:

I have just arrived here. I left my command encamped 8 miles northeast of Searcy and 55 miles from this place. I have parties at all the ferries, and Major Childress with 50 men is on the south side of Red River waiting any movements that Shelby may make. Shelby is reported to have three pieces more of artillery which were sent him from the Mississippi River. I will start to my command to-night. It has been raining for three days and two nights on Red River, and by to-night the river will be impassable except at Clinton.

Respectfully,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 3, 1864.

Col. WASHINGTON F. GEIGER,
Devall's Bluff:

You will remain in person at Devall's Bluff. The district commander directs me to express disapprobation of your having left your command. It is to be regretted that your really valuable services on your last scout should merit anything else but praise; you should not have left your command and incurred censure. Communicate with the detachment commander of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry at Devall's Bluff, who is ordered to relieve your men. Give him the instructions under which you acted, with the additional one that he must keep a scout on the north side of the Little Red. He must send news daily direct to General Carr, commanding District of Little Rock. Direct the officer whom you left in command of your troops on the Little Red, as soon as he is relieved by the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, to send the Tenth Illinois Cavalry men to their regiment at the railroad depot opposite here, and to march the Eighth Missouri to Ashley's Station on the railroad, where it is contemplated to encamp your regiment and the Ninth Iowa. You must provide rations for your men when they reach Ashley's. Report by telegraph that you have complied with these instructions. If you wish me to take charge of your stallion, send him over by the cars.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES STUART,
Commanding Tenth Illinois Cavalry:

COLONEL: With the command that you have been instructed by Colonel Mizner, commanding Huntersville, to hold in readiness, you will march to-morrow morning to Lewisburg; thence you will proceed to the headwaters of the Little Red, in the vicinity of Clinton, and keep your command scouting in such strength of detachments as prudence may dictate.

The main object of your expedition is to watch Shelby, last heard from at Batesville, and to give timely notice of any movement on his part.

A detachment of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry will be moving in the vicinity of Searcy, lower down the Little Red, and you can communicate with them and act together, if necessary, under the Sixty-second Article of War. You must forage upon the country and subsist off of it to all possible extent, giving receipts for property taken, to be paid for upon proof of loyalty by owners. After leaving Lewisburg you will send a daily report to that point, to be telegraphed to General E. A. Carr, commanding District of Little Rock.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

In my dispatch to General Halleck I represented the necessity of having other troops here than the militia, for prison guards. From their composition, it is impossible to guard the prisons with safety. Can I have the Veteran Reserves asked for? Must have something.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, June 3, 1864.

Memorandum concerning negroes claimed as slaves by James I. Hickman, Boone County.

FACTS.

Letter of General Clinton B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, to General Rosecrans, May 31, 1864.*

Henry and Henderson Bryant, slaves of Hickman, left their owner February, 1863, and sought refuge within our lines at Jefferson City. The provost-marshal gave them certificates of freedom under General Orders, No. 35, Department of the Missouri, 1863. They were employed in the quartermaster's department. Afterward went to work for one Buffington, till March, 1864. In March, 1864, they enlisted in the U. S. Army. Hickman brings action in Boone circuit court against Buffington, for $676 services and $600 value. Grand jury also indicted Buffington for unlawfully dealing with slaves. General Fisk stays proceedings.

LAW.

Congress, by act of July 17, 1862, chapter 195, section 9, declares "free of servitude" and not to be again "held as slaves," "all slaves of persons * * * hereafter * * * in any way giving aid and comfort" to the rebellion "escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the Army."

July 17, 1862, chapter 201, paragraph 12, Congress authorizes the President to receive "into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or performing camp service or any other labor * * * for which they may be competent," persons of African descent.

July 17, 1862, chapter 201, paragraph 12, Congress declares any slave rendering service as provided for in the act—that is, in the militia service of the United States—free, and his family also.

ORDERS.

War Department, General Orders, No. 139, September 24, 1862, the President enjoined upon all persons in the military and naval service to obey, observe, and enforce within their respective spheres or action the section 9 of July 17, 1862, chapter 195.

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*See p. 193.

General Orders, Department of the Missouri, December 24, 1862, No. 35, provost-marshals were ordered to give certificates of freedom to all slaves escaping from disloyal masters.

General Orders, No. 135, paragraphs II, V, VII, 1863, November 14, enlistment of colored troops ordered by the general commanding department. All able-bodied men, free or slave, to be received. Slaves declared free on enlisting, and masters to receive a certificate from an established board. Loyal owners to be paid.

N. B.—The indictment against Buffington is for "dealing with slaves." Revised Statutes, chapter 150, p. 33, and the courts (19th Missouri, 225, State *vs.* Henke) have decided that hiring labor does not come within that provision of the statute.

Therefore, it appears that, by the laws of the land and general orders of the Department, the slaves of Hickman became free on entering our lines, accepting service, and afterward enrolling in the service, provided that Hickman was disloyal and had aided and abetted in any manner the rebellion. In regard to this last point the provost-marshal satisfied himself before he acted, doubtless, and General Fisk states, "Hickman was and is a secessionist, beyond a doubt." The whole act of Hickman is undoubtedly intended to oppose the Government and the emancipation of slaves. If General Fisk is authorized to check such proceedings now, it may save much trouble and annoyance in the future.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Acting Judge-Advocate.

[Inclosure to Dwight's memorandum.—Copy of newspaper clipping.]

BOONE CIRCUIT COURT.

The May term of this court, Judge Burckhartt presiding, commenced Monday last.

The following grand jury were empanneled: R. G. Lyle, foreman; James Ellis, clerk; Joseph Estes, William T. O'Rear, John Berry, Otto Barnes, John T. Henry, David Bruton, sr., James Long, Edwin M. Bass, Thomas C. Rowland, John Hopper, Thomas A. Hart, William D. Kelly, Lewis P. Miller, John Q. Orr, and Peter E. Nichols.

The following cases were disposed of: State *vs.* Freeman Houchins, robbery, continued; State *vs.* Freeman Houchins and Hopper, ditto; State *vs.* Odell, Maples, Weddell, and Leadbetter, murder (killing Martin Oldham), change of venue to Audrain County; State *vs.* Pearce Buffington, dealing with slaves (employing runaway slaves at his mill near Claysville), as well as a civil suit by James I. Hickman against the same party, on same charge, suspended by order of General Fisk, pursuant to the following, to Major Harbison, circuit attorney:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, May 14, 1864.

A. J. HARBISON, Esq.,
Circuit Attorney, Boone Circuit Court, Columbia, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding the Military District of North Missouri, to say to you that no further prosecution will be allowed in the case of the State of Missouri *vs.* Pearce Buflington, upon indictment for dealing with slaves, or in the case of James I. Hickman *vs.* Pearce Buffington, defendant, for recovery of money, without orders from these headquarters.

The cases have been submitted to headquarters Department of the Missouri, for decision as to whether they will be allowed to proceed. The military authorities are forbidden to return fugitives to their masters, and they are not permitted to leave the State of Missouri, for the simple reason that Missouri needs all the laborers that she has. It certainly, then, is unjust to allow men who have employed these fugitives from service and labor to be prosecuted for violation of law and recovery of damages.

The U. S. authorities will decide upon this case, of which decision you will be duly advised.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

This is a strange proceeding, such as never before heard of in the history of the war in Missouri.—Columbia Statesman.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 31, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit in writing a statement of the case of which I made mention to you when I was last in Saint Louis, as having been temporarily suspended by my order from further prosecution in the Boone circuit court.

The facts are as follows: Two negro men, the property of James I. Hickman, of Boone County, in the month of February, 1863, ran away from their owner and sought refuge within our lines at Jefferson City, and were employed by the quartermaster. The provost-marshal at Jefferson City, after investigation, issued to the said negroes, Henry and Henderson Bryant, certificates of freedom, in pursuance of General Orders, No. 35, Department of the Missouri, series of 1862. Subsequently the negroes were employed from the quartermaster by one Pearce Buffington as laborers in his saw-mill, and remained with him as laborers and received wages regularly until March, 1864, when they enlisted in the army of the Union, joining one of the regiments of African descent at Benton Barracks.

James I. Hickman, the former owner, brought a suit in the Boone circuit court, May term, against Pearce Buffington, claiming damages as follows: For their labor, $676; and for their value, $300 each, $600; total damages, $1,276. The grand jury of Boone County in February last found an indictment against the said Pearce Buffington for "unlawfully dealing with slaves," and he (Buffington) was summoned for trial on said indictment at the May term.

Mr. Buffington's case was but one among many of the same kind, and the people who had employed contrabands in that section, being all similarly involved, petitioned the military authorities to come to their relief. After a thorough investigation of this case I thought best to require the Boone circuit court to suspend the prosecution against Mr. Buffington until all the facts could be placed before you. I therefore directed the circuit attorney of Boone to suspend the prosecutions, both civil and criminal, until I could submit the cases to yourself. I did this with some reluctance, as I desire to aid not to obstruct the civil law, but as this was a point upon which there should be uniform action throughout the department, and one in

which so many of our citizens are involved, I thought it wise to arrest the proceedings. Mr. Hickman was, and is, a secessionist, beyond a doubt. His slaves were free men by act of Congress, and had a right to work for whom they desired and receive wages therefor. The military authorities had given them papers of freedom, and all officers and men of the department were commanded to respect them and their said papers.

Thousands of citizens, quartermasters, and other Government agents have employed these fugitives from slavery and paid them their wages. All who have thus employed these fugitives from slavery are liable to prosecution both criminally and civilly under the statutes of Missouri. I have myself frequently compelled negroes to go out from my camps and garrisons and to go to work for farmers and others for wages. The Articles of War prohibit me from returning them to their owners. My own judgment and the best interests of the country, of the service, and the negroes themselves led me to remove them from idleness and crime to industry. I am even now enforcing that rule in Saint Joseph, Hannibal, and Macon. I wish the blacks, except such as can shoulder a musket in the service of the country, would all stay at home with their masters, but they do not. I cannot compel them to do so, but I can require them to work for somebody, and work they shall. It would seem wrong for me to permit persons who employ them to be prosecuted for so doing. I have the honor to ask your early approval of my action in the case of Hickman *vs.* Buffington, and definite instructions as to other similar cases now pending in the rebel counties.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Governor WILLARD P. HALL,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GOVERNOR: Inclosed is a copy of my letter* of May 8, and copies of the indorsements† on some other communications referring to the case of the provisional regiments of Enrolled Militia of the State who have been called into service and have been serving the United States without provision for their payment. The remedy recommended is to permit them to be mustered into the service of the United States for one year from the 1st day of November last. It may require legislation to render this legal. I beg to remind you that the Missouri State Militia, composed of the best material in the State, has been serving with the most imperfect and often worthless arms. They have all the disadvantages of the elective system for company officers and finding their own horses, and the nature of their duties, scouting in small parties, is adverse to instruction and discipline, so that while they are more expensive to the United States their service is more trying and laborious to the men, and they are far less powerful as a body than they would be with a volunteer organization, good arms, and mounted on Government horses.

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*See Part III, p. 509. † Not found.

To remedy these evils I have requested authority from the War Department to convert them, as far as practicable, into U. S. volunteers, at such time, place, and in such manner as may be most prudent and beneficial to the service. I beg you will please obtain a decision on this request. I also spoke to you of the present condition of this department, in reference to the protection of the planting industry, as well as the lives of the loyal citizens over the State. The condition of our forces is such that should any serious raid be made by the rebel cavalry we should have to sacrifice all these objects to the more pressingly important ones of guarding our depots and railroad bridges. I think it would be a great pity to abandon the people now, in the midst of their agricultural labors, second in importance only to actual combat against the enemy. I would recommend as a wise precaution that you obtain authority to raise two regiments of infantry and four of cavalry to serve for at least six months, or as much longer as practicable, on the same condition as the 100-day men of other Western States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Secretary of War, with request that the authority asked for by General Rosecrans be granted.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 9, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

I recommend that these troops be mustered into United States service for the period of twenty months from the 1st of November, 1863, and that they be paid from date of muster—that is, November 1, 1863.

The organization for muster-in must conform to the recruiting regulations for U. S. volunteer service, as that is required by the act approved July 17, 1862. It is proper for me to call attention to the fact that it will require about $350,000 to pay these men from 1st of last November to 1st of July. Whether such a demand would embarrass the Pay Department or not, I am unable to state. On some of these papers, under date of April 7, 1864, the Paymaster-General reports difficulty in getting money to pay the troops already in the U. S. service.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JUNE 9, 1864.

Submitted to Secretary of War, who approves and orders that instructions be prepared accordingly.*

JAS. B. FRY.

*So ordered June 10.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis District :

LIEUTENANT: On June 1, I sent a scout out from Sullivan Station, which succeeded in killing a notorious bushwhacker, Samuel King. King formerly belonged to the rebel army; he deserted from that, was arrested, sent to Saint Louis, and allowed to enlist in the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He went with that regiment to Arkansas, where he deserted. He had been committing depredations on Union citizens in and around Sullivan Station and had threatened to kill all loyal men at that station. There are a considerable number of guerrillas in that portion of the country, all evidently trying to get up into North Missouri. They pass in squads from 5 to 25.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. MOORHOUSE,
Capt. Company B, Seventh Kansas Vol. Cav., Comdg.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 3, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I would respectfully suggest that Major Wilson be ordered to make his headquarters at this place and that I send Major Bartlett to Patterson. I have already given the order, in accordance with your telegram of last evening, and Company D is fixing to move to Patterson to-day. I make the above suggestion because the regimental quartermaster attends to supplying the outpost with everything, which he would not do from Patterson [on account] of the convenience it will be for the outpost to communicate with regimental headquarters when they are at Patterson. There will be when this move is complete only three companies at Patterson and nearly six of the regiment at this place. I think the adjutant and surgeon will be most needed here, and I know it will give more general satisfaction if Wilson is ordered up here. Bartlett is a very good officer and would make a good outpost commander. Please answer immediately.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob :

As soon as Companies B and F arrive from Patterson send them, with Companies D and E, which are now at Pilot Knob in command of Major Bartlett, to the neighborhood of Sullivan Station, on the Southwest Branch. From there they will report by letter to these headquarters, unless they find further orders awaiting them at that station. Inform me at what time the companies are expected from Patterson.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 3, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

The enemy are unusually active just now. Colonel McLane sends me word that 200 camped near Patton, at a mill, last night. I have sent 200 men in two directions after them. Ewing, at Charleston, reports one company. I have sent 25 men to him, and have ordered him to go after them. Hiller reports a force at Cane Island, and a gentleman late from Doniphan says they are there and picket all the roads. Number not known. Besides these parties, small squads are everywhere in the swamps. Hiller is after them. My whole force is on the move and we will clear them out, or try. But I think that they are covering some more important move by this cloud of guerrillas. Those at the mill were grinding corn all night. I think McRae means mischief at Patterson. What do you think of bringing Dallas to Jackson, within supporting distance?

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

In view of the threatening state of affairs on the border, I would suggest that the troops at Dallas be drawn into Jackson, where they will be just as effective as on outpost, will guard the country better, and be within supporting distance. They are now so remote and so easily surrounded that they are an object of constant solicitude. Twice within the week I have sent re-enforcements there; last night 50 men were sent.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS, *Cape Girardeau:*

The general commanding directs that you withdraw the troops at Dallas and station them at Jackson, as suggested in your telegram of this date.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two bodies of guerrillas, one of 120 and one of 70, seen in Lawrence County this morning and last night. Commanding officer at Lexington reports that he is credibly informed that there are 600 between this county and the Missouri River. I do not credit it, though it may be true.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 3, 1864—3.20 p. m.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The First Battalion, Seventh Missouri State Militia, moved from here this morning, via Osceola, and the Second this afternoon by way of Warsaw, for Springfield.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 3, 1864—9.07 a. m.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Colonel Philips and staff will move with the battalion of his regiment, under Special Orders, No. 117, via Warsaw, to Springfield, Mo., and report to Brigadier-General Sanborn. Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden will remain at Warrensburg in command of the portion of the Seventh Missouri State Militia at that point and await further orders.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 3, 1864. (Received 4 p. m.)

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Philips informs me he is instructed to use the battalion scouting, and cannot furnish me with escort.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 3, 1864—4.05 p. m.

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Sedalia, Mo.:

The commanding general directs me to say you can march in company with the battalion, and that will afford you all the escort necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSON COUNTY, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:

SIR: On the 27th day of May past the village of Shanghai, Johnson County, Mo., was burned by guerrillas. Not only were the buildings destroyed, but also a large part of the household property and provisions with them belonging to the citizens of the place. Being poor people this destruction of their property and subsistence and means of support has placed them in very destitute and straightened circumstances. I would most respectfully recommend that subsistence be issued by the Government to the following-named families, who were burned out at Shanghai at the time stated

above. They are in a very needy condition. Four of them have been doing duty in the company of citizen guards of which I am captain:

Noah Tesson's family, 5 in number; Dennis Hackler's family, 5 in number; Mrs. Cecil's family, 8 in number; Mark Shumate's family, 5 in number; Mrs. Taylor's family, 4 in number; John Boatenhamer's family, 2 in number.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ANDERSON,
Captain of Citizen Guards.

SNIBAR STATION, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: I am grieved to inform you of the killing of one Mr. Rainey, last night, by the bushwhackers. They also burned his house. His wife came to this station early this morning and informed me of the fact. I have sent some men to bury him. Mr. Rainey was living some 3 miles northeast from this station, in the timber and near the Sni. She informed me that they came to the house and called for Mr. Rainey to come outdoors, and she refused to have him do so and locked the door, whereupon they set fire to the house and when he ran out they shot him. She also states that the bushwhackers said that Mr. Hopkins had been killed by the Federals, and 3 or 4 more, and thought, or rather knew, that he (Mr. Rainey) had been giving information to the Federals. Mr. Hopkins is the noted bushwhacker that I have informed you about before, and was recognized by one of my men at the time our men were attacked near the Blue, and one of the corporals fired at him and saw him fall from his horse, but did not know whether he killed him or not, as there were 3 more bushwhackers after him at the same time.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MOSES, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Camp Cameron, near Forsyth, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I am informed that 400 of Hunter's, Shelby's, and Cabell's commands are prowling in the vicinity of Comp's Mills, 15 miles south of Berryville, or southwest on King's River. There is a rumor afloat that there would be a force concentrated north of Berryville sufficient to capture a commissary train going to Cassville, meaning the train sent with the detachment from here to Cassville. I have learned besides of 100 of Hunter's men passing through Kingston, in the direction of Huntsville, on 31st May. The two squadrons intended to occupy Cross Hollow will arrive at Cassville to-morrow with Colonel Cameron. I have in my command here only 50 mounted men. I intend to send them on a reconnaissance towards the mouth of North Fork of White River.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. PHELPS,
Colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Seventh Kansas scout returned to Palmyra to-day. They mustered out 2 guerrillas. The two squadrons leave here for Saint Louis to-morrow unless you can leave them with me. I need them or other troops very much. Can they stay?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

We have ascertained beyond a doubt who committed the late murders in this county, and are making every effort to secure them. I very much need reliable troops. The feeling has become so bitter between the two classes of militia in this region that they are ready and eager to cut each other's throats. The disarming loyal men and using them to arm traitors has caused a feeling in this region that cannot be described on paper. You must see before you can properly appreciate it.

Neither class of militia ought now to be placed on duty. Foreign troops, who do not know the people and will not enter into their neighborhood quarrels, should be sent here if possible. If it is practicable to send me Major Wilson and a battalion of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, I would be very glad. The company of Paw Paws on duty at New Market surrendered to 25 bushwhackers without firing a gun, gave up their guns and arms, and saw them destroyed without offering the least resistance. They were either cowards or traitors. Their lieutenant-colonel writes me that they were probably the latter. I shall punish them if I can find loyal men enough to carry out my orders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Do you want me to come to Saint Louis to day? If so, what shall I do with my men? Please let me know.

H. TRUMAN.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

H. TRUMAN,
Macon, Mo.:

Come on here. Leave your men at Macon.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Colonel SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Am wanted in the field and will move before I come to you.

H. TRUMAN,
Captain.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

H. TRUMAN,
Macon, Mo.:

Second dispatch received. Very well; go anead.

J. P. SANDERSON.

MACON CITY, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I am ready to move. Shall I or not? It is a military necessity.

H. TRUMAN.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

H. TRUMAN, *Macon, Mo.:*

Second dispatch received. Very well. Go ahead. The views contained in your dispatch to Colonel Sanderson are mine also.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I will move immediately and accomplish what you want me, sure.

H. TRUMAN.

MACON, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

General FISK:

General Rosecrans telegraphed H. T. to go ahead on his scout. He has started in the direction of Saint Joseph and is as tight as a brick.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS,
Macon, Mo.:

The company of Paw Paws you placed on duty at New Market have turned out traitors to a man and joined the bushwhackers after breaking up their arms.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

General FISK:

There are no troops stationed at Randolph or Chariton. I have a scout in Chariton. Major Leonard is at Fayette.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Maj. R. LEONARD,
Comdg. Ninth Cav., Missouri State Militia, Fayette, Mo.:

MAJOR: We are in receipt of your communication touching the conduct and reliability of H. T. Previous information of himself and party led us to the conclusion that the work assigned them had been accomplished faithfully and in as orderly a manner as the disguise they assumed would admit. His statements were fully corroborated by Sergeant Westly, who commanded the men, and who appears to be an honest, faithful soldier. They assure us the balance of the party will corroborate their statement. We have taken steps to find out their unanimous opinion. Copy* of the facts given us confidentially by them is inclosed herein for your personal perusal and benefit.

Their statements and your opinion of some of the parties mentioned are certainly very different. Is it not possible these men have been reported as committing depredations by some of the semi-rebels who wish to annoy the authorities? The parties mentioned in this document will undoubtedly bear watching, even if the report should be highly colored. Your communication will control us in the main until we are thoroughly convinced you are mistaken. H. T. will not be sent there again very soon. His party is at Macon, and will remain there for the present. General Fisk has confidence in your ability to take care of that region and to kill the desperadoes.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 3, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN F. POE,
Plattsburg:

CAPTAIN: You will order one of your lieutenants with a squad, say 15 men, to Ridgeley, where they will remain until the loyal men of that section can organize. You had better not weaken your force at Plattsburg, but call in additional men of your company. Keep safe, be cautious, preserve good order and discipline, and exterminate every bushwhacker you can find.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found.

BYNUMVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO.,
JAMES LANE COUNCIL, NO. 79, IN COUNCIL,
June 3, 1864.

General FISK:

SIR: On receipt of your order we wish to comply by stating some facts concerning our disloyal element. Our country is full of horse thieves and rebel bushwhackers, who are committing all kinds of depredations. For instance, on the 1st of this month, there were 6 horses and other property, and 1 man, by the name Clark, blindfolded and taken off and word left that he would be kept for a hostage for one thief at Macon City. Their fate is to be the same under the present circumstances.

We feel no safety from one hour to another. We pray your honor for protection, either by the military authorities, or give the loyal men the means and authority by which they can rid their neighborhood of thieves and bushwhackers and those who feed and harbor them, for we best know them. One case of disloyalty is that Lieutenant Dodge did go to Macon City and get some forty-three guns, and did give them to rebels, and they are better armed than we. One rebel by the name of William M. East has this week rode three horses down, and he is not the only one riding for thieves. It is our firm opinion that their exertions are for the benefit of bushwhackers and thieves. We will act as a reserve or go foremost with your scouts, or act ourselves by your consent. We have concluded to patrol the roads until we get further orders. For these favors we ask and pray your honor for a speedy action and answer.

Yours, with respect,

WILLIAM WHITIKER,
Secretary.
JOHN W. SISSON,
President.
JOHN BASTELL,
Vice-President.

Indorsed by all present.

SAINT JOSEPH, *June* 3, 1864.

Maj. J. M. CLARK,
Eighty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, Platte City:

MAJOR: I am in receipt of your communication of 2d instant. I have had a full report of the New Market affair, and am constrained to believe that the company on duty there were either cowards or traitors, and it is quite probable that they were the latter. It will require the closest scrutiny on your part, and you must at once arrest the officers in command of the company and order them to these headquarters. I must confess it begins to look as if the Paw Paws (some of them, at least) cannot be trusted. Nearly every one of the murderous gang of villains who are prowling through your county were members of Paw Paw companies in this county. I hope your Paw Paws will demonstrate their loyalty and fidelity by catching and killing the rascals. Don't fail. Give me information whenever you have it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Platte City, June* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am requested to inform you of the arrival of Captain Adams, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, accompanied by Captain Snyder, of Arnoldsville, Buchanan County. Captain Adams joined the forces under Capt. W. T. Woods, on the north side of Platte River, yesterday about 12 o'clock, and crossing the river they united with the command of Capt. R. D. Johnston, when, after consultation, they thought best to report to me at this place for further orders. During their absence in the field I have obtained information that I hope and believe will lead to the capture of Thornton and his clan. My arrangements were all made, and I was only awaiting the return of Captains Woods and Johnston and Lieutenant Hawkins to take the field, in connection with Captain Kemper, from Liberty, when Captain Adams reached town. I sent a dispatch to Captain Kemper at dusk, after receiving which he moved to this place, reaching here about 12 o'clock last night.

Having more than sufficient force to operate on this side of Platte River I detailed Captain Woods' command and sent him to the other side, that some sign that had been overlooked in the haste of the pursuit might be now closely examined into. He left last evening. The commands of Captains Adams, Kemper, and Snyder left this morning early for the Clay County line. I have had no report from either party up to this time, 1 o'clock, but I have every confidence in the success of both. My information is sadly at fault if Captain Adams and command be not heard from to some effect; Captain Woods, also, although I have little faith in what he has to work from. General, I thought it necessary, before hearing of Captain Adams being ordered here, to call in a company of militia (Company M, Preston Simpson commanding) on duty, as well as communicate with and ask the assistance of Captain Kemper in this matter. I shall retire Captain Simpson's company as soon as Captain Wilson can take command of the post at Farley and I learn that the forces in the field need no support, which I have no idea they will. I will try and be at headquarters as soon as this matter is properly disposed of. There are several things I wish your attention called to, among them the action of the men at New Market. I would be glad if an investigation of the affair was ordered. I will report from time to time as circumstances require.

I remain, general, yours, most respectfully,

J. M. CLARK,
Maj. 82d Reg. Enrolled Mo. Mil., Comdg., Platte County, Mo.

P. S.—I have to send this by special messenger, as the mail is closed.

Yours,

J. M. C.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 3, 1864.

Maj. J. M. CLARK,
Eighty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, Platte City:

MAJOR: I am in receipt of your communication of this date, by hands of Lieutenant Sayle. I hope the lead you have struck will prove a good one, and the results prove that your information was

correct. I wrote you to-day directing that you thoroughly investigate the disgraceful conduct at New Market. The Paw Paws owe it to themselves to see that the foul stain is washed out. Thornton captured and killed would be something toward disconcerting the plans of the villains. There must be many citizens in Clay and Platte who know all about Thornton's movements. Select ten of the most wealthy rebels and send them guarded to these headquarters. You will without delay arrest and send to me, under proper guard, Clinton Cockrell, residing between Platte City and Weston. I have the evidence that will put him beyond further trouble during the war. Other heads will tumble. Do your whole duty with earnestness, and if possible secure the leaders of this new outbreak.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding the Department of Kansas:

SIR: Recent disturbances from the Cheyenne Indians in the western portion of your department have resulted in the interruption of the mails between Fort Riley and Fort Larned, the stock tenders being driven from their posts, one of them killed, and some of the stock taken away. These and other events indicate an unsettled and dangerous condition of the westerly end of this great route from Leavenworth to Fort Larned. The late employés of the contractors and others decline entering upon the same duties unless assured of reasonable protection from similar danger, so that it is impossible to continue the regular trips. This route is an important one to the military service, as well as the civil. It is the leading avenue for the supply of the mail to Fort Larned, and much matter has usually been conveyed over it for Fort Lyon, Fort Union, Santa Fé, and other points in New Mexico. I therefore most respectfully ask your attention to the subject, and, if the occasion shall seem to justify the exercise of your power in the premises, that you will detail such force and at such points as under the circumstances you shall deem necessary to protect the stations of the Kansas Stage Company, and to enable them to resume their regular postal service on said route.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHARLES INGERSOLL,
Agent of the Post-Office Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICERS, *Forts Riley and Larned:*

Give all possible protection to mails and trains. Saline and Council Grove will be occupied each with a company, and pickets will be arranged at stations. Block-houses must be erected at Saline and Council Grove. Major McKenny will attend personally to carrying out this order.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

TOPEKA, KANS., *June* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN,
Commanding District of South Kansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my company at this place as per Special Orders, No. 102, dated headquarters Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., May 18, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELISHA HAMMER,
Captain, Comdg. Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 3, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

DEAR GENERAL: I inclose copies of correspondence in relation to defense against hostile Indians. It will be destruction and death to Colorado if our lines of communication are cut off, or if they are not kept so securely guarded as that freighters will not be afraid to cross the plains, especially by the Platte River, by which our subsistence comes. We are now short of provisions and but few trains are on the way. I would respectfully ask that our troops may be allowed to defend us and whip these red-skin rebels into submission at once.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, June 3, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I inclose for your consideration a copy of a letter received from H. M. Fosdick. I have no doubt of the correctness of the statements therein made, and of the propriety of the request; and I hope that the exigencies of the service will permit the presence of an adequate military force in his neighborhood while the present danger from Indian hostilities exists.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Sub-inclosure.]

BOONEVILLE, COLO. TER., *May* 29, 1864.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor, &c.:

SIR: May I beg of you, in behalf of my own family and others in this settlement, if not incompatible with the public interest, to allow the present military or an adequate force to remain at Camp Fillmore for defense of our border. It is at this point the Indians cross to and from the Ute fights, and it is here that women have been

grossly abused, cattle killed, farmers driven from their lands, and fear and danger have run riot. Had I the honor of Colonel Chivington's acquaintance I would write him, but Shoup advises me to lay the matter before you, and views it as I do, a matter of importance. Leaving my family here alone, as I am forced to, I am in constant dread that they may be abused by the Indians that pass and repass at this season of the year. I am not naturally timid, nor would I thus plead did I not know whereof I affirm. In this I am expressing the views of the whole settlement, and I am, faithfully, yours,

H. M. FOSDICK.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 3, 1864.

GOV. JOHN EVANS,
Territory of Colorado:

GOVERNOR: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, inclosing letter of Mr. Fosdick, on subject of protection from apprehended Indian troubles on the Arkansas River, near Booneville, in reference to which I now have the honor to state in this formal manner the same I have verbally mentioned to you, that as a soldier I am compelled to obey the orders of my superior officers. These orders are to concentrate all my available forces on the extreme southeast corner of this district, from which you will readily perceive, what I write with regret, that I cannot comply with the above-named request.

Since my assuming the command here it has always been my aim to protect all our population from all possible danger, and from the orders under which I am acting, part of which are above quoted, you will readily see that I cannot keep the company now in the neighborhood of Booneville at its present station and obey my orders to send it to the extreme southeast part of the district. I inclose herewith copy of a letter from Lieutenant Shoup, commanding Camp Fillmore, which may serve to show you that there is not all the cause to fear that Mr. Fosdick apprehends. Yet, sir, believe me I am not insensible to the hourly danger of our outsettlements from the Indians, and shall always, as heretofore, do all in my power to protect them.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Col. First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

[Sub-inclosure.]

CAMP FILLMORE, COLO. TER., *May* 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, with instructions not to break camp, to send detachment on scout, &c., all of which will be promptly and strictly executed. Since sending you the extract taken from Major Wynkoop's letter, I have seen and conversed with Mrs. D. J. Hayden, of Pueblo, and Mrs. A. M. Robb, of the Huerfano, who have just arrived from the State by the Arkansas route, and who state that they were escorted from Fort Larned to Fort Lyon by Lieutenant Eayre. Lieutenant E. informed them that when within one day's march of Larned he was attacked by the Cheyenne Indians, had a running fight for 7 or 8 miles, had 3 or 4 men killed; thinks that many of the Indians

were killed, including one of the chiefs; also, that three trains have been robbed of all their animals by the Indians, and a man on the Big Bend on the Arkansas, who had a squaw for his wife, has lost all of his stock, the Indians making him ride off one of his own animals. Several other ranches are said to be robbed on the Kansas frontier. Surely this looks like trouble. Hope these fellows will get all the fighting they want. I believe there are no Indians in this locality at present, but will send out the party of 15 men to see if there are any bands spying around.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. SHOUP,

First Lieut., First Cav. of Colo., Comdg. Camp Fillmore.

P. S.—Since writing the above, Lieutenant Eayre has arrived at this camp and confirmed all I have written. He will be in Denver in four days; will give you all the particulars in detail on his arrival.

SHOUP.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *June* 3, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that I have just received a dispatch from Lieutenant Wilson, on outpost duty, to the effect that he had certain information of the approach of a body of Texans toward this post. From a Government wagon-master he had learned of the capture of a train on the Cimarron, by what is supposed to be an advance guard of the rebels. The two sections of the independent battery left here this morning for Fort Larned. I have sent an order for them to halt until further orders. I will send by this express for any detachments en route to this post from the west to make all haste. I have no guns, the two howitzers belonging to Lieutenant Eayre's command having been detained at Larned by the commanding officer of that post. I will be as vigilant as possible—give them another taste of Pigeon's Ranch and Apache Cañon and see how they like it. I can hold my own against twice my number, from the fact of my men and horses being fresh, while theirs must be the contrary. Will send forward dispatch when anything of importance transpires.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

Major, Commanding Fort Lyon.

CAMP 5 MILES ABOVE THE CROSSING OF THE HUERFANO,

Friday, June 3, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

SIR: Agreeable with instructions, I send you an account of my arrival at this point. I started with Company E from Fort Garland on Wednesday, 1st of June, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The roads over Sangre de Cristo Mountains are in a very bad condition, the ground being very soft and the road up the cañon very bad indeed, especially at the crossing of the creeks. I shall arrive with

command at Pueblo in two and a half days' drive from this place, provided I can cross the creeks, which I understand are very high. I have thus far been very fortunate with my stock, but I understand that Captain Soule has taken up two that stampeded before I took command. I wish you would have them sent down, as I am very short of horses and they were the best in the company. I shall be out of forage by the time I arrive at Pueblo. I have fifteen days' rations. I have seven Government wagons, a portion of which I shall send back to Fort Garland in the morning. A messenger tells me that the roads are terrible and that the Arkansas cannot be forded at any place, but I shall try and get through as soon as I can.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC GRAY,
Captain Co. E, First Cavalry of Colorado.

P. S.—I shall send this by messenger to Pueblo.

I. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 3, 1864.

Brig Gen. T. C. H. SMITH,
Comdg. District of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the three companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry ordered to Saint Paul be sent off to-morrow afternoon, 4th instant, and that you give the necessary orders to the quartermaster's department for their transportation.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Send the 80 Indian prisoners to Camp Kearny, Davenport.

By command:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. of MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 3, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee:

Prisoners will be sent to Camp Kearny as soon as a steamer can be obtained. Please keep movement secret, thus prevent excitement.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received. Of course I only expect under the circumstances that you will do all you can and carry out as far as possible the plan of operations prescribed for the summer campaign and the establishment of military posts. I cannot but think that you somewhat overestimate the danger to the frontier of Minnesota. So far as I can learn, both from your own dispatches and from other sources, all of the hostile Indians except the fragments of the lower Sioux bands now within the British lines have concentrated on the Missouri River, many hundreds of miles from the Minnesota frontier. From those Indians you cannot expect any considerable raids upon Minnesota. Neither do I at all believe that the outlaws near Pembina are likely to come down to the frontier settlements of Minnesota, and if they do, a few companies of cavalry are certainly sufficient. My own belief is that you will have no raids in Minnesota, except, perhaps, near the Iowa line. Such parties of raiders will probably come from the direction of James River, and their raids will end with the establishment of military posts in that region. I must again impress upon you the very great desire I have to locate the post at least as far west as James River, even if you must find a point as far north as a due west line from Abercrombie.

Farther north than that I do not wish to place the post. The Head of the Coteau seems to me out of position, and I trust you will not determine upon it except in the last resort, and certainly not until a very careful examination of the valley of the James River has been made. Even with inferior advantages I prefer a point on the James. I sent you a company of the Veteran Reserves for Fort Snelling. The company is at least 90 strong, and from it you can furnish whatever aid to enforce the draft you can spare. If necessary, absolutely, you must try to pick up detachment here and there for the purpose. My experience has taught me to place little faith in threats about resisting the draft. I doubt if there will be opposition anywhere which cannot be put down by a detachment of 10 men. An order is sent you to-day to transfer your Indian prisoners to Davenport. I think no engineer officer will be necessary to establish either of your military posts. I had much rather trust the matter to an officer familiar with Indians and with the necessities of military stations on the frontier.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June 3*, 1864.

Maj. TEN BROECK,
Davenport, Iowa:

General Sibley will send 80 Indian prisoners, men, women, and children, to be confined at Camp Kearny. Please make preparation to receive them.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
In the Field:

* * * * * * *

General Canby has sent forces to Memphis to protect Sherman's communications. I doubt if he will be able to do much on Mobile at present. Moreover, the movement would be too late to help Sherman. The latter is in possession of Allatoona Pass and is moving against Marietta.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 4, 1864.
(Via Cairo, Ill., 10th. Received 4 a. m., 11th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.:

The telegram in relation to the Department of the Missouri has been received, and instructions have been sent to General Rosecrans. The troops drawn from his command will be assembled at Memphis, for the reason that I do not wish to concentrate a large force at this point until I am prepared to occupy and hold the railroad from this place to Monroe. For a like reason, and for the purpose of watching the approaches from Red River, the force to be drawn from the Department of the Gulf is being concentrated at Morganza. From this place General Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated. The troops that had crossed dispersed, and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured. The Shreveport road had been examined up as far as Monroe, and, with the exception of the part destroyed by our troops and some trestle-work burned by the enemy, found to be in such condition that it can be easily put in running order.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, June 4, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

The railroad from this place to Monroe, except about 18 miles destroyed by our own troops and some trestle-work destroyed by the rebels, is in tolerable condition. About 25 miles of rail for the track and switches, and the road equipments for a line of 76 miles, sufficient to meet the wants of an army of 40,000 men, should be provided at once. Lumber for immediate use can be cut here. In the further progress of the work four first-class portable steam lumber mills will be required. The Saint Louis mills are probably the best.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*The whole of this dispatch will be printed in Vol. XXXVI.

ALLATOONA CREEK, GA., *June* 4, 1864.

Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Div. of West Mississippi, via Cairo.

Your dispatch of May 26 is received. I agree with you that you can attempt nothing offensive in West Louisiana this year. Prevent, however, any of Kirby Smith's force from coming across the Mississippi; and I would like a strong feint or real attack on Mobile via Pascagoula in connection with Admiral Farragut's fleet. General A. J. Smith's division, re-enforced by troops that I can spare from Vicksburg, in all 10,000, would be sufficient. I know from prisoners taken that all the troops in Alabama are here with Johnston, and he is calling for every man from the Southwest.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June* 4, 1864.
(Received Memphis, 6th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Vicksburg:

The One hundred and thirty-third [Illinois], Colonel Phillips, left here yesterday for duty at Rock Island. The One hundred and thirty-fourth left Chicago last night for Columbus. The One hundred and thirty-second will leave to-day for the same place. The One hundred and thirty-sixth, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and thirty-ninth will leave on Monday for the same place.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 196. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June* 4, 1864.

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31. Lieut. Col. C. B. Hinsdill, chief commissary of subsistence, Sixteenth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty in that corps, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., June* 4, 1864.

The Department of the Missouri having been added to the Military Division of West Mississippi, the general orders heretofore issued from these headquarters will apply to that department, and be observed accordingly. The troops from the Departments of the Gulf,

Arkansas, and Missouri, and from the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi, that have been, or that may hereafter be, designated, under authority from these headquarters, for service in the field, will report direct to the major-general commanding the division, in all that relates to their organization, discipline, equipment, and movements. These reports will be in addition to the customary reports to the headquarters of the command from which these troops are or may be drawn, which will be continued while they are serving within the limits of those commands.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement, in reply to your communication of to-day, in regard to the garrison of the military posts in this department. I will take up the posts in the order given in the list furnished me, as far as possible:

Highland Stockade.—This is an outpost 7 miles below Baton Rouge, and will be considered under that head.

Plaquemine.—The general system of river defense, which requires the occupation of different points on the banks of the river by garrisons, well fortified, justifies the occupation of Plaquemine, which is a good landing place and is at the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, which is navigable for our gun-boats at high water. It is also within a few miles of Indian Village, near which passes the principal route by which the enemy would invade the La Fourche District. The value of this post, in view of the permanent occupation of the La Fourche District, is more fully discussed in my report to the adjutant-general of the department, dated June 1, 1864. The garrison should be full 800 strong. The post is now garrisoned with colored troops. The arms in possession of most of our colored troops are entirely unsuitable for the defense of fortified positions, and the garrison should either be armed with rifles or white troops sent there.

Barrancas, Fla., Fort Pickens, and Camp Asboth.—The present garrison (1,648) is the minimum that should be assigned. This force should be able to hold their position until re-enforcements could be sent against any attack likely to be made for some time to come.

Key West.—The present garrison is necessary for the protection of public property and preservation of order among the rebel population of the island.

Tortugas, Fort Jefferson.—This fort should at no time have a less garrison than at present, and an efficient garrison is now required to guard the large number of prisoners there. Some of these prisoners are very desperate characters, being sentenced for life. Captain McFarland, U. S. engineer in charge of the work, considers the garrison too small.

Fort Myers, Fla.—This fort is of no importance to us, but is held by refugees and is a good point of refuge for them.

Matagorda Island.—This point is of the greatest importance in view of the invasion of Texas, and if abandoned by us will be very difficult to obtain possession of again. In view of the favorable termination of the present struggle in the East, it is of great importance that we should possess a secure harbor on the coast of Texas, so that our forces could be rapidly thrown into the country and take prompt advantage of the disaffection following disaster to the rebel cause in the East. The garrison may be safely reduced to 2,500 men. I believe we have men enough to justify the holding of this place.

Port Hudson is the most important post, next to New Orleans, in the department. The present garrison is larger than necessary. The Board assembled here last year fixed the garrison at 2,500, but for greater security, I would place it at 4,000.

New Orleans and its immediate outposts, comprising Camp Parapet, Carrollton, &c.—The force in New Orleans, 2,521 men of all arms, exclusive of 1,146 in the camp of distribution, is required for the preservation of order, protection of public property, provost guards, &c., and is, of course, immediately available for the defense of the immediate approaches of the city.

Carrollton and Camp Parapet.—These troops, numbering 4,052, are available for the defense of the line of Camp Parapet. Those at Carrollton are camped there on account of greater economy in obtaining supplies and the superior grounds for encampments.

Fort Banks is part of the defensive line on the right bank of the river, and the garrison of 90 men is now required to keep the fort in order.

Jefferson City.—This force of 58 men is, I presume, a provost guard.

Kennerville, Manning's plantation, White Hall, Sand Hill, Bonnet Carre, Pass Manchac, and De Sair Station are the natural outposts of the city on the left bank of the river. I would recommend an increase in the cavalry force, which could be obtained from Carrollton, where there is a force of 770 cavalry.

Algiers, La.—This force of 598 men, unless required at Algiers for provost guard and similar purposes, should be posted at the Company Canal, which is the line of defense on the right bank of the river, and about 2,000 of the force now on this side of the river should be transferred to the same point.

Bayou Saint John, Lakeport, and Lake End.—These posts are outposts between the city and Lake Pontchartrain, and the force on the lake (234) is too small to effectually prevent persons from passing through our lines.

Proctorville and Chalmette.—This force of 201 men closes the route of approach to the city from Lake Borgne.

The total force now in the city of New Orleans and its immediate approaches, exclusive of the camp of distribution and of cavalry instruction at Greenville, is 9,560. This force comprises numerous detachments and has not the full efficiency as a fighting body. Should it be proposed to hold the La Fourche District, which would require a much larger force than that now assigned, this force could be reduced to 6,560 and the remaining 3,000 be added to the force in La Fourche; but if it be intended not to hold that district strongly, the force for the defense of the city should be increased to full 1,200 efficient troops. These would be obtained from La Fourche and Matagorda.

La Fourche District.—The present force of 3,100 men is not sufficient to hold this district and would be driven back into New Orleans. My views as to the force and its disposition necessary to hold this section are given fully in my reports of 1st instant.

Baton Rouge.—This point is the most favorable one for the camping and drilling of troops in the department, and has always been occupied on this account. It also affords great facilities for hospitals and is a healthy place. The bluff is very low and the place would hardly be tenable to an enemy opposed by our gun-boats. The present garrison is larger than is necessary to hold the place. It numbers 6,978 men. The Board which met here last summer assigned 1000 as the garrison. It is almost impossible to construct fortifications of any strength at this point without involving the destruction of a large part of the town.

The garrisons of the permanent works, Ship Island, Forts Pike, Macomb, Forts Saint Philip and Jackson, Fort Livingston, are sufficient, with the exception of Fort Livingston, which should be increased to 250 men. These forts control all the water approaches to New Orleans and require all the care and attention that can be bestowed by the present garrisons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. HOUSTON,
Maj., A. D. C., and Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
No. 129. } *Morganza, La., June* 4, 1864.

1. The Seventy-Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, Col. Robert B. Merritt commanding, is assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

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By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Port Hudson:

GENERAL: The Ninety-sixth Regiment U. S. Infantry, colored (engineer regiment), has been ordered to report to you for special duty on the construction, repairs, and preservation of the works at Port Hudson. The commanding officer of the regiment will be placed in charge of the fortifications, so far as relates to the above object, and will carry on the work in accordance with the instructions he may receive from the chief engineer of the department.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 4, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Comdg. Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Devall's Bluff:

SIR: You will not move your camp to Ashley's Station to-morrow if it rains. Wait for a clear day. You will send the battalion to re-enforce Geiger's command to-morrow, as heretofore ordered.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHARLES W. MINER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 4, 1864.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

I report that all troops ordered from this department down the river have left, with the exception of two companies on distant scout, which will leave in a day or two.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 4, 1864.*
(Received 5.10 p.m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I must beg the attention of the War Department to my telegram to General Halleck stating that the diminution of the forces in this department renders it impossible to protect our depots and communications, and at the same time protect the people, and asking instructions as to the wishes and intentions of the Government in reference thereto. The most deplorable murders and disorders are reported within the last few days in Southeast Missouri from guerrillas. North Missouri is also beginning to be harassed by guerrilla parties. The necessity of a small body of disciplined troops from some other State to be stationed in that region is becoming more and more apparent and pressing.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *June 4, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Your telegrams of the 26th and 27th have been received. The operations in West Mississippi will, in a great measure, cover Missouri from invasion. We cannot prevent raids until the rebels are driven out of Southwestern Arkansas and Northeastern Louisiana. This can only be done by the concentration of all our forces. Your important depots must, of course, be protected, but all troops not necesary for this purpose should be prepared at once for the field and sent to Memphis. I rely upon you to send forward as many as possible from your department. The people of Missouri should be able to control rebel elements now within that State. I will write more particularly by mail.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

BOONVILLE, *June* 4, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Cooper County is infested with about 50 or 75 bushwhackers. N. Leonard, a Union man, was robbed and wounded in the hand. This morning the stage was turned back from Georgetown. Reports continue to come in of robberies having been committed all over the county. The people of Cooper County are anxious for troops to be sent or organized here. General, our Enrolled Militia can be made reliable in very short time.

Respectfully,

D. W. WEAR,
Col. Fifty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

BOONVILLE, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

A messenger just in from Pilot Grove states from 100 to 200 bushwhackers there. They killed Mr. Mays; wounded 2 other Union men. They report themselves from Kansas. I have called out the citizens, and will arm them and make the best defense possible.

D. W. WEAR,
Col. Fifty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 4, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I respectfully request instructions as to the execution of General Orders, No. 44, Department of the Missouri, current series.

Is it intended that the commanding officer of a regiment, where a portion of the regiment is detached at different stations in the district and not under his command, will make the monthly inspections of arms, &c., of the entire regiment? There is no regiment in my district stationed at one post. They are all divided and stationed at different stations, frequently remote from each other. For instance, the First Infantry, Missouri State Militia—two companies are on duty at Saint Louis, two at Benton Barracks, two at Bloomfield, and the remaining four in the District of Rolla.

It will require 7 officers, as there are seven regiments and parts of regiments in my district, to be in the field nearly or quite all of the time to make these inspections, and in the majority of cases would require the officers to go into other districts to complete their inspections. It appears to me that it is wholly unnecessary to send each commanding officer of a regiment to every post at which troops of his regiment are stationed, to make monthly inspections of arms, &c. The inspections could be quite as rigidly and completely made by the district inspector, and not add very materially to the duties of his office. My attention was called to this subject by a portion of the indorsement on Lieutenant-Colonel Herder's inspection report

of the First Infantry, Missouri State Militia, for the month of May, returned through these headquarters to-day. Lieutenant-Colonel Herder reported all the companies of his regiment then under his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

I recommend the following modifications of General Orders, No. 44, current series:

The senior officer present on duty, in the same command, with any number of companies of the same regiment, will inspect the arms, &c., as required in General Orders, No. 44, current series, from these headquarters, and report the same, on the regular form referred to in said order, to commanding officer of his regiment serving in the department, who will consolidate all the various reports thus received and forward the consolidated report to department headquarters.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

The major-general commanding department directs that General Orders, No. 44, current series, be modified in accordance with the above recommendation.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 4, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

The following just received from Charleston:

Colonel ROGERS:

The guerrillas destroyed the telegraph line for some distance last night, and swear they intend to keep it down. I will be after them soon. I fear ambush in repairing the line.

EWING,
Commanding

From Bloomfield:

Three guerrillas killed an old Union man [named] Hicks, about 7 miles from here, last night. They shot him while at work in his garden. I sent out a party last night and another this morning. Somebody will be hurt before they return.

HILLER.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 4, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

The following order has been sent to all my subordinates:

You will not capture, under any circumstances, any man known to be a guerrilla or acting with them. They will be killed when and where found.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 4, 1864.

General EWING, *Commanding:*

Colonel Hiller is anxious to organize a force of volunteer enrolled militia at Bloomfield for service through the summer. Many Union men are there who cannot live while the leaves are on. Such a force would be a good auxiliary against guerrillas, from their intimate knowledge of the country and people. They are clamorous to be armed. Hiller says he can raise them at once. They are good in a local, individual warfare such as these guerrillas wage. They are merciless, and the only danger is that they might bring private animosities into the contest. They have had wrongs that would stir a fever in the blood of age.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Cape Girardeau:*

I can have issued to any colonel of militia in my district double-barreled shotguns, in possession of the State authorities, and requisite ammunition. I think you had better see the commanders of militia regiments around you and arrange to have them draw the arms and issue them to provisional companies, made up of select men and officers from each regiment. In that way a force can be organized which will be efficient and regular, and which may be called into active service, armed and clothed by General Rosecrans or commander of the Missouri Militia, whenever he deems it necessary to do so; and which force, when not actually called out, can preserve the neighborhood in which the several companies are raised from theft and murders by petty bands of guerrillas. The requisitions for the shotguns should be drawn by regimental and brigade commanders. Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Pilot Knob:*

I want Companies B, E, F, and G sent to north Missouri. I want Company D at Patterson. Did you not send Company D to Patterson yesterday; if not, what is the cause of the delay? The order was sent from here the day before yesterday about 3 p. m. If it was not received the same day, ascertain the cause of the delay, if practicable, and report to me.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 4, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I got the telegram about 8 o'clock the evening of the 2d. Started Company D to Patterson yesterday; will get there to-day. Com-

panies B and F will be here to-morrow evening. I will start them off next day for Sullivan Station. Report of blanks, books, &c., will be sent in to-day. The cause of this delay was that my adjutant was ordered to Saint Louis on a court-martial and I have been almost alone, and had more work than I could do. We were both on a scout when you first sent the order.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 4, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Yesterday I got a dispatch saying, "Send Company D of Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry to Patterson." It has gone to-day. I got one saying, "Send Companies B and F with D and E, under Major Bartlett, to Sullivan Station, Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad." Please tell me what is wrong that I may correct it.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The stage is running regularly and without interruption since I have been in command of the district.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The evidence confirms the statement in my dispatch of last night, that there are about 600 guerrillas between this point and the Missouri River. The troops are hunting them, but they manage to avoid any engagement.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully recommend that Major-General Curtis be advised that there are evidences of a concentration of several hundred guerrillas, evidently with the intention of making a raid upon some point in Missouri or Kansas.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *June* 4, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Philips' movement is to the southeast. The guerrillas are directly opposite, course northwest. Philips moving at this time does not leave force enough to occupy the country. Our troops are moving night and day constantly, and daily fight the guerrillas. The guerrillas have no lines of retreat to cut off. They scatter when attacked, each man taking a separate route, meeting at some agreed point 20 miles off in four hours. Our troops understand this warfare, are full of zeal, are brave and energetic, but it is an intangible warfare. If there is not urgent reason, I respectfully ask that the order to move the Seventh Regiment be suspended until we see what the guerrillas intend, and I can thoroughly scour the country.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

You ask a very serious thing. Why not let Philips move on the guerrillas and go to Springfield at the same time? What if the route be a little circuitous; can't you combine other force with his and clean the country out? What is wanted seems to me to be to know the country and whereabouts of all this vague cloud of guerrillas, and have a rapid night and day movement to surprise them, so directing the forces as to intercept their probable routes of retreat. Let me know if this can be done. Now is the time for brains and energy, and there must be no halting or flinching by the officers or men, and no fear of night or day movements.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding:

In consequence of the large number of guerrillas in this district and their movements, showing they are concentrating for mischief, I respectfully ask that the order for the movement of the Seventh Regiment be countermanded and suspended for the present.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The First Battalion of Seventh Missouri State Militia moved from here this morning via Osceola; the Second this afternoon by way of Warsaw and Springfield.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 4, 1864.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Had I not better leave for Pleasant Hill to-day? I can safely take from Kansas City, Independence, Westport, and Hickman Mills from 100 to 150 mounted men.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 4, 1864—4 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

You had best keep the troops at Independence, Kansas City, and Westport to operate against the enemy from that line, while you have a force in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill for the same purpose in case they move towards Kansas. Make arrangements to obtain information by the means of citizens, women, and boys, and save your troops, and keep them concentrated for more important movements. In case you learn of a concentration in Jackson County and the telegraph is cut, manage to get the information to our troops in the vicinity of Chapel Hill and Holden. The commanders are instructed to act with you and follow up vigorously any move of the enemy.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 4, 1864.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I am off in a few moments for Pleasant Hill with 100 men.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that Colonel Wear, commanding at Boonville, telegraphs that a man was robbed and shot in the hand, and that Cooper County is infested with bushwhackers, and that the stage was turned back this morning from Georgetown. The general also directs me to say that you should take steps to remedy these evils, if possible, at once.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: On my arrival at home, I regret to say, I found matters in this section of country in a very disturbed condition. The

Union men generally are dissatisfied with General Brown's course toward rebel sympathizers in this section of country, permitting those that have been driven out to return among us without any appearance of reform, only tenfold more bitter and disloyal than ever they were, causing the bushwhackers to follow right upon their heels, committing all manner of depredations. On yesterday, a short distance from here, one of our most worthy citizens, a Captain Axline, was murdered in a most brutal manner.

The policy of General Brown gives Union men no protection. The people, the loyal Union men, are desirous of a change of commanders in this department or district. They are desirous, and wish, that General Ewing may be sent in the place of General Brown. General Ewing has the confidence of the people; they look upon him as the only man that understands the situation of this district of country. His appointment to this military district would be hailed with gladness by every loyal man in this section of the State.

In writing this, dear general, I am actuated by no other motives than that which I think the general good of the country requires.

With high regard, I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

C. CARPENTER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 4, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Commanding at Berryville, Ark.:

Six hundred men cannot subsist on Crooked Creek for any length of time, and it is not probable that they can raise so large a force. I will order one company to report to you at Berryville; you will then be able, with the home guards, to manage 500 or 600 who have no artillery. There is no objection to your falling back to White River if the citizens there would be as well protected. It is said the citizens are not trying to raise any crops. You will do as is best about removing your post to White River. Take such course as will result in producing the largest crop in that section. The company that will report to you will be one at White River.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 4, 1864.

Major HACKETT,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

The squadron of the Second Arkansas at White River will report for the time being to Major Melton, and be subject to his orders. Men sufficient to manage and protect the ferry-boat and ferry will be left at White River.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major Hackett will send copies to captain of company and Major Melton.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

You have made a mistake in ordering Colonel Williams to organize the Enrolled Militia of the Eighth District. It should have been to assist General Douglass in organizing. I have telegraphed that modification to Colonel Williams. You must conform to existing orders and military organization, and, if entire companies cannot be found who are trustworthy, rolls must be made from the organizations, and the men will be ordered out as Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia. You must be very discreet in regard to the secret matters confided to you. No such thing as was told Governor Hall exists. There is something wrong somewhere.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 4, 1864.

General C. B. FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

The two companies of Seventh Kansas must come on soon as possible. The regiment is ordered to the front and has left already.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 4, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL, *Brookfield, Mo.:*

Can you start a good scout toward Keytesville, in Chariton County? I learn there was trouble there last night. Have you heard of any? Remember the rule, arrest 10 leading rebels for every Union man disturbed, and give the sympathizers to understand that the expense of this summer campaign comes off from them. If they don't want trouble, let them drive out their armed friends.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK:

I can send a scout early in the morning toward Keytesville, and will give them proper instructions. I saw men from near Clark's, who was taken prisoner near Bucklin, and they say he did not know any of the party who took him. They did him no injury. A band, supposed to be bushwhackers, were to-day seen at Stockton. I was on train and got off and went back. I found they were our own men in disguise. They told me they had a little muss near Keytesville last night. Every one who saw them supposed them to be bushwhackers and thieves, and had I not known some of them I, too, should have thought the same. I have just received your orders by Lieutenant Billings. Business will commence.

E. J. C[RANDALL],
Captain.

BROOKFIELD, *June* 4, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have taken measures to inform myself as well as possible in the short space of time which I have been acting in regard to the alarming troubles apprehended by your many correspondents, and am satisfied that there are but few of these thieving desperadoes operating in this section, and I think, by judicious management, I can clear them all out on double-quick time after our men are organized.

The man Clark taken from Chariton County has been released unharmed and has returned home; the reason of his being taken was on account of a party of our men thinking to find out something from the rebels in that portion of the county. They went in the night and took a rebel out, and after some questioning and some hanging, they let their man go. Nobody was injured, but this man Clark was taken in retaliation, but after taking him they feared to injure him, and after a few days' confinement released him. I have ordered that no more such proceedings will be tolerated, and that the military will attend to all such matters hereafter. If any more of our men are molested I have victims spotted for hostages to retaliate on. I will have at least 15 men to start out on a scout by this evening, who will not take bushwhackers prisoners.

I go to Bucklin this morning and will report to you if anything new develops itself. I shall make a raid Sunday night in a locality said to be inhabited by a small band of these devils. I understand you have as prisoner one Jack Bouyer, of this county. If he is one of the bushwhackers that I was after about one year ago, he then was in the company of one Captain Holtzclaw, who made the raid through here stealing and shooting. This Bouyer shot a man by name of Prather, in the north part of this county. I have sent for Prather's affidavit, which I will forward to you. This man Bouyer was bushwhacking and has been for about eighteen months or two years.

I am, very respectfully,

E. J. CRANDALL,
Commanding County Forces of Linn County, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 4, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL,
Comdg. Enrolled Missouri Militia, Linn County, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to give you the following instructons regulating the conduct of the company of Enrolled Missouri Militia troops under your command in Linn County: Every man who can possibly furnish his own horse and equipments will be required to do so, and to keep them in good condition. For such men as have no horses and cannot obtain them, you are authorized to take horses and equipments from men who are known to be disloyal (commonly denominated rebel sympathizers), where such sympathizers have a greater number of horses than is actually necessary to carry on their ordinary farm work, or such other business as they may be legitimately engaged in, giving receipt therefor, payable upon proof of loyalty, and setting forth the necessity for

taking such animal or property. The command will obtain subsistence and forage from disloyal men, at all times leaving enough food and forage to such persons for the use of their families and stock during the summer, and never appropriating more than is actually necessary for the immediate use of the command. Plundering and pillaging is positively forbidden, and any evasion of this rule will subject the offender to the severest punishment.

Well-known thieves or bushwhackers engaged in their hellish work will be pursued and killed, but prisoners disarmed will be treated in a legitimate manner. Reports and returns must be rendered promptly to these headquarters. You will observe by the foregoing instructions that it is the design of the general commanding to exterminate the desperadoes; to make the bad and disloyal men of the country who counsel and assist such fellows pay the expense of ridding the country of the thieves, but at the same time the soldiers employed must be held in the highest state of discipline and faithfully perform the duty assigned them without converting themselves into a party of murderers and plunderers under Federal patronage. While their good conduct will greatly benefit the service and the country, lawlessness on their part would be very detrimental and offenders will surely be severely dealt with. Trusting your earnest work may restore tranquillity in Linn County, the general bids you leave no stone unturned in punishing the lawless. Keep this office well informed of all important matters connected with your district or county and meet the emergencies that may arise promptly and firmly.

I have the honor to be, captain, &c.,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROCKPORT, MO., *June* 4, 1864.

[General C. B. FISK:]

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I herewith make you a statement as regards the Paw Paw company of this county. The company was organized by Colonel Branch in the month of October, 1863; were immediately furnished with Government arms, which they still retain. As to the loyalty of the company, the captain and many of the men served in the rebel Army. All of them enrolled under Orders, No. 24, as Southern sympathizers. Under the recent order, calling upon all men to enroll or pay their commutation tax, but 2 men enrolled, and one of them enrolled as a rebel; the balance of said company, about 80 in number, have shown by not enrolling that they would prefer paying their commutation to placing themselves in a position to be forced in the Federal service. I assure you that there is not a Union man in the company. There are six good loyal companies organized in this county, none of which are armed. We ask that you disarm the rebel company in Atchison, and either take the guns to Saint Joseph or place them in the hands of one of our loyal companies, feeling assured that if the Paw Paws retain their arms many of its members will go into the brush and use them against us.

Hoping to hear of your prompt action in this matter, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

P. A. THOMPSON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Saint Louis, June* 4, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department:

General Brown requests that you be advised there are evidences of a concentration of several hundred guerrillas, evidently with the intention of making a raid on some point in Missouri or Kansas. The general does not say where this concentration is taking place, but I presume he must mean somewhere on the western tier of counties of Missouri.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 4, 1864.

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Where is the most rebel concentration in your district? Keep me posted.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *June* 4, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Mound City:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Curtis:

Brown telegraphs General Rosecrans that several hundred rebels are gathering for a raid. I have telegraphed Brown to tell us where. Give notice to your troops and militia. Send scouts to the front. Rosey thinks it must be in Missouri, western counties.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Have Colonel Snoddy ready to call out 300 of his militia when further notified.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. H. HOYT,
Olathe, Kans.:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Curtis:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 4, 1864.

General MCKEAN:

Brown telegraphs General Rosecrans that several hundred rebels are gathering for a raid. I have telegraphed Brown to tell us where. Give notice to your troops and militia. Send scouts to the front. Rosey thinks it must be in Missouri, western counties.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Have Colonel Keller ready to call out 300 of his militia when further notified.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. E. G. ROSS,
Lawrence, Kans.:

Be ready in the morning with Company E, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and two mountain howitzers, to march if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General McKEAN:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. TROOPS IN AND WEST OF NEOSHO VALLEY,
Humboldt, Kans., June 4, 1864.

Lieut. W. H. HEWETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Scott:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 2d, directing me to send a company to Pawnee, was received by me about 12 m. between here and the Mission.

The state of my command here is as follows: Company M, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, 64 present for duty, with two company wagons; Company M, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, 38 present for duty (20 absent as escort to Gibson) and one company wagon; Company C, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, 36 for duty and no transportation. This company has 40 men on picket, being a permanent detail. Under all the circumstances, the only company that can go in any kind of shape is M, of the Third Wisconsin. It will start to-morrow afternoon and be at Pawnee Monday evening.

When the companies of the Fifteenth return from Fort Gibson, a change can be made if desirable. It certainly will be so to me. I suppose, of course, that this company will be supplied with forage and subsistence from Fort Scott. If otherwise, please inform me by return messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. PLUMB,
Lieut. Col. Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 4, 1864.

J. H. REMBERG,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

Your favors of the 26th ultimo have been received and contents noted. It has not been my intention to order the troops from Lamar, and the company there was ordered away, without my knowledge or approval, by Colonel Allen, in what he supposed to be an emergency. I ordered the company back immediately upon receiving knowledge that it was ordered away, and have arranged and now design to keep two companies there during the summer.

Repeating my former assurances that all will be done to hold the country and protect the people that it is in my power to do, I remain, very respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT GARLAND, COLO. TER., *June* 4, 1864.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON:

COLONEL: Captain Gray left a few days since. After crossing the mountains he was to send back three of his wagons for Captain Jacobs. The roads over the mountains are bad, washed away by raising of the creek. Going down the other side there is from 3 to 5 miles of very miry road. The Saint Charles is on a rise and extremely difficult to cross. The Arkansas is reported as very high, consequently I fear Captain Gray will be compelled to retain all of his wagons to enable him to reach Spring Bottom.

If the wagons do not return by Monday, shall be compelled to press some private ox trains into the service that Captain Jacobs may leave on Tuesday. We have been a long time getting off, but I cannot see how it could have been done sooner under the circumstances. Captain Gray took one piece with him, with 20 rounds of ammunition. Captain Jacobs will take the others. I shall require one wagon to take the ammunition belonging to these howitzers, which you have ordered to Fort Lyon. I intend to remain here until after Captain Jacobs has left and I am able to take the ammunition, unless otherwise ordered.

Yours,

SAM. F. TAPPAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *June* 4, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the colonel commanding, that I have additional intelligence which proves almost beyond a doubt, in my mind, the fact of a body of Texans approaching this post. The party who captured the train, that I have before given notice of, carried away with them the mules, singletrees, harness, and fifth chains, proving conclusively that there must be a command in the neighborhood with broken-down stock and transportation.

I have rumors of depredations committed by Kiowa Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, the truth of which I cannot vouch for. I send Captain Hardy with a command 60 miles below this post, and will extend a semicircular line of pickets from that point, stretching in a southeasterly direction, toward Red River. I have no doubt that I can keep well posted in regard to the movements of the enemy. The want of artillery I am afraid will be felt, and if it is possible for me to procure a couple of guns I would most strenuously urge the necessity. I send by this mail, as per order from district headquarters, report of ordnance stores on hand. I am compelled to furnish trains occasionally with arms and ammunition, but having plenty of Austrian rifles they answer the purpose very well. Will be short of ammunition, but understand there is an ordnance train en route for this post from Denver.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Fort Lyon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH ARMY CORPS, *On Steamer Hannibal, June 5*, 1864.

I. You will immediately disembark the troops and the artillery of your command, taking the ambulances, 40 rounds of ammunition per man in cartridge-boxes, and one wagon load of ammunition additional to each brigade. The men will take their blankets, and two days' rations in haversacks. Camp and garrison equipage, &c., will be left in the boats.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 5, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: From some cause unknown, the supplies promised us from Vicksburg have not reached here. I therefore send down the steamer Universe, and request 200,000 rations, or such quantity as may be spared, and ten days' forage for 4,000 animals may be sent to this place. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster of the forces here, has already made his requisition on the department for forage. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodruff is in New Orleans, and I shall send him a copy of this dispatch, with directions to make his requisition in compliance therewith, if he has not already done so.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P S.—Since writing the above the Polar Star has reached here from New Orleans with forage, Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler tells me, for about three days. As the navigation above Vicksburg is reported to be interrupted, it seems to me to be the safest, for the present at least, to look for our supplies from New Orleans, but of that my superiors must be the judges.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *June 5*, 1864—1.15 p. m.
(Received 3.41 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Captain Henry, assistant quartermaster, special messenger from General Steele, has just arrived here for the purpose of obtaining cavalry horses. General Steele urges prompt action and states that unless he is supplied with horses he will be unable to prevent the rebels from raiding north of the Arkansas and into Missouri. Have forwarded all the artillery horses, wagons, mules, and quartermaster stores he requires.

W. MYERS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY :

GENERAL : From the dismounted cavalry of your command you are hereby directed to organize a party to consist of 2 commissioned officers and 100 picked men, including non-commissioned officers, for special service, to wit, to operate against guerrillas on the opposite side of the river. The party will be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition for each man and six days' rations, and will be ready to march promptly at 12 m. to-morrow, the 6th instant, the officer designated to command the party reporting at these headquarters at 9 a. m. for special instructions. You will communicate to no one the destination of this party, leaving even the commanding officer to learn that from the brigadier-general commanding.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *June 5*, 1864.

General CARR :

Major Van Houten, of Third Arkansas Cavalry, just in from Norristown and Dardanelle. He met nothing but bushwhackers ; lost 1 horse killed ; killed 2 bushwhackers near Dover. Jackman has crossed to south side of river and is near Danville with about 200 men. If you will permit, I will send scout across the river through Danville and recross at Dardanelle. Captain Wood, of Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, is holding Dardanelle with 120 men. Lieutenant White, of the Fourth, shot Boss Dawson, mortally wounding him, also badly wounding Banks, both noted guerillas.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry.

PRIVATE.] HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS.
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States:

DEAR SIR : The enemy down this way is, of course, in excellent spirits, and even if General Grant takes Richmond I fear it would not render Kirby Smith's forces much less defiant and zealous than they now are. Informers from Camden say it is the positive intention of the enemy to move upon this place, and it is more than probable that such is the fact. I believe, by the desperate fighting which our Western and Northwestern men generally do, we can overpower him, or at least hold the place. But, if we do, the credit will be due to the earnest valor of the men. At this late day earth-works are being thrown up which ought to have been done last fall. The serious reverses of the late campaign have caused some depression in Union sentiment, so that the country seems to have degenerated into bushwhackers. It is hardly safe to go out of our lines a mile. I believe Union people are suffering more to-day in Arkansas than

ever before since the war commenced. One cause of this is, we have but little mounted cavalry. Our horses died last winter for want of forage, and instead of replenishing our stock from the country, horses were left to be seized by the enemy within less than 30 miles of our garrisons; so the enemy now has 10,000 men, well mounted, and we have but little more than 1,000. I believe that we might have had 4,000 more efficient colored troops than we now have if recruiting had been encouraged with earnestness last winter by our higher officers. Earnestness is what we need, not simply passive obedience of orders.

There is no doubt that a large majority of planters who have taken the oath, and who pretend to acquiesce in the proclamation setting slaves free, still cling to their slaves and to the hope that they will some time again hold them as slaves. I heartily believe that Rogers, who was elected to Congress from this State, is such a man. Baxter and Fishback, Senators-elect, are unconditional Union men and quite cultivated. No better men have ever represented Arkansas. I fear, however, they are not quite independent enough in their position yet to be specific and bold in their representations of matters here. I think you will be re-elected; hope and trust you will be. If Grant is triumphant, you are sure to be. If fortune is adverse to him, it will affect you. It is the valor and good fortune of our arms that will most contribute to the popularity of your administration, at present, with the people.

Most sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 5, 1864—3.03 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Hundred-days' men are used to guard stores and prisoners in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Washington, and in rear of General Grant's army in the field, and no good reason is known why they cannot be so employed in Missouri. Regiments of Illinois 100-days' men were ordered to Saint Louis so that other troops could be made available for the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 5, 1864.
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Of course I will use any troops you can order me and do my best with them, only let me know what I may expect and how soon. There is much alarm and terror among the people of the Central District in North Missouri and in the whole southern part of the State. The information I request will be of great use now.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, herewith inclosed, copies of telegrams* from various points within this department received at these headquarters, indicating the necessity of a stronger force to be thrown upon the borders of this State. Prowling bands of guerrillas infest nearly every county and township in the State, rendering it necessary for the protection of loyal citizens and their property, and for the protection of telegraph lines, Government property, &c., to occupy with our troops all the points now guarded. The abandonment of any of the posts now occupied would subject the inhabitants to the outrages and atrocities of these bands of marauders, which, with the present disposition of the troops of my command, it is impossible to entirely prevent. The strong probability of the advance of a heavy rebel force upon the southern border of this State impels me to make the request that more troops be placed at my disposal to repel any force that may attempt to enter or overrun this country. I would prefer a few disciplined troops, or, if this cannot consistently be granted, a few "100-days' men." Should it be considered impracticable to furnish either, I request authority to call out, arm, subsist, and provide for the payment of such number of the State militia as I may deem necessary for the protection of Government interests and of the State.

This State has been so thoroughly stripped of fighting material, and especially the southwestern portion, as to render it apparent that, should that part of the State be called upon to furnish any more troops, it will involve the necessity of abandoning entirely that district the coming winter, as a very limited amount of crops will even now be raised this season in Southwest Missouri, and it is highly desirable to encourage and protect the farming interests of that section, as we are compelled to depend upon them for many of our supplies, forage, &c. On this subject I beg to refer to my recent telegraphic dispatches on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SALISBURY, CHARITON COUNTY, MO.,
June 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: A few days since some soldiers of the Ninth Missouri State Militia arrested a suspicious man, but soon turned him loose again, because he produced his oath of allegiance, under the President's proclamation. At this time this county is overrun with thieves, and how are we to get rid of them if armed with these oaths? It seems to me that these oaths ought not to be respected if they are found

* See Sanborn's dispatches of May 4, 9, 19, 21, 24, and 27, Canby's of May 11, Steele's of May 21, and Brown's of May 26.

away from the locality where the person formerly lived. Give such persons a reasonable time to reach home after taking the oath, and if found from home with the oath arrest them. A brother of the man the soldiers arrested and turned loose was bushwhacking the Federal soldiers about a year ago, had his leg broken in the fight; was kept at the house of a disloyal man until he recovered, so that his comrades took him away. He has since been recaptured, and is now a prisoner at Saint Joseph. He was caught in a thieving operation. I hope these oaths will only be used for the benefit of good men, and not be used as a cloak to cover crimes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS SALISBURY,
Representative for Chariton County, Mo.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 9, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the provost-marshal-general, Department of the Missouri, who will investigate and report if the oath of allegiance is being used for the purposes indicated in this letter.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MO., OFFICE PROV. MAR. GEN.,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 12, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the general commanding the department. I have no doubt whatever of the truth of the statement contained in the within letter. I have every reason to believe that it forms a part of a fixed and settled policy of the trans-Mississippi rebel army to give leave of absence and furloughs to enable Missouri soldiers to return home and act as spies. After entering within our lines they come to Little Rock, Memphis, and other points, report themselves as rebel deserters, take the oath, and thus prepared, come here and act in concert with each other to embarrass and thwart the action of the Government. But for this open gateway for their return into this department, it would not now be filled with guerrillas and bushwhackers as it is. Hardly one arrest is made, or person of this class killed, that has not in his possession the oath of allegiance, to which he subscribed on coming into the department from the rebel army.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 5, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

Our men got in pursuit of the guerrillas who killed Mr. Hicks and ran them into Mingo Swamp, where they scattered, and the

cover is so dense that they could not be followed. Three men who had been harboring them were taken, and, attempting to escape, were shot and killed.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

ROLLA, MO., *June* 5, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The report of the burning of train and the killing of refugees near Salem, Ark., turns out to be utterly false and unfounded. A portion of the men sent out from here to look after the train have just got in.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 5, 1864.

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The general commanding authorizes you to detain the two battalions, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, in your district, for the present, provided they have not moved too far to be readily returned.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, June 5, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Mr. Leonard and son, who live near Bell Air, Cooper County, were attacked by 12 bushwhackers in Federal uniform, and after several shots were forced to surrender by the house being set on fire. They were then robbed of horses and other property. Mr. Leonard was slightly wounded in the hand. Several other parties were also robbed in the same vicinity, the guerrillas taking alike from loyal and disloyal. A party of 30 cut the telegraph between Lexington and Independence in two places. A party of 40, under George Todd, stopped the stage, carried off the mail and 2 horses, 12 miles north of Pleasant Hill, in the brush bordering the waters of the Little Blue. The mail taken was from Kansas City. All done yesterday.

In order to protect the mail and telegraph, retaliatory measures will have to be adopted. An assessment of money will have no effect, as the friends of these parties have nothing, and if a collection was possible the robbers would plunder some town and refund it.

I propose to order the first bushwhacker shot that is captured; the sentence to be carried into effect upon the first interruption of the stage, mail, or telegraph after sufficient time has elapsed for the guerrillas to learn that the life of their companion depends on their

good behavior. After trying the effect of this, and if it results in affording protection to the lines, it may be that the whole guerrilla operations may be checked by extending to all other prisoners who may be taken the same loan of their lives.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Brown, commanding Central District of Missouri.

The general commanding does not favor the issue of orders of the nature indicated, as it is apt to throw too much responsibility into the hands of irresponsible parties, and to become the source of great demoralization to our own troops.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 5, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Comdg. Third Sub-District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: You will please arrange that there shall be two small scouts moving from Holden to the northwest and southwest, so that they will be always moving on each side of the railroad, and at the same time there must be one scout returning and be in Kingsville all the time. Order 15 men to Kingsville. At the same time order 15 men to scout north of it, who will be sent out for two days and then return to Kingsville, relieving the company that is there, which will return to Holden; at the same time start a scout of the same number of men to the south of Kingsville, and at the end of three days return to that point, relieving the squad that has arrived the day before from the north, and then send 15 men daily out north and on the following day south. This will take 60 men. Fifteen go out every day and 15 come in every day. The men at Holden and Kingsville must patrol the works on the railroad and protect the workmen at all times, night and day.

Stop the sending of escorts on the stage. Establish your patrols in the manner I have indicated. Infuse a little energy into the commanding officer at Holden, or put one there that has it, and the line from here to Crawford's Fork will be amply protected. Let me explain in another manner what I want done. Direct Captain Wyckoff on to-morrow morning, June 6, to send 15 men to Kingsville, to stay until relieved; June 6, to send 15 men northwest, to return to Kingsville June 8, at 12 m., relieving the squad already there; June 6, to send 15 men southwest, to return to Kingsville June 9, at noon, and relieve the squad that arrived the day before; June 8, to send 15 men to the northwest for two days, to return by Kingsville on the 10th, at noon; June 9, to send 15 men to the south-

west for two days, to return by Kingsville on the 11th, at noon; June 10, to send 15 men to northwest for two days, returning by Kingsville on the 12th, at noon. Each squad as it arrives at Kingsville to remain there until relieved by another. Send the order to-night.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lexington, Mo., June 5, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District:

COLONEL: I have the honor, in compliance with General Orders, No. 2, from headquarters Third Sub-District, District of Central Missouri, dated June 3, 1864, to submit the following report of services rendered by troops under my command from June 1, 1864, to June 5, 1864, inclusive:

On the 2d day of June, 1864, Corpl. David K. Eads, in command of 15 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, went as an escort for telegraph repairer above Wellington. Fixed the line and returned the same day without having seen any guerrillas. Traveled 22 miles. On the 3d day of June, 1864, Lieut. David Groomer, in command of 20 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, went as an escort for telegraph repairer on the Sedalia road; also escorted doctor and ambulance for Mr. Hill, a citizen who had been wounded by bushwhackers, near Mrs. Neill's, on the night previous. He fixed the line, had no engagement with guerrillas, returned same day, bringing with him Mr. Hill, who was not seriously wounded, having traveled 21 miles. On the 4th of June, 1864, Sergt. William A. Kinkade, in command of 20 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, went as an escort for telegraph repairer above Wellington. Fixed the line, saw no guerrillas, returned same day, having traveled 23 miles. On same day Corporal Elliott, in command of 7 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, proceeded on foot to Wellington, where he captured a large flat-boat and proceeded down stream a short distance, where he found a very good skiff, both of which he brought to this post and they are now under the control of military authority, having traveled 20 miles. This company (G), in addition to the above scouts and escorts, have kept up an active and vigilant guard and city patrol, thereby rendering quiet to the city and protection to the large amount of Government property now in store here.

On the 4th day of June, 1864, the steamer Prairie Rose, William Eads, master, was fired into by guerrillas near Waverly. The pilot-house was struck with navy balls. The engineers were also fired at, but the bulkheads proved a sufficient protection. Number of guerrillas not known. No one hurt. This morning the steamer Sunshine, M. E. Dill, master, was fired into by guerrillas at Wellington. Four guerrillas were seen. Others supposed to be near. No one hurt. Several women of ill fame have been banished from this county, and we have completed our labors this evening by capturing the whisky

and bar fixtures on the steamer Sunshine and arresting the barkeeper of same boat and confining him in the guard-house for further action. The liquors will be properly reported.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BALLINGER,
Capt. Co. G, First Cavalry, Mo. State Mil., Comdg. Post.

KNOBNOSTER, MO., *June* 5, 1864.
(Received 12.30 p. m., 6th.)

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

It is reported on good authority that there are 90 bushwhackers about 5 miles northeast of this place. It is probable that this place may be attacked to-night. Send a scout immediately, if possible. I will remain here to-night and see what is going on.

GEO. GRAHAM.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 5, 1864.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I arrived here last night at 1 [o'clock]. Brought 100 mounted men with me. I am ready for anything. Have sent scouts north and south for information as to where they are.

JAMES H. FORD.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 5, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I shall start out a scout of 20 picked men on foot this evening, through Lone Jack and Snibar Hills. Have not heard from scouts sent out this morning yet.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST AND SECOND SUB-DISTRICTS,
Sedalia, Mo., June 5, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: There were 12 men, first heard of at Dover, passed thence down Black Water to Bell Air, in Cooper County. They robbed Mr. N. Leonard of 3 horses, clothing, jewelry, &c., and robbed Mr. Mayo and Mr. Hutchison and went thence west. I heard that they were in Longwood at 4 p. m. yesterday, going west. I have sent out after them. They were all with good Federal pants, and nearly all with Federal greatcoats. Two or 3 had car-

bines; the others, revolvers. One was named Cranmer. The leader said his name was Anderson. I have not heard from them since my scout went out last night. They are probably in La Fayette County to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. HALL,
Col. 4th Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. First and Second Sub-Dists.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of Missouri, for his information.

The citizen guards collected 63 men and pursued this band; with what result is not known.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 5, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS,
Macon, Mo.:

I am too much indisposed to leave my room, and cannot, therefore, go to Danville. Let no time be lost in getting out militia sufficient to keep down the marauders. Arms and supplies will be promptly sent from Saint Louis, and for any immediate want make requisitions on Saint Joseph. I regret much that H. T. is on his festive pilgrimage. I did all I could to prevent it; shall forward a history of his campaigns to department headquarters.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 5, 1864.

E. A. HOLCOMB,
Keytesville, Chariton County, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, and in reply state that I have already given orders to the troops at Macon and Brookfield, to protect you at Keytesville until you can get a company of good militia on duty. General Rosecrans has been unable to provide me with troops as he expected, and we must depend upon our militia. I will immediately order any reliable company you have in the county into active service at once. Please name them, or go to Brookfield, where you can be in telegraphic communication with me, and spend an hour with Captain Crandall at that point, who will cheerfully do all he can for you and assist in the organization. I will do all my limited means will permit me to do.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 6, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Acworth, Ga.:

Operations on Mobile has been suggested to General Canby. A. J. Smith has been sent to Memphis to break up Forrest's operations on your line of supplies. I fear that Steele has allowed guerrilla bands to go north to Missouri, which may give us serious trouble. Hundred-days' men have been thrown into Tennessee, so that you can draw in all the men you require. Grant has as much as he can attend to on the Chickahominy. I am doing all I can to re-enforce and supply him. All right so far. Draw to yourself all you require. We will do all we can to cover your rear.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *June* 6, 1864—12.30 p. m.
(Received 11th.)

Major-General CANBY,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

Two engineer officers (Major Abert and Lieutenant Holgate) were ordered to report to you. This will make 6 in your division. Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments have been notified of your want of officers in those departments. Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson has been ordered from Saint Louis to report to you. As soon as I know what generals you wish to relieve I can probably make an exchange for others. As the force in the Department of the Missouri is much reduced, it is important that Steele should prevent guerrilla bands from going to that State. If they pass his lines he should pursue. General Grant suggests that, if troops can be spared from West Mississippi, a force be sent, under General Reynolds or General Franklin, against Mobile. Perhaps the security of Sherman's rear and the prevention of raids into Missouri will absorb all your spare forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MOUND CITY, *June* 6, 1864—3 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

DEAR GENERAL: Glad to hear you are getting along so well. The gun-boats are all at their stations again just in time. All the rebels rushed to the river when they heard we were blockaded. Marmaduke with 6,000 men is at Columbia, on the Mississippi, trying, I think, to cross the river. I have a heavy force from Natchez to Donaldsonville; nothing can cross. A. J. Smith is at Vicksburg. The Nineteenth Army Corps is at Tunica Bend, 15 miles below Red River. Canby is at Memphis. I will send him your telegraph.

The guerrillas are active along the river, but we have stopped all trade, which will drive them off. I am chasing up with squadrons between this and Paducah. Forrest will cross the Tennessee. He has a bridge of boats building above the shoals. I have sent all the guns and the officers for the gun-boats at Chattanooga. I will be in water in ten days. I will do all I can to keep things quiet in this

quarter. I think now is the time to go to Mobile, as you say there is no one there. No fear of Kirby Smith. I am interesting him in the cotton trade, which he bites at.

D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Cavalry Bureau, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
*New Orleans, June 6, 1864.**

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Supervising Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: The transportation for 25,000 troops (cavalry and artillery, in their usual proportion) will be required in this division. About two-thirds of this can be secured at Memphis and at points below; the remainder, say, for 8,000 men, must be sent from above. There is the same necessity for keeping this on hand and constantly available that there is for keeping land transportation on hand. Movements cannot be regulated by the time it takes to collect transportation on the river above and have it sent down. For general purposes of transportation the boats in the river trade are included in the general estimate. I will need in six days transportation for 5,000 men, and I have sent Captain Klinck to Memphis to select it from the boats now there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1864.

I. Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster of the Division of West Mississippi. Any reports or information called for by him will be promptly furnished, and all orders given by him under the authority of the commanding general will be respected.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Recorded as of this date, but collateral evidence indicates that it should be June 16.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1864.

Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Div. of West Miss., Natchez, Miss.:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you proceed without delay to Vicksburg, Miss., where the depot for supplies for the army which is to operate west of the Mississippi has been established, and superintend in person the preparations which are being made to carry out the instructions contained in the accompanying copy of letter* to Major-General Slocum. You will note what estimates have been made for this purpose, and what further estimates may be necessary to see that the quantity needed is promptly furnished. The operations contemplated west of the Mississippi will require the reconstruction of the railroad from Vicksburg, Miss., to Shreveport, La., a distance of 148 miles. The commanding general has placed Colonel Bailey in charge as chief engineer to superintend the completion of the road, but he desires that you should make the necessary preparations at Vicksburg for furnishing the timber (12 by 12 inches and 10 by 10 inches) needed for this purpose. Captain Patten, in charge of fortifications at Vicksburg, can give the necessary information on this point. It may be necessary that sufficient ground for depot purposes should be set aside at the railroad terminus opposite Vicksburg, and you will in that case make such selections as you deem proper, and notify General Slocum, in order that the ground may not be applied for other purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH ARMY CORPS,
On Steamer Hannibal, June 6, 1864.

I. You will hold your command in readiness to move by land at 6 a. m. to-day, prepared as directed in the orders for disembarking. The First Division will take the advance. The ammunition wagons will follow their respective brigades.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
June 6, 1864.

Brigade commanders will comply with the requirements of the above order.

By order of Brigadier-General Mower:

CHAS. CHRISTIAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
(Received Carrollton, La., June 6, 1864.)

General ROBERTS, *Commanding:*

The major-general commanding directs that the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers will proceed to Morganza immediately, as

* Not found.

directed in orders. No excuse for delay will be entertained. Communicate this order to the commanding officer of that regiment.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1864.

First Lieut. I. N. EARL,
Co. D, Fourth Wisconsin Cav., Baton Rouge, La.:

SIR: The commanding general authorizes you to organize a corps of mounted citizen scouts for service in this division. They must be reliable men and specially fitted for this kind of service. They will be paid at rates ranging from $40 to $60 per month, according to the value of their services, and one ration each. They will be organized into squads, and their services accepted on the special condition that they will be held subject to strict military discipline and all the Rules and Articles of War.

Written engagements to that effect will be entered into with each man. Commanders of squads will be allowed increased pay in proportion to the importance of their commands. In cases where extra danger is incurred in the line of duty, or where specially valuable service is performed, extra compensation may be expected. If you know of any soldiers who are fitted for this duty they may be ordered to report to you at Natchez, Miss., when furloughs will be granted to them, with the understanding that they are not to draw any pay from their companies while employed on this duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *June* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Captain Taylor, of Third Arkansas Cavalry, has just returned from scout to Wiley's Cove, Searcy County. Heard of nothing in that section but conscripting parties and a report that Shelby had left Batesville and gone toward Missouri. Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller left at daylight this a. m. with 180 men, on scout to Danville and vicinity. River falling.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry.

WALTMAN'S FERRY, 15 MILES SOUTH OF CLINTON,
June 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Met a reliable man who was a prisoner with Shelby. He reports Shelby having crossed White River with his command at Heath's Ferry, 12 miles above Batesville, on the 1st instant. He turned down on north side of the river, and stated he was going to Missouri. Part of Major Love's command is with him.

Respectfully,

JAS. STUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Scout.

BROWNSVILLE, *June* 6, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I expect to leave in the morning with a scout for Arkansas and Bayou Meto bottoms. I am fully satisfied that there is quite a large force of guerrillas in that vicinity, and I know that some of Marmaduke's men are in there. Have you any directions to give or any suggestions to make?

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 6, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Col. W. MYERS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The purchase of cavalry horses must be conducted under the Cavalry Bureau. Colonel Ekin has gone West, to stimulate purchases if possible. In the mean time, General Steele must follow the enemy's example and take horses if necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

Send one full company of cavalry along the railroad to take station at Meramec [and] Big River bridges, with headquarters at De Soto. Select a good company, well officered. They must exert themselves to the utmost to kill any small gangs of guerrillas prowling near the line of the road. There was a party of 5 guerrillas robbed a store at Sullivan Station last night. If the commanding officer of the company thinks it will do to subdivide it so much, he may put a squad also at Pevely and one at Mineral Point. Answer when men are sent from Pilot Knob.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

Have the four companies got off from Pilot Knob yet? If yes, when? Order Major Bartlett to march to Saint James instead of to Sullivan, and to report his arrival by telegraph from Rolla, where he will draw rations and forage also, if it cannot be purchased of the neighboring farmers. He will, at that point, however, be still in my district, and will not report to General Guitar, unless there be a necessity so urgent as not to allow time to communicate with me.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Franklin, Mo.:

With the part of a company under your command you will guard the bridges at both crossings of the Meramec, and also exert yourself to the utmost to kill any squad of guerrillas which may come into that neighborhood.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 6, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

On Saturday one party of 12 guerrillas robbed Mr. Leonard and other citizens of Cooper County. Another party of 30 destroyed the telegraph between Independence and Lexington. Todd with 40 robbed the stage of mail and horses between Pleasant Hill and Independence. The two were part of the force of 120 who were reported Friday, and on that day were reported by Captain Burris, First Missouri State Militia, in La Fayette County. Have sent full particulars by mail.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June 6, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have ordered the two squadrons from Johnstown to Harrisonville, for the following reasons: They have to draw forage 40 miles and rations more, sending large escorts with each train, besides express riders. I will keep an outpost of 40 men constantly on both the Osage and the Grand. The rivers can now be forded at any point, and I can guard them better in that way, and at the same time I have my forces in better shape for work.

JAMES H. FORD.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 6, 1864—8.40 a. m.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Send this message by express to Colonel Philips, who is on the march: Colonel Philips will move with his command and the battalion under Major Houts to this post. Colonel Philips will send a messenger and intercept Major Houts, and order his return.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

KNOBNOSTER, Mo., *June* 6, 1864.
(Received 3 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo:

This report came from the fact that Longwood was robbed by 12 rebels, and a party of three companies of citizens to the number of 63 men was in pursuit. These are the men that were taken for bushwhackers. This is correct to the best I can learn.

GEO. GRAHAM.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, June 6, 1864.

Maj. J. HACKETT,
Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

The following dispatch has just been received from Major Melton, commanding, Berryville, Ark.:

JUNE 6, 1864.

General SANBORN:

Major Pickler passed 7 miles southwest of this place, moving in direction of Keytesville by way of Butler's Creek. He is going near Newtonia. He has 250 or 300 men, well mounted and equipped. He left Texas five weeks ago. I have all confidence in the correctness of this report as it came through such hands. My informant had a personal interview with one of his men. I think he will come across the Wire road to-night. His destination is North Missouri.

J. A. MELTON,
Major, Commanding.

You will immediately move out with sufficient force from your command, and if possible attack and destroy Pickler's command when he attempts to cross the Wire road, if he has not already crossed.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 6, 1864.

Colonel CAMERON,
Cassville, Mo.:

Assume command of the post as you contemplated. Colonel Phelps thinks that Lieutenant Bell should remain with Major Hackett. Detail some other officer for your adjutant if possible, and inform me, and I will revoke the order detailing Bell; or if Major Hackett can select some other proper officer for his adjutant that will do. Give me your opinion as to the propriety of occupying Early's Ferry, on the White River, instead of Berryville, for the next few weeks.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 6, 1864.

Captain BOWLIN,
Lieutenant WARNER,
Cassville, Mo.:

I have telegraphed Colonel Cameron that he may send you and some of your men and scout in Arkansas, if he can spare you at present. This is all that can be done short of department headquarters.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 6, 1864.

NATHAN BRAY, Esq.,
Carthage, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your communications from Mount Vernon and Carthage have both been received and contents noted. The Lamar affair was needless and therefore the more unfortunate. It seems upon examination that Colonel Allen, relying upon a report made by Captain Ritchey, was led to believe that there was a large rebel force collecting about Neosho to capture the garrison and post, and immediately called together a large portion of his regiment and moved toward Neosho to relieve that post. Among the posts evacuated was Lamar. As soon as I heard of this, I immediately ordered the company to return, and ordered Captain Moore, provost-marshal at Greenfield, to ascertain and report by what authority the post was evacuated. He reported that it was by authority of Colonel Allen.

I referred the paper to Colonel Allen, and he admits that he ordered the troops away from the post without any orders or knowledge of his superiors. Colonel Allen was doubtless actuated by purely patriotic motives and it is difficult to determine just what course to pursue with him. I have reprimanded him severely already for his course. I shall continue to occupy the post hereafter unless the command is driven away, and I hope the people will remain and try to hold the country. I have ordered the man recommended by you as a scout to be taken up on the rolls as such on the 1st day of this month, and the other man dropped. When the man employed applied to be taken up, I supposed him to be the man recommended by you, and he said he supposed he was the man. I had lost the name of the man recommended and forgotten it. That matter is right now.

I shall send more force onto the border just as soon as I can spare it, and will order the troops at Neosho to scout more in your direction and less south. I will order a commission to take evidence upon and report the damage sustained by parties by the burning of Lamar, and to ascertain and report the names of persons who set fire to the place, and to ascertain and report the names of parties living on the border who have harbored or aided in any manner the persons who burned the town, either before or after the act. Upon the report coming in, I will make an order in accordance with your suggestions in the case. Major Pickler is about making

his way up to North Missouri with 200 or 300 men, through your section. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time in regard to affairs on the border.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 6, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Through the treachery of the jailer at this place, and the stupidity, or something worse, of the militia on duty here, 7 notorious villains were permitted to escape yesterday. In the pursuit of them, 2 of the rascals have been killed and 1 wounded. I hope to serve the balance the same way. Am organizing the militia as rapidly as possible. Trouble is reported in Chariton County, and I have sent sufficient force there to put it down.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 6, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS,
Macon, Mo.:

Serious trouble is reported in Chariton County. Send a strong force toward Keytesville as soon as possible, and get the militia at work without delay.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 6, 1864.

General FISK:

I hear by a citizen of Chariton that bushwhackers took Keytesville Friday evening. I have a scout out in Chariton, and am now starting out another of 40 men.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 6, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS,
Macon, Mo.:

Colonel Greene, assistant adjutant-general, telegraphs me that you can have 500 stand of arms, at any time, to arm militia. You had better make requisition and send an officer for them at once.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WILLIAMSTOWN, LEWIS COUNTY,
June 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

HONORABLE SIR: Agreeably to instructions received from the Union League of this place, I hereby send you a statement of an occurrence that recently transpired at the Methodist Episcopal church in this place. The church is used alternately by the Methodists, North and South. For the benefit of our rebel neighbors, we have usually kept, during religious service, a U. S. flag over the seat in the stand. The fourth Sunday in May last the house was occupied by the Southern Methodists. A Mr. Penn, son of James Penn, was to occupy the desk. Our young men, thinking the flag was not conspicuous enough for a guerrilla rebel preacher, nailed it up in front of the desk, and it remained there during the service. At the close of the exercise they took it down as usual to carry it home.

The flag was carried to one of the doors and held over it as the congregation were passing out. Some of the ladies would not go out under the flag, but got over the center railing, in order to pass out of the other door. One of Mr. Clifton's sons noticed the movement, and as he had a small flag with him, he immediately stepped on a seat and held his flag over that door. One of the ladies, Miss Martha Palmer, knocked the flag out of his hand and into the street, and passed out. Mr. Oscar Chappel, in passing out, stamped it with indignation, and several times since has boasted of giving the Union flag a good stamping, coupled with the remark that he would do so again. Others have done and said the same; Mr. Henry Palmer in particular. The above is a statement of facts, as appeared from our investigation. We send them to you, and if you deem the affair worthy of further notice, abundant and reliable testimony to substantitate the same will be forthcoming.

Yours, respectfully,

R. J. ANDERSON,
President.
Per W. P. ALLYN,
Secretary.

P. S.—I was requested to send you the evidence as we took it, but take the liberty to send you a correct statement, as above, in place of it. The testimony of the witnesses, if wanted, will be forwarded immediately.

W. P. A.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 6, 1864.

STEPHEN JOHNSTON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of this date, and thank you for the information therein contained. I assure you, my dear sir, that I will most cheerfully and earnestly labor to maintain peace and quiet in your county. I say "maintain quiet," for quiet really exists, if the people will only study to be quiet and mind their own business.

It is very unfortunate that in your county, as in many others, the Union men are unhappily divided, and waste their energies in mis-

erable dissensions instead of co-operating in saving the country. I wish it was different, and by no action of mine shall the breach be widened. I cannot think it will be necessary to increase the force in Platte County very much, and except in some great emergency, such as an invasion, there will be no troops from abroad sent into your county. I am glad to express my fullest confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of Major Clark. I shall visit Platte City as soon as I am able to travel, unless important duties call me elsewhere.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 6, 1864.

His Excellency Governor THOMAS CARNEY:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 1st instant, calling my attention to the protection of Topeka, as it contains the records and valuable archives of the State and U. S. court. I have before had this matter presented and greatly desire to have a force there. I recommended that a few State militia be temporarily detailed, and ordered a company which recently arrived from Iowa to take post at Topeka. In the mean time Indian difficulties occurred at the Smoky Hill River, on the western frontier of the State, which caused a diversion of the company to a temporary effort to suppress those more certain disasters which were driving the settlers from their fields.

I hope very soon my purpose to locate force at Topeka will be carried out. It is my duty, however, to repeat to you that my force is very small, that I am constantly informed of danger from accumulating bushwhackers, who are said to be gathering in Missouri, and I must depend a great deal on State militia to aid me in preserving the towns and people from disasters of the pending war.

I have the honor to remain, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 6, 1864.

JOHN T. COX, Esq.,
Special Indian Agent:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th May, in which you present the difficulties and irregularities connected with the Indian trade in cattle, is duly received. When I arrived in this department, the Indian country being part of my command, the matters to which you refer received my anxious attention. I visited the country and gave orders to my troops to do all in their power to stop the contraband trade. But I was told it had become chronic by long continuance, which I found true, and I presented the matter to the Interior and the War Departments, asking for instructions. The stock was passed around my remotely separated stations, and invited rebel raids to follow remote cattle routes. All this seemed to require a joint action on the part of persons associated, in and out of the Indian country, and I hoped the Indian agents and superintendents would especially

check the illicit trade. But I found on the contrary that persons were licensed to trade with the Indians, and Treasury agents were giving license to it.

I was relieved from command of the Indian Territory and have despaired of doing any great good by past or present efforts. Instead of checking trade, I feared the very trouble you mention, that the troops would, under pretense of checking it, seek to profit by it, and thus become demoralized and diverted from our pressing foes, the bushwhackers. The superintendent of Indians desiring to take the refugees into the Indian country, I have been obliged to draw together all the troops I could to aid that movement, and I have therefore no force to use for purposes of protection and correction of that Indian trade, which is in point of fact consummated beyond my lines. When men under passes and privileges have bought cattle in the Indian country, and brought them into this or any other State, I am not disposed to harass them with arrests and arbitrary proceedings, which should have been done where the mischief, proof, and agents actually operated.

Arrests of droves that have traveled hundreds of miles seem to do no good, as the holders send back and get receipts or testimony, and I have no way of procuring proof of fraud, either in the purchase of the cattle or in the procurement of such proof, as all the parties act beyond my lines. I give no licenses, but desire that you and other agents will discriminate and allow honest, loyal men to collect the stock and save it or sell it, for while it runs loose and wild it invites bushwhackers into the country now abandoned, or it leaves a fair motive for the poor Indians to seek purchasers at low rates rather than risk what they have thus abandoned. What the military cannot do, the agents may be able to do, and it would be doing a great benefit to Indians and white men to stop this waste of property, which, I am told, now results in shooting cattle merely for their hides.

It is very right to do all we can, and if you can show me any way that I can prevent the trade I will be glad to adopt your suggestions, but you perceive I have not a soldier to spare from legitimate duty in guarding against Cheyennes and bushwhackers, and no right to meddle with matters that transpire in the Indian Territory, which was taken out of my command, and no disposition to intrude my suggestions any further on the Departments of the Interior and Treasury, when authority to trade and traffic with Indians is given to loyal citizens who no doubt abuse their privileges. I have long since despaired of seeing justice dealt out to Indians, but shall never cease to do all in my power to secure it. I hope the many thousands now going back to the Indian country will gather up and eat all the cattle remaining. I have directed my officers to accompany the Indians down, with ample protection, and staying in the country seems to include the necessity of taking care of their stock.

The commander of troops in the Indian country can easily prevent fraud, if he has any considerable amount of troops, by arresting persons engaged in fraudulent purchases and by favoring honest transactions. There is the place and that is the way to do it. Indian agents, living with the Indians, must know when and who and where and how to strike, and I do not see why nothing seems to emanate from them but permits or certificates, or general complaints of the military. Your information and impulses may indeed enable you to do more than others have done to secure reform, but I am

sorry to say, after five months of effort, I have found Indian trade regulations entirely beyond the control of my slender, attenuated lines, and I fear beyond yours, or those who ought to co-operate with you, within the Indian Territory.

Again assuring you that I am anxious and willing to do anything I can to prevent the infernal injustice that is carried on, as you say, under the general cognomen of "cattle business" in the southern portions of Kansas, I remain, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT GARLAND, COLO. TER., *June* 6, 1864.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District:

COLONEL: Inclosed orders just received from Fort Lyon, to make a forced march to that post. Nothing is stated to enable me to conclude whether the circumstances are such as to justify a forced march or not. The last mail brought me a letter from Lieutenant Baldwin that Major Wynkoop had sent him word that Lieutenant Eayre's command had all been killed by the Indians. Subsequently I learned that the same command was all right. Now, upon what information the major issued the inclosed orders I am ignorant, and am unable in consequence to decide upon the best course to pursue. Shall await further orders. Shall move Company A out to-morrow. Captain Gray has sent back two wagons, and reports the roads in a horrible condition, and his advance toward Fort Lyon consequently very slow. People here (among the Mexicans) are apprehensive of serious difficulties with the Utes; for what reasons I know not. If further information of importance reaches me from Fort Lyon, I shall leave for that post.

Yours, truly,

SAM. F. TAPPAN,
Lieut. Col. First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Post.

P. S.—General Brown has just arrived and reports that a train had been captured between Lyon and Larned, by 45 men.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, June 6, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, as supplementary to my reports of May 16 and June 4, 1864, relative to my examination of the Gila country and its vicinity north of Fort Bowie, with a view to a selection of a site for a military post, made agreeably to the instructions of the department commander, of April 1, 1864, that said instructions were received on my return from Southern Arizona, which I had visited, accompanied by Governor Goodwin, of this Territory, for the purpose of locating troops, learning the movements of the Apaches in their depredations into and through this section of Arizona into Sonora, as also its resources and want of military protec-

tion. The troops necessary and available to enable me to execute properly the general's instructions were at once ordered to rendezvous at Apache Pass, and as soon as my duties here permitted I repaired (May 2, 1864) to that place, and on the 9th ultimo, the earliest day on which the preparations for the move and a pack train could be made ready, the details of which have been stated in my letters of April 26 and May 8, 1864, I left Fort Bowie for the section of country to be examined.

Time after my return here, ere the departure of the express, not permitting my making as full a report as I intended, and the preparation of Captain Tidball's report, as also a return of the force of the expedition, being not ready, which papers are now inclosed, I now add a few remarks of a special and general character in explanation of parts of my other reports, and for a better knowledge of the country, its features, and the savage inhabitants thereof.

The valley in which the general desires to establish a military post is along the south side of the Gila River (there being little north of it), whose general direction is north of east and south of west, and convexo-concave, with narrow or pointed eastern and western extremities, and the convex side on the south making a gentle ascent for a number of miles, broad at first, but diminishing in width in its southern ascent, of good soil and abundance of mesquite wood. It lies between the Chiricahua Mountains on the south and west and Peloncillo Mountains on the north and east. There is generally a lower bottom, through which the river runs 10 to 15 feet below its surface. A second bottom is next reached, in many places of a few feet greater elevation; then comes the broad and most extended part of the valley, which has a gentle slope toward and along the river. On the lower bottoms occasionally grass is found in limited quantities, which is mostly sacaton, and this usually signifies a clayey soil.

This valley, by irrigation, has capacity to support a large population and could be made fine grazing land by sowing alfalfa (Chili clover) or other grass seeds, but the water should be taken out of Gila high up and carried well back from it, which would hardly be done at present by individual enterprise. As grazing in this country is one of the essential requisites for a military post, the absence of it, to a very general extent, in this valley presents an objection to the location of a post in most parts of it. La Cienega Grande possesses the requisites of water, grass, soil, and wood for a post, but it is farther to the south and east than is desirable, I think. It is approachable for wagons from the east through the pass just north of the Sierra San Simon, coming via Burro Mountains and a point on the Gila River, or after coming through Steen's Peak Pass, to the southeast, from the west via the opening in the Chiricahua Range, through which passes the old wagon road of Leech, and north of Dos Cabezos.

The Tulerosa Valley is some 10 miles long and from one-fourth to three-fourths miles wide, heading in a cañon creek which comes from the summit of the Chiricahua Range, just south of San Marcial Peak and north of Mount Graham Pass, in the Tulerosa Pass. Several large Indian trails cross the mountains in this pass. The running water of 2 miles is two-thirds or more down the valley and sinks 2 miles before reaching the Gila. This is a pretty little valley, of good soil, with wood and considerable grass at its lower part, and on either side near its outlet in the Gila Valley proper. Also, in

the mesa hills which bound it there is grama. In heavy rains, the cañon creek which courses down the eastern side shows signs of a large volume of water and makes more than one channel. This locality is just opposite the Mount Graham Pass, the road through which from the south and west would pass a little to the east of, or directly into, this valley, by a little labor in crossing the low mesa ridges and flats.

This position commands the trails through these passes, along and across the Gila, and is central to strike east, north, west, or south; is nearly on the prolongation of trails, and passes through Rattlesnake Range into the Bonita Valley, and thence into that of the Negrita, Prieto, or the Sierra Blanca district, or westerly to the San Carlos Valley and up north into the Pinaleno country, along the Salinas, &c., farther north. The mouth of this valley is some 30 miles northwesterly from La Cienega Grande. Although there is not as much good grass here as I wish, yet what there is near, with the other advantages it possesses, makes it to my mind the best location for Fort Goodwin. There are four passes crossed by Indian trails between the Tulerosa Pass and the Gila River, in the Chiricahua Range, three of which are east of the one Captain Anderson took, the best one being the one most northerly and nearest to the Gila River, as reported to me by my Indian guides.

The valley of the San Carlos is very rich; there is a fine location for a military post at its lower extremity, on the west side of the river, which is a fine stream of water for 15 miles up it, as far as I examined. It is also a good point from which to operate against the Indians going up this valley, on to the Salinas, next into the Mescal and Pinaleno Mountains, as well as into the Sierra Blanca country, where it is generally believed the Indians have a considerable quantity of stock and many fields of grain, &c. But it is not accessible for wagons except from the east through the Gila Valley, above spoken of, and for this reason I would put the post as stated and strike into the country from it. An expedition from this valley, making a circuit in a curved line to the north from the vicinity of the San Francisco River (some 30 miles west of Fort West), on the east, through the Sierra Blanca country, headwaters of the San Carlos, along the Salinas to its junction with the Rio Verde on the west, and thence easterly, back to the same valley, would be an interesting tour, would strike a vital blow at the Apache Nation, and pass through, no doubt, rich mineral and some fine agricultural and pastoral country.

Hostility exists to some extent at present between the Coyotero and the Sierra Blanca Apaches, several of the former having been killed by the latter. A fair specimen of salt was found in the rancherias on the San Carlos, and two squaw loads thrown away by squaws coming in after the attack, who escaped, were taken, which they had brought from two white salt hills, as is supposed, seen east of this valley some 6 or 8 miles and north of the Gila. From the prisoners taken at the San Carlos we learned that a party of 45 bucks had been absent some sixty days on a raid in Sonora, who were daily expected back. The Gila has two fine detached bottoms, with some grass, on its north side, one east, the other west, of the San Carlos Valley, which latter is flanked by rolling and mesa hills. Some 3 miles above the San Carlos, in the low, rolling hills, south side the Gila, where I encamped, there is excellent grama grass.

From the best information I have, and from personal examination and observation of the country, I think there is no practicable wagon road through the Chiricahua Mountains, north of Mount Graham Pass, from the San Pedro Valley or Pima villages on the west, except it be farther north than my examination extended, and some distance north of the Gila, via the Salinas, or headwaters of the San Carlos. The Sierra Bonita, in which is Mount Graham, the Mescal, and Pinaleno Mountains, are merely links in the great Chiricahua or Sierra Madre chain of mountains, the first being the portion between the plain leading through from the Playa to the valley of the San Simon and Mount Graham Pass, the second being on and just north of the Gila, and the last a continuation of this chain farther north. The Dragoon Spring range unites north of the Gila with the Chiricahua, constituting a broad belt of broken, mountainous country, which extends on up to the San Francisco Mountains.

The Steen's Peak or Peloncillo chain extends up into the Sierra Blanca region, and is separate from the Burro Mountain range. Various spurs branch from the above. The Playas or Sulphur Spring Valley terminates properly just at and southwest of Mount Graham Pass, beyond which, to the north, is the narrow and irregular valley of the upper Arivaypa, which is now dry, except in places where the water appears in holes, running a short distance, or as a spring, until reaching the head of the cañon on this river, which is opposite the Tulerosa Pass. The termination of the San Simon Valley to the north, and absence of any Rio de Sauz in the Gila Valley, have been mentioned; also the points of confluence of the Rio Bonita with the Gila, being in a cañon above the Gila Valley examined. We had little or no time to examine the country with respect to its mineral wealth. In Mount Graham Pass there are several beautiful outcropping veins of quartz crossing it, and indications of a gold region. Other places also indicated deposits of the precious metals.

Little game was seen, and less killed. Juan Arroyo, our guide, pursued a bear in Bonita Cañon, but got instead of a bruin a ducking. This guide sustained his good reputation as a guide and brave man. Lojinio, an Apache boy of eighteen or twenty years, is a good guide and scout, and behaved gallantly; he is kept in the Government employ. Mr. A. Lyon, guide and interpreter, was active and efficient, and rendered good service; he joined in the attack on the rancherias. We marched through sand, over rocky mountain trails, waded rivers, marched days and nights; had, from losses, &c., short rations. From the character of the marching and of contract shoes resulted shoeless feet; rawhide and skins of various descriptions were used to shoe both men and animals. With few grumbling exceptions the men discharged their duty and bore the fatigue of the march cheerfully.

The Indian captives became an elephant on my hands, and they were assigned as reported, which, I think, is the best disposition to be made of them. Inclosed is a memorandum of the distribution.

The result of my expedition, including the action of Lieutenant Stevens, May 3, with Indians, moving under instruction from me, may be summed up as follows: An examination and knowledge of an important section of country. About 75 Indians killed, many more wounded; 16 taken prisoners; many fields of corn, wheat, and beans destroyed; 4 animals, arms, ammunition, saddles and fixings,

large amount of mescal, $660 in gold, with many other articles, captured; 1 mule shot, besides a large quantity of stuff, with several rancherias, burned. But for an erroneous report of my guide, causing a change in the distribution ordered of the force at the upper rancheria, Big Alamo, a much greater loss necessarily would have resulted to the Indians.

Casualties: In Lieutenant Stevens's fight, 2 badly and 3 slightly wounded, and 1 missing; since then, 1 accidentally but not dangerously wounded; also the loss of 1 horse and 1 mule, both broken down or diseased.

With my two previous reports, as the report of my movement in compliance with the general's instructions, this is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

P. S.—I omitted reporting to which band of Apaches the Indians killed and captured belonged. Although there is some discrepancy of opinion and report as to this, yet I think the best information I have and circumstances class them as Coyoteros. I have as yet been unable to furnish a sketch of my route, which I wished to have done.

N. H. D.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, Miss., June 7*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Col. Albert J. Myer, Signal Officer of the Army, having been assigned to duty at these headquarters, any reports or information called for by him will be promptly furnished, and all orders given by him under the authority of the commanding general will be respected.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 200. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 7*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. Battery L, First U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will at once be put en route for New York City for the purpose of being recruited. On arriving, the commanding officer will report to Major-General Dix, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the East, who will designate a post in New York Harbor as the station of the battery, and report his action to this office. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Comdg. Nineteenth Corps, &c., Morganza:

Your telegram of this date received. It is the understanding of the commanding general upon Special Orders, 28, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, that all papers touching the Nineteenth Corps, except the necessary returns, are to be submitted direct to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. He requests that duplicates of all papers be furnished him that contain information that should be known at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 7, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. One brigade of infantry from the First Division and one from the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and Crebs' brigade of cavalry will move to-morrow at sunrise by the road through New Texas to co-operate with and support the navy, which is to make a raid down the Atchafalaya. The command will be under Brigadier-General Nickerson, and will take with it two days' rations, two pieces of artillery, and eight ambulances. No other wheels will be taken. The pieces of artillery will be detailed by General Grover from his division. Brigadier-General Nickerson, and also Lieutenant-Colonel Crebs, commanding the cavalry, will report at these headquarters at 7 o'clock this evening.

* * * * * * *

VI. Colonel Davis, commanding cavalry, will send one regiment at 8 or 9 o'clock to-morrow morning on the Fordoche road, to occupy the bridge about 8 miles from here and observe the country, and guard General Nickerson's left flank. If no enemy should be found it will return at night.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Rio Grande:

GENERAL: Yours of the 31st of May regarding the movements of troops from Aransas Pass is received. It is the intention of the major-general commanding to remove all troops from Aransas Pass, as well as Pass Cavallo, and Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster of the department, has been instructed to send a steamer at once for

the purpose of removing the regiments at Aransas Pass. General Roberts, who has lately returned from Pass Cavallo, has informed me that it was your intention to withdraw the forces from Aransas Pass, and from that fact there was no letter written to you before on this subject.

The major-general commanding desires to know the state of the works along the line of the Rio Grande, with a view, if possible, of withdrawing a part of the garrison to this point. He desires also to know whether any other part of your force can be spared from your district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CLINTON, ARK., *June 7*, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Commanding:

Arrived here 12 m. to-day. Shelby's command was estimated at 1,700 men and three pieces of artillery when he crossed White River. He is collecting all the detachments of guerrilla bands and forming them into companies. He has likewise ordered all of McRae's command to join him. Will send one scout to Kinderhook, on Batesville road; another to Meadows, on Owl Fork, to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

JAMES STUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Scout.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June 7*, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER:

A messenger has just arrived from my regiment. He left there day before yesterday evening. The detachment of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry had not reached there up to that time. I sent guides with them that I brought through with me. Major Teed, whom I left in command, was out of rations, and expected yesterday, unless relieved by Ninth Iowa, to fall back as far as Austin, for the purpose of obtaining rations from Brownsville. They have nothing new from Shelby.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 7*, 1864—2.20 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

When your communication shall be ready send it by express. There will be no danger of its miscarriage.

A. LINCOLN.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *June* 7, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

The following dispatch, received to-day during the Governor's absence, is respectfully referred to the commanding general:

BOONVILLE, *June* 7, 1864.

Governor HALL:

Your petitioners, loyal, in view of the fact of our best citizens being murdered and robbed, shot down in cold blood of late, we ask permission to raise a company of home guards for home protection, a part of which is to be kept in active service all the time, at our own expense. We would like to get arms, but we can arm and equip ourselves if necessary. We must do something or leave the country. Please answer immediately.

E. H. HARRIS,
ELI WELLS,
N. HENDERSON,
M. PEAK,
Committee.

C. C. BAILEY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June* 7, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

First Steward D. T. Riley and the pantryman, Patrick Lyons, of the steamer Prairie Rose, were arrested here yesterday for disloyalty. They shipped with Capt. William Eads at Saint Louis and produced a great deal of trouble on the trip up. The Prairie Rose was fired into by guerrillas near Miami, and these men refused to aid in defending the boat, saying that they would do nothing against the Confederacy. Lyons said he had been in the Confederate Army and declared his sympathy for the rebel States. Both men left the Prairie Rose below here and came up on another boat. Lyons declared his intention to raise men to capture this vessel at some future time at any sacrifice, averring that the colored porters on the boat should be the first men hanged. Captain Eads was before my provost-marshal-general, from whom the above facts were elicited. He also states that several suspicious circumstances had transpired, fixing complicity of bad intentions upon the two men named, among which were that the oil-can of the boat, in Riley's charge, was punctured with a knife blade and the oil scattered over a large portion of the guards of the boat. Riley is said to be the man through whose instrumentality the Gaty was taken by guerrillas last year. He is also said to be well known by river men generally at Saint Louis. I will send the men in irons. The captain and crew are witnesses.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 7, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Got no dispatches from you yesterday until after dark. Line was down all day. The four companies of the Third left for Sullivan Station yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Will get there even-

ing of 8th or morning of the 9th instant. They will need forage and rations. I understand there is none in the country, and they could not haul but four days' feed for their horses. Had six days' rations for themselves.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *June 7*, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have only four companies of cavalry for duty here, and have about 70 men on duty each day. This, in connection with guarding trains, puts every man I have on duty every other day. My men here all belong to the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and 70 of them are to be mustered out next month, by reason of expiration of term of service. If, though, your order is positive as to sending a company upon the railroad, it shall be obeyed immediately. I will be in Saint Louis to talk to you to-morrow. Please answer immediately.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 7, 1864.

Col. J. F. TYLER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

The order for the company to go to De Soto is imperative.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 7, 1864.

Col. J. F. TYLER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

Forward the telegram to Major Bartlett, changing his destination from Sullivan to Saint James, so that he may be advised of it. That telegram gave him instructions where to draw forage, &c.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

You will keep your men in the saddle as constantly as possible to destroy the small band of guerrillas who are swarming all around you, killing and robbing. Instruct Captain Ewing and all your subordinates that these rebels are not to be captured under any

circumstances, but to be killed when found. If a man is not known to be a guerrilla and taken without arms, and afterward proves to be a guerrilla, he must be regularly tried. Such trials, however, only result, where the prisoner is convicted, in putting the Government to the expense of boarding and lodging him during the war, as the President rarely approves a sentence of death. It is therefore best to take few prisoners.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *June 7*, 1864.

General EWING, *Commanding:*

The following order has been sent all my subordinates:

You will not capture under any circumstances any man known to be a guerrilla or acting with them; they will be killed when and where found.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *June 7*, 1864.

General EWING, *Commanding:*

We have been taking few prisoners. We have only taken 2, and the excuse of the men taking them was that they were unarmed. I have just examined them, and find them the worst of men. They say they were sent up here by Kitchen and told to bring back a horse when they returned from furlough; it was a great mistake to capture them. My men shall work.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *June 7*, 1864.

General EWING, *Commanding:*

The following received from Charleston:

Colonel ROGERS:

I received a letter yesterday from Captain Guthrie; says he is in here recruiting; has commission; says his men all belong to the Confederate Army—must be treated as prisoners of war; says he has orders to keep the telegraph down for a certain time and will do it; says he saw our scouts Sunday while he was writing. I am trying to find out if they have a camp.

J. A. EWING,
Commanding, Charleston.

I can't see the prisoner of war part of it.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *June 7*, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER, *Bloomfield:*

The guerrillas are tearing down the telegraph line below Charleston nightly; Ewing is after them. I send 100 men to Sikeston today and below; you will send men in below to co-operate with them.

You will send at least 50 men to or in the direction of Kennett and Hornersville to intercept any fugitives; they will move at once. The movement has already commenced from here. You will send out other parties from time to time and do all you can to further this object. The scout from here will remain out ten days. Inform your men that our men are out, so no mistakes may be made.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
In the Field, near Quincy, Mo., June 7, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of Central Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I marched from Warsaw yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, reaching this camp yesterday evening. After crossing the Osage River I detached the best mounted men of Companies A and K, under efficient officers, and sent them to the left and right of my line of march, with instructions to scout the country 10 or 12 miles out, east and west and south, on a line with Quincy, and when done to report to me at this camp.

I find the country remarkably quiet and much freer from excitement or actual disturbance than the people north of the Osage River. As far as there is labor to operate, agriculture is being industriously and with promise pursued along my route of travel. I hear of no guerrillas or predatory bands anywhere in this locality. I have no forage; am depending altogether on grass. Company B and detachment of Company D arrived at Warsaw Sunday evening. They found all quiet on the route down.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June 7,* 1864.
(Received 6 a. m., 8th.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

No concentration of guerrillas in Jackson County, yet small bands infest every portion of it. No word from my foot scout yet. Will be in to-morrow probably. Have a scout out mounted that will be in this evening. I can get no reliable information as to what they intend doing, but various rumors all satisfy me they intend striking some place soon.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

BOONVILLÆ, MO., *June 7,* 1864.
(Received 8 a. m., 8th.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

In view of our best citizens being robbed and murdered, we ask your permission to organize two companies for home protection, as the militia is of very little assistance to us in immediate danger.

We must do something immediately or leave our homes. One company is organized and ready to receive arms; the others will be ready soon. Answer soon as possible.

E. H. HARRIS,
ELI WELLS,
M. PEAK,
N. HENDERSON,
Committee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

I will not establish a post at Cross Hollow at present. All the troops will retain their headquarters at Cassville, and accomplish by scouting what it was designed to accomplish by occupying Cross Hollow. Send a scout of 150 men, with six days' rations, to the vicinity of Cross Hollow and Elm Springs, and try to surprise and capture Buck Brown and his command. Send one team along and gather up the telegraph wire along the road and bring it to Cassville. I think it would be well to send dismounted men, but you can judge better. Dismounted men ought to be able to make a night surprise and capture the enemy's horses. Send a good officer in command. Have unserviceable arms condemned and sent forward. The inspector will be at Cassville in three or four days.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General. Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June 7, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

We have secured 3 more of the bushwhackers who broke jail on Sunday.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June 7, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

All quiet on the Platte. We have thoroughly scouted Platte and Clay Counties with 300 men. Not a bushwhacker discovered nor a sign of a camp. There has been no more trouble in this country, and I now have sufficient militia force on duty to successfully meet any probable uprising or combination. Investigation now going on will probably result in establishing the fact that the late murders near Arnoldsville were the result of little personal animosities existing between two militia companies in that section, one a Paw Paw organization and the other not. It is the legitimate fruit of the extermination doctrine that has been so earnestly proclaimed from the stump in Northwest Missouri by the most ungodly of politician scamps of all parties that can be found in our unhappy country.

The leaders have talked extermination so much that the vicious, reckless devils who do their bidding have put the policy into operation that they may see how it works. I shall use all the power confided to my hands in putting down this trouble, in restoring good order, and in the sure way—swift extermination of thieves and bushwhackers. I am using both Paw Paws and the original Enrolled Missouri Militia. The lion and the lambs are working well together. My force in the district is too limited, but I am daily increasing it from the best militia I can find under reliable officers. The returned rebels and organized thieves and bushwhackers are constantly drifting across the Missouri, where there is much to steal. Occasionally a town will be robbed in spite of our best exertions. We cannot station troops at every four corners, but will do the best I can for everybody, and the people must stand guard for each other.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

Macon, Mo., *June* 7, 1864.

General C. B. Fisk:

I received a telegram from Capt. E. J. Crandall stating that he had an order from you requiring me to detail 100 men of Sixty-second Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, for active duty in Linn County, Mo. Will you please make an order upon me for that purpose?

R. J. EBERMAN,
Col., Comdg. Sixty-second Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Mirabile, Caldwell County, Mo., *June* 7, 1864.

General Fisk:

Sir: I will report to you the present situation of our county. We are in no condition to defend ourselves. The guerrillas are within 15 miles of us. Yesterday there was a Mr. Pagley shot while at his plow, near Claysville. Mr. Pagley was a good and loyal man. Last night there were two veterans came in to this city who had to flee from Claysville to save their lives. I think that we should have a company of militia stationed at Kingston, Caldwell County, Mo. I await for an answer on the case.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CROUSE,
Captain Company H, Thirty-third Regiment, E. M. M.,
Formerly Capt. J. T. Ross' Company.

Hdqrs. Second Brigade, Dist. of South Kansas,
Mound City, Kans., June 7, 1864.

Capt. George S. Hampton,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola, Kans.:

Captain: In order to watch and, if possible, prevent a raid into Kansas, I have directed scouting parties to be sent into Missouri, by day and night, all along the border, until the organization reported by General Rosecrans is broken up. I have reported this

fact to Colonel Ford, at Kansas City, and given him such information regarding the position of my command as will enable him to see how far he is supported. I have requested him to return the compliment, and will inform you as soon as received. Colonel Snoddy has notified the militia, so that all is in readiness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June* 8, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 20th.)

Major-General CANBY,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

The Secretary directs that where the troops protecting leased plantations are required for offensive operations they be used for that purpose, care being taken to give protection to the negroes on such plantations by bringing them within our lines. Military operations must not be interfered with by any claims of lessees for the protection of their plantations. All cavalry horses at Saint Louis have been ordered to the Department of Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 8, 1864.

Lieutenant LYON,
A. D. C., General Franklin's Staff, Baton Rouge, La.:

Major-General Canby is on his way to New Orleans. Will be here to-morrow or next day.

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 8, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I respectfully ask that an order may be issued from department headquarters placing the cavalry camps of instruction and distribution in and near this city entirely under my orders. This will settle a troublesome question which I find arising. The present camping-ground of the First and Fifth Brigades of my command, near Fort Banks, is entirely unsuitable, and I ask permission to move the command to this side of the river, at or near Greenville. I can find no more suitable place on either side of the river within 20 miles of this city.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., June 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my return. Left General Canby at Natchez, Monday p. m. His intention then was to start for New Orleans on this (Wednesday) p. m., on the Joseph Peirce. No definite news from the blockade when I left N., but General C. had just returned from Vicksburg and expected the enemy to be immediately driven from the river. Spent an hour or two with General Emory Monday night. All well at Morganza.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Col. J. K. Mizner, Third Michigan Veteran Cavalry, will proceed by railroad to Devall's Bluff with that portion of his regiment now at Huntersville, Ark.

Upon arriving at Devall's Bluff, Colonel Mizner will assume command of the post.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville:

Major-Generals Sickles and Steele will pass over the railroad on the train which leaves here to-morrow at 2 p. m. You will have the troops of your command drawn up in line along the railroad when the train passes, so that the generals can see the command. Notify the commanding officers at Bayou Meto and Ashley's Station, so that they can have their commands out.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, June 8, 1864.
(Via Fort Leavenworth, 13th. Received 1 a. m., 14th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Under the authority from General Grant to mount part of the Indian Brigade I desire to get 1,000 stout ponies. It is impossible to procure them here or in Kansas. Under directions of General

Thayer I send my quartermaster to Kansas to see about purchasing them there. How will they be paid for? Will Lieutenant Robb superintend the purchases? Will you designate some one? Lieutenant Robb will telegraph from Fort Scott and receive your answer. It is important to receive the stock as early as possible or before the season passes. I have sent quartermaster to Kansas to receive by telegraph your instructions and facilitate the purchase.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 8, 1864.
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

The nature of the information is too grave, involving the interests of the country and the safety of individuals, to admit of transmitting the business through the express. A sense of duty obliges me to refrain from so transmitting it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 8, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Yours of to-day received. I am unable to conceive how a message can be less safe by the express than by a staff officer. If you send a verbal message, the messenger is one additional person let into the secret.

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *June* 8, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Governor Morton will be here. I have requested Major-General Heintzelman to come also.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *June* 8, 1864.

General EWING, *Commanding:*

The following from Charleston:

Colonel ROGERS:

The guerrillas cut the line between here and New Madrid last night and carried off a large quantity of wire. I do not think I can keep it up at present.

EWING.

I have sent out from here 100 men, 25 from Commerce, and 80 from Bloomfield, all around them, with orders to remain until they kill them off. If the force at New Madrid would join in the expe-

dition, it would shut off another avenue of escape. I think they should scout more. I have ordered my men to stay and see it out, and hope the expedition will be a success.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., June 8, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

I have the honor to report that I have seen the commanders of the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this vicinity, and they have arms and ammunition in store to arm their men when necessary. I have tried several times the policy of arming militia and not calling them out—that is, arm them and allow them to go home until wanted—but it will not do any good; on the contrary, they are invariably disarmed by the enemy. A few guerrillas can go around and in one night disarm a company; besides, in that State they are perfectly unreliable, will run in at the mention of an enemy, and bring the most fabulous reports of his strength, &c. They are useful if in camp subject to discipline and kept scouting under orders, and a company of them armed with shotguns would make the best auxiliaries against bushwhackers; in fact, they are the only force well calculated to beat them, as they readily adopt their peculiar tactics.

The Enrolled Missouri Militia of any district, taken merely by enrollment, will not do at all, and especially here, like the Paw Paws. The remedy is worse than the disease. None but a voluntary organization will do for a home warfare and they most carefully selected. In forts or with other troops they will do good service, but in isolated service and neighborhood warfare the opportunity to compound with our enemies is too good to be lost, and often they will be taken prisoners and paroled, losing, of course, their arms, &c., and will frequently be parties to the very acts they pretend to prevent. What I would most earnestly recommend is that one full company be raised, armed, and called into service in Stoddard County, to be kept in service during the guerrilla season, to report to and be subject to the officers in service of the United States to be used in exterminating these marauders. They cannot be both citizens and soldiers; if they try that they will be disarmed in detail. I would recommend a similar company in Mississippi County, to report at Charleston, Mo. They should be infantry, to save cost, and to be able to patrol the swamps they would be more effective, as our horse could co-operate with them.

The season promises a very active campaign by guerrillas, and our force is light. I would further suggest that the regiments of Enrolled Missouri Militia should be held in readiness here to be called at once into service; all necessary arms and ammunition in store at safe and convenient points, to arm them at once in case of need (but for this purpose shotguns would be useless or nearly so). But I would make all this preparation secretly, and would be careful not to do anything that would increase the feeling of insecurity or lead them to think that there was any intention or fear of a necessity to call them out for the season that agricultural pursuits would be neglected at once. Last year they were called out and their labor

was in vain, and they are nearly discouraged, and will not work if they think they will be likely to have to leave their farms and crops after partially cultivating them; arming them would be certain to produce that feeling. And if they do not raise grain and something to eat and feed this year there will be none left to protect, for all the country is totally exhausted, and it is nearly as essential to us, for we cannot penetrate to the interior unless they raise forage; for this reason I would not arm or make any ostensible preparations to arm the militia further than as hereinbefore suggested.

The shotgun would be the most available weapon for the purpose I speak of, but for the arming of any considerable number, as a regiment, would not be, as they (the militia) could be only used in defense, or for defensive operations, but would be unreliable for attack or pursuit. Excuse, general, the liberty I have taken in making these suggestions. I feel that they are somewhat advisory where perhaps my opinion is not desired, but they are only suggestions and no impertinence is intended.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 8, 1864—8.40 a. m.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Steamer Prairie Rose, at Waverly June 4, and Sunshine, at Wellington June 5, were fired upon by guerrillas. No harm done. The bulwarks protect the pilots and engineers.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 8, 1864—8 a. m.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Send an officer with an escort to Bell Air, Cooper County, and organize the citizens as citizen guards. Instruct him to make work general in the county. E. H. Harris, Eli Wells, M. Peak, N. Henderson, have telegraphed me to have two companies now organized armed. Have it done if they are good men. The companies should be made from all good men who can be included under Orders, No. 12.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 8, 1864—9 a. m.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Arrange to have one company stationed at Marshall. The company at Franklin Plummer's, at Fair Play School-House, Blackwater Township. Citizen guards should be armed as soon as practicable.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SHAWNEE MISSION, *June* 8, 1864.

Lieutenant BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: Communication received at 5.30 p. m. I intend to go with my company to Shawneetown, and unite with the company there, and go up some 5 miles and scout down the Kaw Bottom to the State line to-morrow, for the purpose of ascertaining if any bushwhackers are lurking in that region, and if they should be they will probably go toward Missouri if not taken in.

Respectfully, yours,

L. D. JOY,
Captain, Commanding Station.

HDQRS. CO. E, FIRST CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 8, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:

SIR: Pursuant to your order, I started with 45 men of Company E, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia (being all that the company could furnish), to re-enforce escort of U. S. train on their way to Lexington, Mo. We left Warrensburg about 9 p. m., 3d instant. We scouted the brush on each side of the road until we crossed Davis' Creek, where we found the train encamped. We remained there until sunrise next morning, when we moved toward Lexington, Mo., and arrived there about 1 o'clock, 4th instant, and remained until the morning of the 6th, when we started back to Warrensburg, where we arrived about 3 p. m., 7th instant. I did not scout any as we returned, on account of the two trains not staying together. Captain Jackson ordered me to keep my men together and guard the rear train. We heard of a great many guerrillas in La Fayette County, but we saw none.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK BARKLEY,
2d Lieut. Co. E, 1st Cav., Mo. State Mil., Comdg. Detach.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 8, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have the honor, in the name of all that is loyal, patriotic, and holy, to request that the general commanding immediately order H. T. to Saint Louis and keep him there. He claims to be under orders direct from department headquarters, and goes about with his most villainous conduct regardless of anybody. He is plundering the best men in North Missouri, insults and abuses women, travels in the most public thoroughfares in a state of beastly intoxication, with a notorious prostitute in company with him, and is guilty of all the crimes that I, as an officer of the Government, am under obligation to put down; and this rascal parades General Rosecrans' telegrams before the people as his authority to scout the country.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 8, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

You have full authority to do what is prudent. Send him here or keep him at work, as may be best; but if he has committed any crimes you are to take the proper steps for his punishment.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June 8, 1864.*

Capt. R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Colonel Williams has placed before me your telegram touching modifications of my order placing him on duty at Hudson. Please say to the general commanding that it was not my intention that Colonel Williams should have anything to do with the organization of militia; that is exclusively the duty of Brigadier-General Douglass and his subordinates, and I supposed was already done, as the time for organization had passed by. I ordered Colonel Williams to Macon to assume command of his regiment and designate the localities where militia should be called into active service. The organization of the militia I have nothing to do with, but under General Rosecrans' orders, directing me to place on active duty in the district such militia as might be necessary, I have the authority to order an organized company into service. Does the general so understand it? Please answer immediately, as I desire to obey orders always, and wish to avoid all friction.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 8, 1864.

J. M. HIATT,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Keokuk, Iowa:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, this day at hand. I am pleased to learn of the improved condition of affairs in your district. I shall visit the northeast as soon as I can conveniently and safely absent myself from headquarters. We are just now having considerable trouble in this section, and my personal presence is more needed here than elsewhere. The detail of militia will soon be made, with headquarters at Alexandria, and the officer in command will be instructed to receive and execute orders from yourself. I shall write Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal-general, this day, recommending that you be authorized to employ the assistant you name. The preventive policy is the best one. Pursue it with vigor.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

OSBORN, MO., *June* 8, 1864.

General FISK:

Reliable citizens say 5 boys of Company I, Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, were killed on Monday, June 6, near Claysville, and one of Company A had his horse stolen this morning about 4 miles from this place; also a citizen had his horse stolen last night near here. The horses were taken by 4 men roughly clad in citizens' dress, and bound east. Things look a little squally here at present.

C. E. PACKARD.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 8, 1864.

Judge LUCIUS SALISBURY,
Salisbury, Mo.:

Your communication of the 2d instant is just received. I am quite surprised at the information you give me. The whole matter shall be thoroughly investigated. I fear it is some detective sent out from Saint Louis. Please preserve the writing on the slate. I assure you that such conduct shall be severely punished if I can find the guilty parties, and I think I can. I wish you would give me names and places where the outrages were committed. Give me the whole chapter if you can. I more than mistrust who the leader was. He was not a soldier, not an officer, but if I get my hands on him he will wish he had remained with the original thieves of whom you wrote. The people have sorrow enough without being subjected to such treatment from those whom we look upon as our defenders. I very much regret this conduct, and will use diligence in bringing the guilty to early punishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., *June* 8, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Will send a scout immediately. We know the parties; will kill them if they are to be found. Three of them have relatives in the forks of Grand River. They will probably go there to-night. We will be there as soon as they.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, June 8, 1864.

Col. G. A. COLTON,
Comdg. Fifth Kansas State Militia, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 54, from the adjutant-general's office of this State, dated Topeka, May 21, 1864, I desire to have you make arrangements for 300 men of your regiment to be called into active service on short notice (if a necessity should arise) to replace the troops required to move from their pres-

ent stations in the county of Miami. Should an emergency arise requiring any such movement of the troops, the commanding officer of the post of Paola is instructed to give you immediate notice of the fact on receiving his instructions, in order that you may call into active service the men notified in advance. The militia, while in active service, will be subsisted and furnished with ammunition by the United States, but as I am authorized to furnish them with ammunition only while in active service, I recommend as an additional security against sudden movements of guerrillas that you make requisition, in accordance with your militia laws, for a supply of ammunition for issue to the men of your regiment not in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. McKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

Denver, Colo. Ter., June 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Have ten companies cavalry 60 miles below Lyon, at Lyon, and on the way to Lyon, and below. Can keep things quiet between Lyon and Larned when I get there once. The unprecedented high waters have impeded our movements. Creeks, before always dry, have had 15 to 20 feet of water in them. Have 100 men with no horses; what shall I do? Company I is at Garland, H at Fremont's Orchard. Shall I send down?

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel, Commanding District of Colorado.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *June* 8, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that since last dispatch I have not received any important intelligence in regard to the movements of the Texans, except Lieutenant Wilson reports the presence of 2 scouts on the Arkansas, presumed to be those of the enemy. The measures I have adopted will enable me in a very few days to ascertain, beyond a doubt, the exact locality and, in all probability, about the number of rebels supposed to be camped near Red River.

I have information from an Indian, unreliable, I presume, to the effect that the force of the enemy amounts to 4,000 or 5,000, with a large amount of transportation. He states that their stock is broken down, and they are not able to move before recruiting. I have but 129 efficient men now at this post; as soon as I can procure a sufficient number so as to enable me to leave an ample garrison in this post, I will make a reconnaissance in force, or, if practicable, make an attack. Thinking that the emergency of the case requires it, I have taken the responsibility of sending Lieutenant Baldwin to Fort Garland after the two howitzers now there. From J. B. Watrass, wagon-master for Watrass and Tipton, I have reports to the effect

that Kiowa Indians robbed his train on the 25th of May, about 30 miles below Fort Mackey, on the Arkansas. Have various reports of an alliance between Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians and Texan rebels.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Major First Cav. of Colo., Comdg. Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.

SAINT PAUL, *June* 8, 1864.

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: I have just arrived from Ridgely. Column moved on morning of 6th, in fine condition.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 202. } *Washington, June* 9, 1864.

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5. Capt. J. W. Todd, ordnance department, will proceed without delay to Vicksburg, Miss., and report in person to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

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7. The following officers will report in person without delay to the commanding general and chief quartermaster, Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty: Capt. S. S. Starr, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; Capt. F. M. Norcross, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; Capt. G. L. Heaton, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; Capt. J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; Capt. Richard Penney, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; Capt. J. B. Dexter, assistant quartermaster of volunteers.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, June 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose you a general order I issued in relation to your Orders, No. 6. I think now that the guerrillas will be disposed of. If your order is carried out it is the first time we have started in the right direction. I have been trying for two years to have this done, but without avail. I think the result of your order will be a quiet river. I would beg leave to recommend that a good force be kept at Skipwith's Landing, where it can at all times, by co-operating with the gun-boats there, be able to move on either side of the river. A force there will keep the coast clear for 100 miles, as the only place the rebels have to cross is at Deer Creek, where we have never molested them.

Greenville, Ashwood, and Columbia are three noted points for guerrillas. A force at Skipwith's Landing could operate respectively against all these points, the farthest being 25 miles distant. There are a number of points on the river where small parties of troops are kept, merely offering a bait for the rebels to bite at. It will no doubt strike you that if these squads were all put together they could operate more effectually. Hundreds of soldiers, black and white, have been snatched up by the rebels at these places, which are not covered by a gun-boat nor offer any facilities for defense. I do not even know where many of these small squads are placed, and only know of their existence by seeing, as I pass up and down, a lot of soldiers, who, no doubt, would be glad to be doing something useful.

There are a number of troops at Jeff. Davis' plantation. I would recommend them to be withdrawn; the gun-boats there can protect that place. There are also a number of soldiers on some of the islands, protecting wood-yards. These islands, being isolated, protect themselves. These stations are excuses for store-boats, which supply rebels with all they want. I have directed gun-boats to break up all these trading store-boats along the river, and am sure you will give me your aid. Troops have been kept at Waterproof for some time, which Messrs. Hart and Field took advantage of to open a trade store, which supplied the rebels with $6,000 worth per month. General Slocum has, I believe, arrested this party of illicit traders. The station was a great temptation for rebels to come on there, get supplies of arms, &c., and when half drunk, to fire on steamers; liquor makes half the trouble.

I had sold at auction a few days since ninety revolvers, captured near Waterproof, and loaded, for sale to the rebels. I think this next month will wind up the guerrillas. I have directed the gun-boats to stop all trade, and to allow nothing to land except at military posts.

If all the commanders of posts will issue such orders as General Washburn has there will be no more smuggling. I have ordered all officers under my command to see his order carried out. One part of his order may, however, lead to some misunderstanding. I allude to his ordering a vessel (the Monarch) belonging to the Marine Brigade to proceed down the river and arrest all vessels trading. This duty properly belongs to the navy, and the lieutenant-commanders of naval districts might not understand how it is that their duties are assumed by one of the marine or ram fleet.

These vessels have already committed a great many arbitrary acts on this river under the cover of performing duty, and have alienated a good many who were disposed to be friends, and I would respectfully recommend that they be not employed on duty that can be performed by the gun-boats; they don't seem to possess the right kind of discretion. General Grant was so convinced of the hurtfulness of this organization that he intended to break it up and use the regular troops instead, but circumstances prevented him from doing so.

Now, I would recommend that these boats be kept at different stations and ready to start at a moment's notice and to receive troops on board. Heretofore these vessels have been perfect pest-houses, and General A. J. Smith's command had 30 or more taken down with small-pox, contracted on board one of these vessels. By retaining the present organization on board they will never be fit to carry

troops. An inspection of them will satisfy you in a short time. I trust you will excuse me for mentioning these matters. I know you want all the information you can get in the shortest possible time, and no one knows better the condition of things than myself. If at any time you should hear of any irregularities on the part of any of my command or remissness in attending to their duties, you will confer a favor by letting me know.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 215.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, Mo., June 8, 1864.

The attention of commanders of districts is called to the following orders* of General Canby, and they will report at once to the nearest military commander when they hear of any attempt to obstruct the river, and obtain all the assistance they can to put down the guerrillas. They will also notify Major-General Canby whenever any new move is made by the enemy on the Mississippi River or its tributaries.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

16. Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Thibodeaux, La., and relieve Brigadier-General McNeil in his command of the District of La Fourche.

17. Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Volunteers, upon being relieved by General Cameron in his command of the District of La Fourche, will proceed without delay to Port Hudson and assume command of that post.

18. Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to relieve Brigadier-General Warren in his command of the Post and District of Baton Rouge.

19. Upon being relieved by General Benton in his command at Baton Rouge, Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Brownsville, Tex., and relieve Major-General Herron in his command of the U. S. forces on the Rio Grande.

20. Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers, on being relieved by General Warren in his command of the forces on the Rio Grande, will without delay repair to New Orleans, and report at these headquarters for instructions.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 60.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 9, 1864.
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Continual reports of rebels and guerrillas drifting in from the south come from all districts of the department. They move in small bands, and spread terror, robbery, and murder wherever they go. Our few troops, scattered all over this vast State, are powerless to give protection or punish these villains. We must prevent loyal people from being robbed, murdered, or run off, by providing short-time volunteers or enrolled militia to prevent it, whichever the Government prefers. It should be done quickly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 9, 1864.
(Received 5.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your last dispatch says 100-days' men have been ordered here. None have come. From whence, how many, and when ordered?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 9, 1864.

Post or station.	Troops.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Highland Stockade, La	4th Wisconsin Cavalry (four companies)	8	383	391
Plaquemine, La	8th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)	22	540	562
Barrancas, Fla	Six companies 7th Vermont Veteran Volunteers	55	820	875
	86th U. S. Infantry (colored)			
	1st Florida Cavalry	7	343	350
Fort Pickens, Fla	Company K, 2d U. S. Artillery	11	159	170
	Companies D and F, Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers.			
Fort Barrancas, Fla	Company H, 2d U. S. Artillery	7	172	179
	Companies I and C, 7th Vermont Veteran Volunteers.			
Camp Asboth, Fla	Company M, 14th New York Cavalry	3	71	74
Key West, Fla	2d U. S. Infantry (colored)	36	942	978
Fort Jefferson, Fla	110th New York Volunteers	27	636	663
Fort Myers, Fla	2d Florida Cavalry	3	276	279
Matagorda Island	First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.	57	1,212	1,269
	Provisional Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.	88	2,006	2,094
	Battery F, 1st Missouri Light Artillery	15	516	531
	16th Ohio Battery			
	Company G, 1st Michigan Light Artillery			
Port Hudson, La	12th Massachusetts Battery	3	87	90
	2d Vermont Battery	4	128	132
	21st New York Battery	2	137	139
	U. S. Infantry (colored)	316	4,798	5,114
	35th Wisconsin Volunteers	37	959	996
	6th Michigan	35	1,000	1,035
	2d Brigade, Cavalry Division	42	793	835
New Orleans, La	1st U. S. Infantry	31	347	378
	1st New Orleans Volunteers	18	318	336
	97th Illinois Volunteers	28	580	608
	Camp of Distribution	16	1,130	1,146
	Detachment 11th New York Cavalry	11	236	247

Post or station.	Troops.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
New Orleans, La	Company A, 1st U. S. Artillery	4	80	84
	15th Massachusetts Battery	5	160	165
	Company F, 1st Mounted Veteran Artillery	5	180	185
	Company A, 2d Illinois Artillery	5	148	153
	Detachment 26th Massachusetts Volunteers	3	200	203
	4th Massachusetts Battery	5	157	162
District of La Fourche, La		148	2,952	3,100
Fort Jackson, La	91st New York Volunteers	28	514	542
	Company D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery	5	131	136
Fort St. Philip, La	77th U. S. Infantry (colored)	30	293	323
	Company A, 7th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)	5	121	126
Greenville, La	Camp of Cavalry Instruction	89	2,552	2,641
Camp Parapet, La	14th New Hampshire Volunteers	25	573	598
	3d Battalion, 8th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)	19	592	611
	Detachment 12th Maine Volunteers	6	267	273
	Chicago Mercantile Battery	1	152	153
Carrollton, La	33d Illinois Veteran Volunteers	33	534	567
	Detachment 14th New Hampshire Volunteers	8	253	261
	4th Iowa Battery	4	138	142
	2d Massachusetts Battery	5	202	207
	4th U. S. Cavalry (colored)	31	581	612
Fort Banks, La	Company A, 2d New Orleans Volunteers	3	87	90
Jefferson City, La	Company B, 2d New Orleans Volunteers	1	57	58
Kenner, La	Company F, 15th Illinois Cavalry	2	61	63
	Company C, 1st Indiana Cavalry	3	80	83
Manning's plantation, La	Detachment 11th New York Cavalry	17	524	541
Whitehall sand mill, La	Squadron A, 2d Louisiana Cavalry	3	75	78
Bonnet Carre, La	80th U. S. Infantry (colored)	31	652	683
	Attached		27	27
Pass Manchac, La	Company B, 7th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)	6	135	141
De Sair Station, La	Company E, 7th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)	2	62	64
Algiers, La	Varner's battalion	9	589	598
Bayou St. John, La	Companies D and F, 7th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored).	7	129	136
Lakeport	Detachment 12th Connecticut Volunteers	1	128	129
Lake End	Detachment 14th Maine Volunteers	2	103	105
Proctorville, La	Detachment 9th Connecticut Volunteers	2	119	121
Chalmette, La	Detachment 30th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	79	80
Ship Island, Miss	74th U. S. Infantry (colored)	29	530	559
Forts Pike and Macomb, La	91st U. S. Infantry (colored)	35	520	555
Fort Livingston, La	Company C, 7th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)	6	92	98
Carrollton, La	12th Connecticut Volunteers	33	595	628
Baton Rouge, La	18th Indiana Volunteers	25	342	367
	14th Maine Volunteers	32	469	501
	4th Wisconsin Cavalry	26	744	770
	2d Illinois Cavalry	34	935	969
	2d Louisiana Cavalry	15	392	407
	Company E, 2d Illinois Artillery	2	71	73
	18th New York Battery	5	195	200
	1st Indiana Artillery	69	1,626	1,695
	13th Wisconsin Battery	5	136	141
	62d U. S. Infantry (colored)	28	747	775
	24th Indiana Volunteers	32	657	689

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 9, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It will be impossible to send scouts on the east side of White River without sending them by boats either to Clarendon or up the river to Augusta, as there are no landings between these points where troops can leave the river. It would then be necessary to send a strong enough party to take care of themselves under any emergency.

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock. Ark., June 9, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Devall's Bluff:

Generals Sickles and Steele will be at the Bluff this afternoon. Have your command turned out so that they can see them. Can you send scout on east side of White River to observe Shelby? Colonel Stuart with 250 men is [at] and beyond Clinton.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 9, 1864.

Col. JAMES STUART,
Tenth Illinois Cav., Clinton, Ark., via Lewisburg:

There is a battalion of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry near Searcy.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June* 9, 1864.
(Received 8.55 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

I have received from General Rosecrans information of most vital importance to the Government, which cannot be conveyed to you in its full import by mail or by express. I think it very important that you summons General Rosecrans or Col. J. P. Sanderson, his provost-marshal, to Washington immediately.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

ROLLA, MO., *June* 9, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just seen telegram of Brigadier-General Ewing, ordering Major Bartlett with his battalion to Saint James, in my district, stating that Major Bartlett's command would still be in his (General Ewing's) district; he would not report to General Guitar. How Major Bartlett, stationed at Saint James, can be in Saint Louis District and subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Ewing, I can't understand. I have the honor most respectfully to request an explanation.

O. GUITAR.
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 9, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis., Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to say, in reply to the communication of James Ratcliffe, of Miller County, herewith returned, that the parties who are robbing the people make but little discrimination between loyal and disloyal citizens, and after a searching investigation, through secret agents and by other modes, I have not been able to learn that any persons of character or property countenance the present system of guerrilla warfare, and the issuing of such an order as Mr. Ratcliffe asks for would have little or no effect in restraining the thieves and murderers that now infest the country. This is true of nearly the whole district. Mr. Ratcliffe refers to previous orders on the subject. They were issued by me, when stationed at Jefferson City, in July, 1861, and, as he states, the effect was quite salutary; but with the Ishmaelites who now require restraining, nothing short of a rope for themselves or their companions in prison, to be used if they do not cease their villainies, can have any effect.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I just learned of a bushwhacking raid made on Frankfort, Saline County, on the night of the 7th instant.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST CAV., MO. STATE MILITIA,
Holden, Mo., June 9, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:

SIR: In obedience to orders I report the following:

June 5, 1864, Sergeant Key and 19 men of Company D, on Crawford's Fork of Big Creek, saw some signs but no guerrillas; marched 70 miles and returned to camp on the night of June 6, 1864. June 6, 1864, Lieutenant Cobb, Company M, and 5 men, on foraging and scouting expedition in the vicinity of Lone Jack, Mo.; saw no signs of guerrillas, and marched 25 miles and returned to camp on same day. June 7, 1864, Capt. James D. Eads, Company M, and 18 men of his company, on scout to within 3 miles of Pleasant Hill, and 2 miles of Lone Jack, scouting the country on Crawford's and Anderson's Forks of Big Creek; learned there were small bodies of guerrillas, consisting of 3 or 4, straggling in the country; captured a small bay stallion, supposed to belong to guerrillas; said stallion is in possession of Captain Eads, subject to orders from proper authority; marched 35 miles, and returned to camp same day. June 7,

1864, Lieutenant Triplett and 15 men, on foot, on scout on Brush Creek; scouted down to the mouth; saw some sign of guerrillas, probably been done six or eight days, not more than 5 or 6 in place; returned to camp on the evening of the 8th; marched about 20 miles. June 6, 1864, Sergeant Combs, Company M, and 14 mounted men, on scout on Crawford's Fork and the brushy region northwest of Kingsville, Mo.; searched the brush completely, found signs of a few scattered guerrillas, and returned to camp on June 8, 1864; marched 50 miles. June 6, 1864, Sergt. James M. Drury and 14 men, of Company D, on scout south and southwest of Kingsville, on Big Creek Camp, branch of Panther Creek, Lost Branch, and Crawford's Fork, south of Pacific Railroad line; saw no fresh signs; learned that 10 guerrillas passed down Big Creek on 5th, conveying 2 wounded, said to have been wounded in vicinity of Hopeville, Mo.; returned to camp on the 9th instant; marched 100 miles. June 6, 1864, Sergt. James C. Triplett and 14 men of Company D, on scout on north and northwest of Kingsville to Crawford's Fork, north of Pacific Railroad line; saw no signs of guerrillas; found 2 horses running at large in woods, appeared to be pretty well rode down; brought them to camp, where they will be held subject to proper authority; marched 30 miles. June 8, 1864, Sergeant George, Company M, and 14 men of said company, on scout to Kingsville, with orders to scout the country south and southwest of Kingsville. June 9, 1864, Sergt. John B. Pickinpaugh and 14 men of Company D, sent to Kingsville, with orders to scout the country north and northwest of Kingsville. June 9, 1864, Sergeant Minnick and 14 men of Company M, on scout and foraging expedition in vicinity of Lone Jack. Whole number of men for duty in detachment, 128, of which you will notice that from 45 to 75 have been kept on scout since the 5th instant and 12 on guard, besides some small parties not mentioned. Next report will be made on 13th instant.

Respectfully,

JOHN WYCKOFF,

Captain Co. D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 9, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS DOYLE,

Adjutant First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia:

SIR: On the night of the 5th of this month I was ordered to march with 40 of my company to Knobnoster, and I started from this place at 1 a. m., June 6, 1864, and arrived at Knobnoster at 4 a. m. of same day, and found the town in possession of some 40 or 50 citizens, who had gathered up such arms as they could and were posted in houses through the town, and were under the command of Captain Graham, and he had pickets stationed on all the roads leading to the town. On finding Captain Graham, I was informed by him that a citizen living some 4 miles east of that place lay in the brush at the side of a road 4 miles east of Knobnoster and saw 90 cavalrymen pass by; they were nearly all dressed in Federal uniform and he took them to be rebels; and, as soon as they had passed, he got on his horse and rode to Knobnoster and reported what he had seen to the citizens of that place.

I staid there with my scout until 8 a. m., June 6, 1864, and then sent half of my men back to this place; and, according to my orders

from Colonel McFerran, I staid at Knobnoster until 3 p. m. of same day, when I received an order from Colonel McFerran to leave 20 men at Knobnoster and report in person at these headquarters. I did so. From the best information I could gather, the cavalrymen above spoken of were a scout of our own men and I did not apprehend any danger from them. Distance traveled: While on the above-named scout, Lieutenant Miller and 36 men marched from Warrensburg, Mo., to Knobnoster, Mo., distance, 11 miles. Sergt. John E. Grantham and 15 men marched from Knobnoster, Mo., to Warrensburg, Mo., distance 11 miles. Total distance traveled going and returning, by the total number of men, 572 miles. Average distance traveled by each man, 15 8-9 miles.

BENTON MILLER,
First Lieut., Comdg. Co. A, First Cavalry, M. S. M.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 9, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Colonel HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

General Fisk reports from Glasgow a raid by bushwhackers upon the town of Frankfort, Saline County, on the night of the 7th.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY L,
Tipton, Mo., June 9, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Fourth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia:

COLONEL: I will report to you the result of my scout since the 2d instant. After leaving Jefferson City, took the Linn Creek road; traveled it 1½ miles and took the left-hand leading to Dew Rock. Traveled the Dew Rock road, leading a southeast direction, timbered country and roads rough, a distance of 6 miles, and took the left-hand (the right leading to Tuscumbia) at the wire bridge, and traveled in the same direction until arriving at Castle Rock; distance, 6 miles. Made camp for the night. No forage, rough road, and timbered, broken country.

On the 3d day of June, took up line of march in a southeast direction. Five miles from Castle Rock the road forked. Took the right-hand, the left road leading east to Westphalia. Three miles from the forks of the road a spring to the left of the road about 100 yards affords plenty of water. Two miles from the spring the road forked. Took the left-hand, the right-hand leading south to Waynesville. One and one-half miles from the forks of the road, crossed Brushy Marais; not much stock water; a good well with plenty of good pure water. Remained at Brushy Marais about three hours. Sent up the creek about 2½ miles and got some corn. Left Brushy Marais at 2 p. m.; arrived at the Big Marais at 6 p. m.; distance, 10 miles. A dry, broken, timbered country all the way. Weather warm and clear. Bivouacked for the night. No forage in the country.

June 4, took up line of march. The command marched to Vienna; distance, 8 miles. Sent out two scouts on the morning of the 4th, one

north, under Lieutenant Houston, with 12 men, down the Marais, about 5 miles; turned to the right and struck the Gasconade, 7 miles after leaving the Marais. Traveled no public road. Rocky, broken, and timbered country; found but little forage; saw no enemy; left the Gasconade 3 p. m. for Vienna; arrived at Vienna 6 p. m.; distance, 12 miles. The scout under Sergeant Goss, with 12 men, south, crossed the Little Marais; found some corn; distance, 8 miles, and struck in a northeast direction for Vienna; arrived at Vienna 6 p. m.; distance, 10 miles.

On the 5th, I made my headquarters at Vienna; sent out two scouts south from Vienna; one scout up the Gasconade, under Corporal Hargrove; up the Gasconade about 12 miles; saw no bushwhackers; returned 7 p. m. Report the road rough, timbered, and water plenty. The scout under Sergeant Brown, west of south, scouted on the Little Marais; found no forage; rough, broken, and timbered country.

On the 6th, left Vienna with my command and marched in a southeast direction and camped on the waters of the Big Tavern; distance, 24 miles.

On the 7th, I sent out a scout under Sergeant Brown in an east direction to get some Government mules that were in that country. He came to the company 8 p. m., where I had struck camp, a distance of 24 miles from the Big Tavern, and brought with him 2 mules branded with U. S. Took up line of march from Cotton Prairie; crossed the Linn Creek and Jefferson road, 1½ miles from camp. Marched in a northwest direction for Tipton. Arrived at Tipton 5 p. m.; distance, 25 miles. A prairie country; roads good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. WORLEY,
Capt. Company L, 4th Cav., Missouri State Militia.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND SUB-DISTRICTS,
Sedalia, Mo., June 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the commanding general.

GEORGE H. HALL,
Col. Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, June 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri.

This scout was made by his orders for the purpose of intercepting a party of rebels which on the 2d instant was reported as passing Cuba and would cross the river at Portland.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

The chief engineer of this department will see this platted. The author of the report will be complimented.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Captain Hoelcke, captain of engineers, Department of the Missouri, who will comply with the above instructions of the general commanding.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, *June* 17, 1864.

Complied with the above orders as far as it was possible. The report seems to be in many instances not very clear and accurate.

WM. HOELCKE,
Capt. and Add. Aide-de-Camp, Chief Eng., Dept. of Mo.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 9, 1864—7.30 p. m.

GEORGE D. DAVIS,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Do you know anything about a raid of bushwhackers upon Frankfort, Saline County, on the night of the 7th?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 9, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Your telegram to Captain Thoms explains what General Douglass misunderstood. You must so arrange your details from the militia that they can be called into service as Provisional Enrolled Militia, in order that their pay and subsistence may be secured. It must not be left vague or indefinite whether these men are temporary volunteers turning out as home guards, or whether they expect pay. See to this. Report how the matter stands at present, what force you have armed, and, conforming to the foregoing directions, enable me, as commanding the militia, to give the necessary orders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Chillicothe, Mo., June 9, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. M. BASSETT,
Dist. Prov. Mar. of North Mo., Saint Joseph, Mo.:

SIR: Have just learned from R. Harrison the result of scout of 15, who started from here last night about 6 o'clock. They got to Widow Weldon's about midnight, divided, one squad going to guard Eb. Weldon's house and the balance remaining at the widow's, or rather

round her place. About daylight a picket of the latter squad was fired upon by men in citizens' clothes. A fight ensued, in which 1 of the attacking party was killed on the spot and another badly wounded; the balance fled. Our boys ran upon them and then discovered that they were loyal citizens who had started out in pursuit of the bushwhackers. Ward, hotel-keeper at Kidder, is the wounded man. The man killed is Captain Givens. Our men were attacked, and of course defended themselves, not knowing but it was bushwhackers until they ran upon the wounded man.

In haste, respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM McILWRATH,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 9, 1864.

Captain WILSON,
Parkville, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am in receipt of your favor of the 9th instant. Your disposition of your men in order to aid the farmers with their crops is just right and meets approval. You have an important section of country to guard, and I shall expect you to do it well. I believe you will. You have already been directed to send the prisoners up to district headquarters with the evidence. Catlett will be released on furnishing the proof he says he can. I am well persuaded that parties in Kansas are operating in Platte County, and we must dig them out. Do your duty in every respect. Spend no time bickering with Paw Paws.

Treat such as you can trust with full confidence. Save the doubting ones if possible. Avoid making arrests unless you are very sure of convicting the accused, but when you are sure do your duty with vigor. Confer with Major Clark with freedom. I believe he is trying to do right. Report to him and myself promptly. I shall order the major to Parkville to see you, and want you and him to work harmoniously in putting down all disturbances. You have a common interest, and nothing is to be gained by estrangement and want of confidence in each other. I am pleased with your earnestness and good spirit, and shall expect many good reports from your command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STEWARTSVILLE, MO., *June 9, 1864.*

General FISK:

My men have been scouting since you ordered Lieutenant Culbertson and have not caught anything; they need arms and ammunition and cannot do service without. There is not a doubtful man in my company; every one loyal. Will you arm them so they can be of service in any emergency? Please answer.

O. G. McDONALD,
Capt. Co. B, De Kalb County Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HAMILTON, MO., *June* 9, 1864.

General FISK:

There is a gang of some 40 or 50 bushwhackers about 10 miles north of here, and have killed 1 of our men last night. We went out on your order of yesterday and found them.

GEORGE K. DONNELLY,
Captain.

MACON, MO., *June* 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

On the 5th of June I was ordered by Colonel Williams to go to the northwest part of Chariton and act in concert with H. T. When I got to Bucklin, H. T. told me that he knew where the camp of bushwhackers was, about 150 strong. I told him to let us go and take them in. We traveled all day, and after supper he told me that we were within 4 miles of the camp. He gave me the description of the camp, that it was in a pasture, and gave me all the particulars about it. He spoke to me about there being a jackass, a stallion, and an old man. I went over to the place by myself; found the jackass, the stallion, and the old man, but failed to find any camp. I had no confidence in the man from the beginning, as he kept drunk all the time.

He promised me to get me a fine horse and a fine pistol, all of which looked very suspicious to me. I am of the opinion that he does not accomplish anything by his scouting. He also told me that there were 2,000 stand of arms now in Chariton and 1,000 in Randolph. I proposed to him to go and get them, when he dropped the subject entirely. The next morning I went out with my men to get our breakfast. While we were at it he sent for 10 men and wanted me to meet him at Keytesville. I sent word back that I would not send them, because I thought my men would not go with such a man as I believed him to be. As far as I am concerned, I would rather be cashiered than be controlled by such a man. My intention was to report to Colonel Williams, and request him to send an older officer than I was to inquire into the matter.

SAML. PATTERSON,
First Lieut. Co. C, Ninth Cav., Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 9, 1864.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Mirabile, Caldwell County, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued letter of the 9th instant. I learn that a company has recently been placed on duty near the north line of Clay County, and we hope to drive out and exterminate the marauding villains who are disturbing your peace. The citizens must arm, and watch, and find, and kill the bushwhackers. Let associations be formed and patrols be placed on duty, and every precaution taken to secure your neighborhood against marauders. The people must take it in hand, for we cannot station troops in every neighborhood. Kill all

the bushwhackers you can find engaged in their hellish work. I hope we can find the murderers of our returned furloughed veterans. No pains will be spared to bring them to summary punishment.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 9, 1864.

JOHN H. HOLDSWORTH,
Long Branch, Monroe County, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed communication of the 4th instant is received and contents noted. The change of provost-marshal would have to be made at Saint Louis through Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal-general of the department. I am well persuaded that your sub-district should have a more vigorous and competent officer, and will use my influence in securing a change at an early practicable day. I shall soon place militia in active service in your section, and in such force as to preserve the peace. I am quite reluctant to call away from their homes our farmers at this busy season, and shall not do it if it can possibly be avoided.

I do not anticipate any general uprising of the people of secession proclivities. They have good sense enough to know that one more uprising in Missouri would bring total ruin upon every rebel in the State. General Merrill's order is yet in force, and you may let it be generally known that for every Union man disturbed 10 rebels will be held responsible and made to correct the wrong done their neighbors. We know who the enemies of the Government are, and now in the fourth year of our sorrows we shall not handle them with tender words of entreaty; mark that. I remember you very well, and the pleasant and instructive interview to which you make allusions. If I should conclude to call out militia in your county, would be glad to know what company would best serve the interests of their county under faithful, discreet, and loyal officers. Your attention to this item of information will oblige,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 9, 1864.

His Excellency Governor T. CARNEY:

Yours of the 7th, concerning the anxiety of the people of Kansas in the vicinity of Emporia, and urging me to station Federal forces below to cover the neighborhood, is duly received. I have also had this matter strongly urged by persons of that vicinity, and have promised to do all in my power in view of my slender resources and the dangers and demands elsewhere. At present I have withdrawn most of the troops in that region to escort the refugee Indians to their homes, but I will call the attention of General McKean to an early effort to conform, as far as possible, to your suggestions and

the anxious desires of the people. In the mean time, I respectfully recommend to Your Excellency a liberal use of your functions in the organization and equipment of the militia in that region, when, do the very best I can, I must after all depend very much on the resident inhabitants to aid in discovering and repelling danger.

I remain, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Comdg. District of Southern Kansas, Paola:

GENERAL: My attention has been called to the neighborhood of Barnesville, where it is said bushwhackers have recently approached within 2 miles of our line. I consider it a great credit to you that they do not venture clear over, but this is said to be an important settlement, and I hope you will give it special regard. The Governor and people have also called my attention to the region of Emporia. I have said when your troops return from escorting the refugee Indians you may be able to give special attention to that region; mean time I wish you would, if you think it safe, have a picket or occasional scout sent down by the company stationed at Council Grove. I think, however, the forward move of the refugees is a considerable protection to that region of country, as it partially covers the probable line of rebel approach.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: Upon my arrival from Fort Ridgely I had the honor to receive your dispatch of 3d instant. Your directions will be strictly followed. The companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, under Major Clowney, will march to Fort Ridgely very soon, en route to James River. While at that post I made very particular inquiry of some of my scouts who have hunted during the winter along the James River for a long distance, and their statements corroborate those of Major Brown and Messrs Kittson and Bottineau, who are well acquainted with the valley of that stream, that there is not timber sufficient for an ordinary trading post, far less for a military post. Still, in order to settle the question beyond a peradventure, I will order a reconnaissance along the river up to the point west from Fort Abercombie, before the site is determined upon.

Colonel Thomas' column, composed of about 1,550 armed and mounted men, including scouts, were dispatched from Fort Ridgely early on the morning of the 6th instant, in fine condition. They will reach Swan Lake, on the Missouri, within twenty days from the

date of their departure, and I feel confident that they will anticipate General Sully's arrival at the point of junction. There have been a few heavy showers in the upper country, which have greatly aided vegetation. There are a few Indians lurking about the frontier, and I learn from the scouts that about 400 lodges, embracing the very scum of the Isanti Sioux, are encamped at the Two Coolies, about 20 miles above the point where I struck the east side of the Missouri Coteau with my command last year. The reports are that they will not join the Missouri Indians, but retain a position which will enable them to make a raid upon the settlements in this direction or escape to the British line, if necessary.

The Tetons and Yanktonais, numbering 2,000 lodges, are determined to fight the troops, and express themselves confident of victory. Their exact locality it is difficult to learn, as statements conflict, but I believe they will be found by General Sully below the mouth of Apple Creek.

The information I have received lately leads to the belief that all of the Sioux bands, excepting the friendly Sissetons, who constitute only a portion of that division, are imbued with a spirit of bitter hostility to the Government, and unless they shall be effectually chastised during the present summer there will be accumulated numbers to meet hereafter.

I know you think I overestimate the danger from Indian hostilities on this frontier, and I hope I do; but I cannot conceal from myself that the numerical force of the hostile savages is very great; that they are in constant communication with the Red River half-breeds, and obtain from them intelligence of any diminution of force on the border; and that the distance of 200 or 300 miles to be traversed to bring them in contact with the settlements in Minnesota and Iowa is no barrier to these Indians, whose movements are so rapid.

Much depends upon General Sully's movements, and should his expedition fail, from any cause whatever, I sincerely believe that the frontier will be attacked at all the exposed points before the setting in of winter.

In compliance with your orders the Indian prisoners, except Little Six and Medicine Bottle, who are securely confined at Fort Snelling, were dispatched to Davenport on 6th instant. The officer in command of the James River expedition will receive a plan of the post and such specific instructions from these headquarters as to insure the selection of a proper site and the erection of suitable buildings and defenses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June* 10, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General CANBY,
Mississippi River, via Cairo, Ill.:

The Wisconsin 100-days' regiments are ordered to Memphis, and those from Iowa to Helena, for such disposition as you deem best. Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of dismounting poor cavalry regiments, so as to completely remount the better ones. It will not be possible to supply them all with remounts. Your attention is also called to reuniting regiments the companies of which have been separated.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June* 10, 1864.

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2. The following-named regiments are detailed for duty as an engineer brigade, under command of Col. J. Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and will proceed without delay to Vicksburg, Miss., and report to him for further orders: Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

3. The following-named officers will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., without delay and report to Col. J. Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Engineer Brigade, for special duty:

Lieut. Col. U. B. Pearsall, Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey, One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. George W. Durgin, Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

First Lieut. E. A. Ramsay, Company H, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Second Lieut. George F. Clark, Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

First Lieut. W. Hill, Company M, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Capt. George W. Stein, Company A, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieut. William J. Edwards, Company K, Sixth Michigan Volunteers.

4. The following-named enlisted men will proceed at once to Vicksburg, Miss., and report for special duty to Col. J. Bailey, commanding Engineer Brigade:

Quartermaster-Sergt. Alanson B. Burroughs, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Sergt. George W. Porter, Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Sergt. A. L. Stone, Company E, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Sergt. Maj. D. A. Kenyon, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Private N. J. White, Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Private N. V. Chandler, Company E, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Private John N. Starr, Company C, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Private C. D. Spaulding, Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Private G. M. Martin, Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Private Reuben Moore, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Private Charles E. Reynolds, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Infantry.

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By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. HDQRS. DETACHMENT 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., June* 10, 1864.

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V. Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will immediately disembark his command on the bank at Memphis, Tenn., taking off everything pertaining to his command. Upon his reporting to these headquarters that his command is disembarked, a guide will be sent to show him where to encamp.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June* 10, 1864.

The following instructions, contained in circular dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, May 30, 1864, are republished for the government of all concerned:

Deserters, refugees, and other persons coming in at any military post in the Division of West Mississippi, or at any of the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, will be carefully examined by a discreet officer, and the information obtained from them compared and collated with that derived from scouts and other sources, and reported direct to the "Chief Signal Officer," at the headquarters of this division, Natchez, Miss. Where this information is of immediate interest to any other commander, a copy of the report will be sent direct to that commander. The information thus obtained will be communicated only to the division, department, or district commanders, except in the case of subordinate commanders specially interested, and will be confidential.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June* 10, 1864.

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XV. Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann, commanding U. S. forces at Port Hudson, will without delay cause a brigade of colored troops, to consist of 2,500 men, to cross the Mississippi at Port Hudson, and march to Morganza, where it will be reported to Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, commanding U. S. forces, to relieve Colonel Dickey's

brigade. General Ullmann will take, for the purpose of crossing these troops, any boat that may be available, not interfering with boats already engaged in transporting troops.

XVI. The brigade of Colonel Dickey, now serving at Morganza, will proceed, so soon as relieved by a brigade of colored troops from Port Hudson, on transports to Port Hudson, and be reported for duty to the commanding officer at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June* 10, 1864.

General ROBERTS:

You will send the Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry and one battalion of Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry, also one battalion of Seventh U. S. Colored Artillery, heavy. if it can be spared, to this city tomorrow morning, at as early an hour as practicable, to act as escort in procession in honor of the passage of the emancipation act by State convention. Troops will carry arms and ammunition, but arms will not be loaded. Instruct the officers in command to report to Colonel Hanks on arrival.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, U. S. Volunteers
(Through General Reynolds):

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the commanding general desires that you will call at these headquarters on your way to assume command at Port Hudson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 10, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

What do you think of the report of Major French's scout about Marmaduke being north of the Arkansas River, near Arkansas Post?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER.

PINE BLUFF, [*June* 10, 1864.]

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have not any confidence in the report of Marmaduke being on the north side of the Arkansas. The scout reported nothing of the kind to me or to my adjutant. About the same time that the scout reported here a party of 100 men of my command returned. They had been to Arkansas Post, examined the fortifications there, &c. Did not see or hear of any force of the enemy in that direction; therefore I do not think there is any foundation for the report.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLINTON, *June* 10, 1864—5 p. m.
(Via Lewisburg.)

Brigadier-General CARR, *Commanding District:*

I have just returned from a scout up the south fork of the Little Red. Nothing of importance was observed; a few bushwhackers in the mountains. The scout sent to Meadows went near to Richwoods and reports Coffee at Mount Olive, Izard County, with 200 men, enlisting and conscripting. He is going toward Yellville, Marion County. His men report they are going into Missouri and Shelby's command would follow immediately after them. The scout I sent to Kinderhook went within 25 miles of Batesville. They report Shelby having gone down to Jacksonport with his command on the 4th instant, and returned again to Batesville on the 7th. The men of his command stated that they were going into Missouri, but from all indications I think they will try to get out in squads through the mountains. The country in this vicinity is very rough. Nearly all my horses are barefooted. Those shod at Captain Manly's shop nearly all came off the first three days' march. The work was shamefully done.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES STUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Scout.

CLINTON, *June* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Commanding District:*

Reports from Shelby are conflicting. I will move immediately with my whole force directly toward Batesville, and will push ahead until I find out what he is doing. I will not be able to send a dispatch to-morrow.

Respectfully,

JAMES STUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Clarksville, Ark., June 10, 1864.

Major GREEN:

I have the honor to inform you that I am at this place in command, and have been since the 22d ultimo. Shelby left as I came in, and as he is still north of the river, as far as I know, and was

last heard from, as to my knowledge, on his way to Batesville and the White River, I expect that his return will be by this, the weakest place of the line. I do not have the force here to enable me to scout for him, and can only depend upon others to apprise me of the approaching danger from afar. When he comes I do not expect him to cast his shadow before him. Should you have a knowledge of his return movements please inform me if it threatens this place. I propose to hold myself in readiness to receive him in a direct attack, or to disable him if he attempts to cross in this vicinity. I have about 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery. Locally all is quiet. I have driven Jackman and Dorsey out of this range, having made three successful moves against them.

Please give me any important news.

Your obedient servant,

W. F. CLOUD,
Colonel Second Kansas Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 10, 1864—12.25 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

On the 16th of May orders were given to send an Iowa or Illinois regiment to Missouri, to replace the Ninth Minnesota, and June 3 General Heintzelman was directed to send two Illinois regiments to Saint Louis. General Heintzelman's attention will be again directed to send two regiments to Saint Louis immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 10, 1864.
(Received 1.05 a. m., 11th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

From want of orders here, possibly, that Iowa regiment went down the river two weeks since. Can't you send me some Veteran Reserves for prison guards and a few officers fit for assistant provost-marshals? You must know from experience the nature of the troops, how difficult it is to get officers to fill these positions, important to the welfare of the people and the interests of the service.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
June 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In answer to your indorsement of the 1st instant, relative to veterans and re-enlistments in and from the Missouri State Militia, the same having been submitted to the War Department by

His Excellency the Governor of Missouri, I am directed by the Secretary of War to communicate the following:

1. You are authorized to collect the veteran volunteers re-enlisted from the regiments of the Missouri State Militia, and form them into a regiment, or, in case the number re-enlisted is not sufficient to form a regiment, into a battalion.

2. If there are other men in the regiments of Missouri State Militia who desire to re-enlist for unconditional volunteer service, they may do so, and will be received under following conditions:

First. The number in each regiment will be ascertained, discharged, and re-enlisted for three years or during the war.

Second. After the detachments from the respective regiments have been re-enlisted they will be collected and formed into one or more regiments, depending on the total number; one regiment, however, to be completely organized before an additional one is commenced.

Third. The regiments, as rapidly as formed, will be mustered into service with minimum regimental organization.

Fourth. The men re-enlisting will receive the bounty provided by law, namely, the $100 authorized by the act of July, 1861 (General Orders, No. 49), the same to be paid under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 163, series of 1863, from this office.

Fifth. The discharges from the militia regiments and the musters into and formation of the new regiments will be under the direction of the commissary of musters for the department and his assistants.

Sixth. The new regiments, as herein authorized, will be organized and mustered into service in accordance with the requirements of the mustering regulations.

I am, general, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
June 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of May 8 and June 3, present year, in reference to the payment of some thirty-five companies of the enrolled militia, called out (through the Governor) and continued in service by proper U. S. officers, but who have not been paid since October 31, 1863, they having been paid to that date by the State. In reply I am directed to communicate the following as the orders of the Secretary of War:

First. You are authorized to have the said troops regularly mustered into the service for the period of twenty months, reckoning from November 1, 1863.

Second. In making the muster-in the organization of the companies (or regiments, if so organized) must conform to that of the volunteer forces of the United States. (See section 2 of the act of July 17, 1862, page 22, General Orders, No. 91.)

Third. The musters-in will be made by the commissary of musters of the department and his assistants. Great care must be exercised in preparing the rolls, and the same must be forwarded promptly to this office. Before being forwarded each roll must be examined and countersigned by the department commissary of musters. Under

the foregoing the said forces will receive pay from November 1, 1863, under the prescribed regulations of the pay department, and will be holden to service until June 30, 1865. The period of service fixed must be distinctly understood and made known to all parties concerned.

I am, general, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 10, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

I have obeyed every order of yours. I have all my men in the saddle. I have but 16 for duty this morning. I hope to hear that they kill all of these swamp thieves. The line to New Madrid is all right this morning, the first time for a week.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 10, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

Captain Preuitt, commanding at New Madrid, telegraphed me late last night that he had information that Kitchen with 800 men was at Osceola, on the Mississippi River. He said he did not know that it was reliable, but would be prepared. I think Kitchen may be there, and that is the reason they have tried to keep the line down, but I think his object is to interrupt navigation and seize some steamers with supplies. Will keep you posted as far as I can.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 10, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

I have taken the liberty to send the following to Preuitt, at New Madrid:

Captain PREUITT:

I am inclined to think Kitchen is below you, and that is the reason they try so hard to keep the line down. I would suggest that you send reliable scouts below. Also send a party up toward Charleston each day, to meet my men, so as to keep the line up. I have 200 men between you and Charleston. If you get any further news let me know at once, and I will assist you with every man I can spare. Show your teeth.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMPBELLTON, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO.,
June 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. EWING:

DEAR SIR: When with you in Saint Louis I have related to you that some of our best and most loyal citizens, then in the militia

service, had been arrested last fall, and been incarcerated in some military prison (Myrtle street, I believe) for several months, because a notorious rebel, whom they were ordered to arrest, had died on the way from his residence to Union. If my memory serves me right you have shown a decided disposition to release these men, but as I told you that they had been released the subject of course dropped. But since my return home I have been made aware that these men are still under bond, and that they are held to report themselves every week by letter. You will conceive that such restraint may cripple their actions very materially, if in case of an emergency they should be compelled to defend themselves. You would therefore be entitled to the full gratitude of every loyal man if you would use your influence to release these men of their bonds and make them free men once more—Capt. Andrew Fink, under bond of $3,000; Lieut. Arnold Renner, under bond of $3,000; Private J. Christian Herman, under bond of $1,000.

The prospect that some companies of loyal men will be detailed and put under the command of trustworthy officers is hailed with universal satisfaction, and the mere organization of such a force will conduce very considerably to the pacification of our section. Rebels may not fancy such an arrangement, but their approbation we do not seek, and still less do we care about it. Since my return home they must have smelled a rat, because they seem to be remarkably peaceable and friendly. The presence of a company of the Tenth Kansas Regiment on the southwest branch also tends to mollify the warlike propensities of our rebels, because they have a very distinct sensation in what peculiar manner these Kansas boys are wont to settle accounts with bushwhackers. Some weeks ago E. Giebler's store, on the Bourboise, in Boon Township, Franklin County, was robbed by 4 bushwhackers. It has since been reported that 4 men have been found in the woods, each with a hole in his head, but as I have been unable to trace this report to any reliable source, I just give it for what it is worth. Please reply if convenient.

Sir, I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

GERT GOEBEL.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SAINT LOUIS DIST., OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 23, 1864.

Repectfully referred to provost-marshal-general, Department of the Missouri.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

CHAS. S. HILLS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 25, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Captain Hills, with the information that H. Boeger, Arnold Renner, Andrew Fink, and J. C. Herman, of Franklin County, Mo., were released from custody and from their paroles on July 1, 1864.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 10, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One battalion of the Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia has returned to this post. The other will be here to-day or to-morrow.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lexington, Mo., June 10, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District:

COLONEL: In compliance with orders from you I have the honor to report that from the 6th day of June, 1864, to the 9th day of June, 1864, inclusive, the following services were performed by men under my command: On the 6th day of June, 1864, Sergt. Joseph Dilley, in command of 20 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, went as an escort for the telegraph repairer on the Independence road. Fixed the line and returned same day, having traveled 45 miles. Saw no guerrillas. On the 8th day of June, 1864, Sergt. William A. Kinkade, in command of 19 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, went as an escort for telegraph repairer beyond Fire Prairie Bottom, on the Independence road. Fixed the line in working condition, and returned same day, having traveled 50 miles. Had no engagement with guerrillas.

On the 9th day of June, 1864, Lieutenant Kessinger, in command of 18 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, started on a scout at 3 a. m. Marched in a southwest direction, and scoured the country on foot and horseback. Saw some signs of the enemy, and 2 men, who were supposed to be rebel pickets, but had no engagement. Returned to camp same day, having traveled 25 miles. On the 9th day of June, 1864, Lieutenant Groomer started on a scout in command of 25 men of Company G, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He left camp at 3 a. m., and moved, with two days' rations, in the direction of Mrs. Neill's, on the Columbus road. He is still out. He has not been heard from. The remaining few of G Company have been actively engaged for the time above mentioned in protecting the Government property now in store here, guarding prisoners, and enforcing obedience to orders among steamboat men, as well as citizens, protecting all who obey the laws of their country. While these services were being performed the soldiers and officers have behaved admirably. Not a complaint has been made by any citizen as to bad conduct of one of my men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BALLINGER,
Captain Company G, First Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. Post.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 10, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 10, dated headquarters Third Sub-District, District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo., June 5, 1864, I left Warrensburg, Mo., on the 6th day of June, 1864, in command of 15 men, detachments of Companies C and I, of the Seventh

Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and proceeded to Globe Post-Office, Johnson County, Mo., scouting the country thoroughly, and found 2 bushwhackers at one Mr. Spencer's, wounded 1 of them, but made their escape; distance marched, 15 miles. June 7, 1864, scoured the country up and down Post Oak Creek, finding no bushwhackers; distance marched, 15 miles. June 8, 1864, continued to scout through the wood and brush, finding no bushwhackers in the vicinity; distance marched, 15 miles. June 9, 1864, continued to scour the country over on Brush Creek; discovered 2 bushwhackers but could not get near them; distance marched, 20 miles. June 10, 1864, turned for camp from one Mr. King's; discovered 2 bushwhackers near one Mr. Robinson's, on Post Oak Creek; chased them very closely, but could not get near enough to catch them. Arrived in camp at 12 m. on 10th June, 1864. Total distance marched, 80 miles.

JOHN T. WEARS,
Sergt., Co. C, Seventh Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. Scout.

HUTCHENS' FARM, MO., *June* 10, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District:

Supplementary report of Companies F, H, and I, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, from the 1st of June till the 10th: On the 1st, Orderly Sergeant Ford and 10 men of Company I started to Warrensburg to convey the mail. They returned the next day; distance traveled, 60 miles. On the 2d, moved camp from the Walton farm to near Greenton; distance traveled, 9 miles. On the 3d, a scout of 20 men, under command of Sergeant Rhay, of Company I, started on a foot scout. They returned the same day; distance traveled, 25 miles. On the same day, a foot scout of 10 men, under command of Corporal Wills, went out. They returned the same day; distance traveled, 20 miles. On the same day, Lieutenant Teel, of Company H, started on a scout with 30 men, mounted. They returned the same day; distance traveled, 30 miles. On the same day, 35 men of Companies F, H, and I started to Lexington for commissaries; returned on the 4th; distance traveled, 28 miles.

On the 4th, moved camp from near Greenton to the Hutchens farm; distance traveled, 6 miles. On the 5th, Captain Burris, with 40 mounted men, started on scout; returned same day; captured a horse and saddle; distance traveled, 35 miles. On the same day, Sergeant Shackelford, of Company I, started on a foot scout with 20 men. He surprised 8 guerrillas at Berry Barton's house, killed 1 and mortally wounded 2 others, who have died since. He killed 2 horses and captured 3, also 6 saddles and 2 revolvers. The guerrilla killed had between $700 and $800 in Southern money about his person. The scout returned the same day after traveling about 25 miles.

On the 6th, Captain Burris started on scout with 70 men of Companies F, H, and I; captured 5 horses and 2 saddles, also some goods marked "W. H. Mayo, Otterville;" distance traveled, 35 miles. On the —, Major Neill arrived and took command. The major ordered me to scout in the neighborhood of Napoleon and Wellington, and to surprise the two places on the morning of the 9th. In

order to do so, I started at 10 p. m. on the 8th. I sent Lieutenant Mullins, with Company F, to Wellington, and took Company I and went to Napoleon. There were no guerrillas in either of the two places. I returned the 9th; distance traveled, 40 miles.

Aggregate number of miles traveled by the different scouts, 313.

There is a good deal of sign of guerrillas on Davis' Creek and Honey Fork of Black Water. They are moving by small squads in all directions.

MILTON BURRIS,
Captain, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST CAVALRY, M. S. M.,
Holden, Mo., June 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN:

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions I make the following reports of scouts: June 1, 1864, Sergeant Millerons and 20 mounted men of Company D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, sent on a foraging expedition into the neighborhood of Chapel Hill, Mo.; saw considerable signs but no guerrillas; marched about 25 miles. June 2, 1864, Corporal Overstreet and 14 mounted men of Company D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on scout; marched 25 miles; found no enemy and returned to camp at Holden, Mo. June 3, 1864, Sergeant Hart and 10 mounted men of Company D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on scout to Kingsville and the brushy region northwest; found considerable signs of guerrillas; marched about 30 miles and returned to Camp Holden, Mo., June 4, 1864. June 5, 1864, Sergt. David M. Key and 19 mounted men of Company D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on scout on Crawford's Fork of Big Creek; saw some signs but no guerrillas; marched about 70 miles and returned to camp at Holden, Mo., on the night of June 6, 1864. June 6, Lieutenant Cobb and 5 mounted men of Company M, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on a foraging expedition in the vicinity of Lone Jack, Mo.; saw no signs of guerrillas; marched 25 miles. June 6, 1864, Sergeant Combs and 14 mounted men of Company M, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on scout on Crawford's Fork of Big Creek and the brushy region northwest of Kingsville, Mo.; searched the brush; found signs of a few scattered guerrillas, and returned to camp at Holden, Mo., June 8, 1864; marched about 50 miles.

June 6, Sergt. James M. Drury and 14 mounted men of Company D, on scout south and southwest of Kingsville, Mo.; saw no fresh signs of guerrillas; learned that 10 had passed down Big Creek on June 5, conveying 2 wounded men, said to have been wounded in the vicinity of Hopewell, Mo.; returned to camp at Holden, Mo., June 9, 1864; marched about 100 miles. June 6, Sergt. James C. Triplett and 14 mounted men of Company D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, sent to Kingsville, Mo., to protect citizens and workmen of Pacific Railroad line; remained there until being relieved by Sergeant George and detachment of Company M, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, June 8; started on scout north and northwest of Kingsville; saw no signs of guerrillas; marched 30 miles and returned to camp at Holden, Mo., June 9, 1864.

June 7, 1864, Capt. James D. Eads and 18 mounted men of Company M, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on scout to within 3

miles of Pleasant Hill, Mo., and 2 miles of Lone Jack, scouting the country on Crawford's and Anderson's Forks of Big Creek; learned there were small parties of guerrillas, but saw none; returned to camp at Holden, Mo., same day; marched 25 miles. June 7, 1864, Lieutenant Triplett, of Company D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and 15 men on foot, on scout on Brush Creek; scouted down to the mouth of said creek; saw some signs of guerrillas, probably passed down six or eight days previous, no more than 5 or 6 in a place; scout returned to camp on the evening of June 8, 1864.

JOHN WYCKOFF,
Capt., Comdg. Detach. First Cavalry, M. S. M.

MACON, MO., *June* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

The commander at Hermann reports to the provost-marshal at Fulton that there are 400 rebels in camp in Callaway County, and I suppose wants the provost-marshal to arrest them; says his information is reliable. There may probably be something at department headquarters in regard to the matter. If you can get anything from them about it, I can reach the place in two days and a half with 75 men, besides what militia is in reach, and some volunteer citizens. I have no faith in the report. Colonel Williams went to Danville this evening.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Hermann, Mo.:

My provost-marshal at Fulton, Callaway County, reports that you know where there are 400 rebels in camp in Callaway County. Please inform me how you know this, and where they are. Answer immediately.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MILAN, MO., *June* 10, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your kind communication of the 6th instant is at hand, informing me that Capt. Dennis Adams and 40 men have been ordered on duty, &c. Captain Adams has been temporarily absent in Iowa on business, but returned home yesterday, as I am informed, and will, I presume, assume command of the Milan post immediately, pursuant to your order and subject to your directions.

I have this moment dispatched a messenger to Captain Adams, who lives about 8 miles distant, to inform him of his appointment, and that there is a document from headquarters District of North

Missouri, on official business, in the post-office here for him. His appointment will give general satisfaction to the loyal element here, though some of his warm friends (Capt. E. L. Webb was one) have aspired to the same position, which was surely their privilege, and for which they should not be blamed.

I understand that Captain Jewett and his copperhead friends are making a great effort to get up a petition, or rather a remonstrance, to be sent up to you against the post. The radicals and unconditional Union men of this county sneer at their puny attempts, and utterly repudiate their every effort. But with one not on his guard, they will deceive the very elect, were it possible, with their whining cant and false protestations for the Union. I know them; they can't deceive me. "Actions speak louder than words," and "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. B. COCHRANE.

HDQRS. CO. D, EIGHTY-SECOND REGT., E. M. M.,
Weston, Mo., June 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

SIR: I have just received information that Quantrill with a large force is in or near Goose Neck, on Platte River. The number of his force is estimated to be about 1,000; none of them, or very few, have guns, but nearly all have from one to four navy revolvers each. I have made Major Clark acquainted with the facts, but have not yet heard from him. The information I have received I think is reliable, from two different persons. I sent a scout to Ridgeley yesterday, as an escort for Captain Fitzgerald, but they have not returned yet; I think they have been intercepted by the rebels.

Respectfully, yours,

W. T. WOODS,
Captain, Commanding Post, Weston, Mo.

My scout that was with Captain Fitzgerald has just arrived. They did not hear anything. General, you can rely upon anything Mr. Roney tells you.

W.

WESTON, MO., *June* 10, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

SIR: I have been in this place for the last hour. I find that great fear is entertained by the Unionists of bushwhackers. Captain Woods with his company has gone to the country and will not be back to-night; the citizens will guard the town to-night. General Fisk has been informed of the condition of affairs in this county, but does not seem to believe that there is any danger. I must say that I am compelled to differ with him in that respect. From all that I can learn, this (Platte) county and Clay are full of bushwhackers, and they are determined to make a raid upon this place. It may be done to-night.

In my opinion there should be something done, and that immediately. I have fully investigated the matter and believe that there is really danger. On night before last 50 bushwhackers were within

10 miles of this place; this I have from good authority and it can be relied upon. I will remain here to-night, as my family are quite unwell and are very uneasy on account of the reports, which, by the way, are not very public. Since my arrival in this place I see many persons (secessionists) in town who have not been here for years. If in your power to induce General Fisk to send troops to this place, I know you will receive many thanks from the loyal people for your assistance in that way. Something should be done as soon as possible for the relief of the loyal citizens of this city.

In great hurry, I have the honor to be, general, most truly, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. PRICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 10, 1864.

JOHN MESSENGER, Esq.,
Barnesville, Kans.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you, in reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, in reference to the nearness of bushwhackers to our line, and requesting that troops be stationed near Barnesville to prevent their depredations, that he has written to Brigadier-General McKean, commanding District of South Kansas, calling his special attention to the facts as reported in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. N. WOOD,
Kansas State Militia, Council Grove, Kans.:

GENERAL: I am glad to see by your order of the 31st you have called a few militia into service in Butler. I hope you will give them directions also to co-operate with Federal troops, so as to avoid conflict as far as possible. Trade regulations with the Indians have been turned over by me to those commanding the Indian country.

I found my attempt to regulate that matter would swallow up all my slender forces. Colonel Coffin has started down with several thousand refugee Indians, who, I hope, will eat up all the scattering stock in the abandoned Indian country.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 10, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee:

MAJOR: I found your dispatch of 2d instant on my arrival from Fort Ridgely on the evening of 8th instant. The instructions of

the major-general commanding therein contained will, of course, be obeyed. The four companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers now at Fort Snelling will be dispatched to Fort Ridgely not later than 15th instant, it having been necessary to retain them here to provide their camp equipage from that which will be turned in by the Sixth Regiment, which will march on 14th instant. I shall probably station one company of the Wisconsin Volunteers at Ridgely, and dispatch the others, under Major Clowney, with one company of cavalry, to erect the post at the James River. On the return of the expeditionary forces, the companies of the Wisconsin regiment will be relieved, and march to join the remaining companies on the Missouri, at such point as you may hereafter desi nate.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 11, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 21st.)

Major-General CANBY,
Vicksburg:

Brigadier-General Bailey, being in your command, can be assigned as you may desire. The same applies in regard to Major-General Reynolds. To meet your demand for general officers of rank, Major-Generals Granger, McCook, and Hurlbut will be ordered to report to you. The Secretary of War authorizes you to assign them to any duty you wish, or if you do not deem them available to send them back to report to Adjutant-General of the Army. The Thirteenth Corps has been temporarily abolished. I do not think it will be possible to open the railroad farther west than Monroe, and even for that distance it will be necessary that you procure much of your material from the abandoned roads east of the Mississippi River. All shops are now pressed for locomotives and rolling-stock to supply Sherman's army, and if Congress orders the building of the East Tennessee road, as is now contemplated, it will absorb most of the iron rail that can be purchased. To build and put in operation the entire road to Shreveport will cost not less than $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and will require four or five months' time. Many things have risen 50 per cent. in the last two months, and are still rising. It is very difficult to procure enough skilled railroad mechanics even for repairs. Consider these matters well, and also how far water transportation on the Washita may be made available.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 210. } *Washington, June* 11, 1864.

By direction of the President, the Thirteenth Army Corps is temporarily discontinued. The general commanding Division of West Mississippi will assign the troops of this corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN, *Chief Quartermaster, Louisville:*

General Canby requires four first-class portable steam saw-mills. Send them to him as soon as the Mississippi is open again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M., DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 11, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Div. of West Mississippi, Natchez, Miss.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that in obedience to his instructions I came to this point on the 8th instant, and have carefully noted the amounts of stores on hand, and the amounts estimated for for the supply of 40,000 men, exclusive of the troops within the District of Vicksburg. Except in some few items, the supplies on hand, together with those for which estimates had already been made, will, in my judgment, be ample for the proper supply of the troops that will draw from this depot. I have ordered estimates to be made for such stores as in my opinion are necessary, and which had not been already required for. Considerable quantities of the clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores have already arrived here from Memphis.

I have made preparations for furnishing Colonel Bailey with the timber that he will require, of the proper dimensions, and I think there will be a sufficient amount in readiness for him to commence operations as soon as he arrives here. I have obtained the following information concerning the railroad from this place to Shreveport, and I believe it to be tolerably reliable, though some of the distances given are probably only approximate. For about 8 miles from the Mississippi River the rails and many of the ties have been taken up. For the first 3 miles from the river all, or nearly all, the ties are gone. Much of the iron has been brought to Vicksburg and used, either on the railroad on this side, or as shields for earth-works around Vicksburg. Most of the iron so used has been heated and bent, and a considerable quantity covered by dirt and mud. Probably not more than 3 miles of iron out of the first 9 miles of road can now be made available for railroad purposes. Between Vicksburg and Monroe, a distance of nearly 70 miles, all the trestle-work and bridges have been destroyed, and in many places the iron has been torn up. It is said, however, to be uninjured, although much of it is lying in the bayous and creeks.

The principal bridges are at Tensas, about 28 miles from river (by rail); at Delhi, about 38 miles from river (by rail); and at Boeuf, about 48 miles from river (by rail). The bridge across the Washita River was never completed. There are said to be three good engines in the railroad shed at Monroe.

Distance (about) from—	Miles.
Vicksburg to Richmond	20
Vicksburg to Tensas	28
Vicksburg to Delhi	38

Distance (about) from—Continued.	Miles.
Vicksburg to Boeuf	48
Vicksburg to Monroe	70
Vicksburg to Minden	130
Vicksburg to Shreveport	168

I have gathered the following information with regard to the dirt road from Vicksburg: Between Vicksburg and Richmond, low, flat land; roads in dry weather good; four bridges. Between Richmond and Tensas Bayou, low land, subject to overflow; roads in rainy weather almost impassable for teams. Between Tensas Bayou and Ioes Bayou, low lands; about half the distance swampy. Between Ioes Bayou and Bayou Macon, low lands subject to overflow. Between Bayou Macon and Boeuf River, about 4 miles of high lands. Between Boeuf River and Lake La Fourche, about half the distance low land; two bridges, one over a large creek. Between Lake La Fourche and Monroe, about 4 miles of low lands. Between Monroe and Minden, country high, hilly, and sandy. Between Minden and Shreveport, low lands for a short distance beyond Minden, thence high land to Red River bottoms, near Shreveport. I think it probable I may be able to procure more detailed information, and perhaps more reliable; if so, I shall keep you informed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Capt. and Asst. Q. M., Chief Q. M., Div. of W. Miss.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., June* 11, 1864.

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2. Col. J. Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Vicksburg, Miss., for the purpose of carrying out instructions heretofore issued from these headquarters.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., June* 11, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,

Comdg. Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: General Birge, who belongs to this corps, and who was directed by Special Orders, No. 135, paragraph 9, of May 24, to report here for duty, has not done so. I am informed that he is at Carrollton, possibly on some detached service. His presence here with his command is absolutely necessary, and I have deemed it of sufficient importance to send down a staff officer, with this communication to you, to request that he may be ordered to rejoin his command as speedily as possible.

I have heretofore omitted to call attention to the regular batteries in this command. With Battery C there is no officer. With Battery L there are 2 officers. With Battery F there is 1 officer, and

the men are much reduced in numbers. Of the officers there are but 2 of the absent ones in this department—Lieutenant Haskin, of Battery F, and Lieutenant Rodgers, of Battery C, both sick in New Orleans. Lieutenant Haskin will probably return; Lieutenant Rodgers will probably go North. My chief of artillery, Captain Closson, thinks, and I entirely concur with him, that the three regular batteries here and Battery A, in New Orleans, should be relieved by fresh regular batteries or consolidated. Battery G, Fifth Artillery, in New Orleans, is in service condition, and I respectfully suggest it may be ordered to take the field in place of some of the reduced batteries. The Second Connecticut Battery and the Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, in New Orleans, are both good batteries and are, I believe, unassigned. I address this to you directly, as I know your adjutant-general is not in New Orleans, and it may be useful for you to have these facts before leaving the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROVER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you march with your division at daylight to-morrow morning, with two days' rations, to Waterloo, where it is reported by the captain of the naval steamer Kenwood that the steamer Illinois was fired into to-night. You will take the False River road and endeavor to come in in rear of Waterloo. Colonel Davis, commanding cavalry, has been directed to furnish you with two regiments from his command. The regiments of the Third Division now serving with your division will accompany you. No wagons will be taken. Colonel Thomas, Eighth Vermont Volunteers, has been directed to go down on the steamer Longworth, accompanied by two gun-boats, below Waterloo to intercept the retreat of the enemy. You will throw forward the cavalry as rapidly as possible, coming in on the False River road in rear of Waterloo, where Colonel Thomas will report to you.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: General Emory directs me to say that he cannot believe in the possibility of the enemy being in force at Waterloo, notwithstanding the report. He therefore directs that you hold your division in readiness to move. You will send the cavalry, however, at daylight by the road that crosses in the rear of Waterloo, as heretofore ordered.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, LA., *June* 11, 1864.

Colonel THOMAS,
Commanding Eighth Vermont:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to say that he cannot believe that there are more than 100 guerrillas at Waterloo. You will therefore go down accompanied by the gun-boats, land, and attack the town with vigor by daylight. If it should turn out on getting there that the report is false, you will not land your command or any part of it.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June* 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

20. Paragraph 10 of Special Orders, No. 134, current series, from these headquarters, reorganizing the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, is hereby suspended. Regiments arriving at Morganza under that order will be reported for duty to the commanding officer Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. A third division will be formed of other troops.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June* 11, 1864.

General ROBERTS:

Orders have just issued for the Sixtieth Indiana and Eighth Indiana Volunteers to go to La Fourche District. Instruct the commanding officers of the regiments to be in readiness for the movement.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON,
Carrollton, La., June 11, 1864.

Maj. J. LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Defenses of New Orleans:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the major-general commanding the defenses, my conviction that the grounds in and about Kenner are much better adapted to the purposes of temporary camps than any in or about New Orleans, Jefferson, or Carrollton. The drainage is better, and I doubt not the health of troops would be better. Convenient access to timber would enable all troops to cover themselves with shade, by the construction of arbors, at little labor. I have examined the ground there myself,

and I strongly urge sending the Thirteenth Army Corps there for reorganization, and also transferring there the cavalry camp of instruction. The cars from the city or steam-boats can land all supplies there, at but little more inconvenience than here. Other advantages will suggest themselves to the mind of the general commanding, in removing these troops farther from the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
June 11, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, recommended.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

General DWIGHT:

Order the cavalry camp to Kenner and make all temporary camps there.

N. P. B.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 11, 1864.

Maj. G. HARKER,
COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD U. S. CAVALRY,
COMMANDING OFFICER FOURTH ARKANSAS CAVALRY:

An expedition will be organized to make a scout in Saline, Hot Springs, Montgomery, and Perry Counties, to consist of four companies Third U. S. Cavalry, 100 men Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, and detachment Second Missouri Cavalry (Merrill's Horse), all under command of Maj. G. Harker, Merrill's Horse, to be gone six or eight days and start as soon as ready, say, early on the 13th instant. Major Harker will report at these headquarters for special instructions.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *June* 11, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER:

I arrived here with my command this evening. The country is completely overflowed. Bayous and swamps almost impassable. Shall remain here to-morrow to get forage from Devall's Bluff by rail.

A. ERSKINE,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

BROWNSVILLE STATION, *June* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Devall's Bluff:*

I have just arrived here with my command. The country is flooded with water and the bayous almost impassable. From all the information I can gather here it will be almost impossible to cross the swamps on the road leading to Pine Bluff at present. My mules are all new and hard to manage. What time will you pass this station on your return to Little Rock?

A. ERSKINE,
Colonel Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 11, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I arrived here late last evening. Have been all through the Clear Lake, Plum Bayou, and Flat Bayou districts. There are no rebel forces in them except guerrillas. The water is so high that I do not believe I can get over on the Watesca and Rattlesnake Bayous. Shall leave here in two hours.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 11, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Orders, No. 14, received to-day. A scout of the cavalry returned yesterday; had been about 40 miles below, on the south side of the Arkansas. No enemy seen. All the roads around this post are patrolled some 12 or 14 miles out daily. Patrolling done by the advance pickets before they are relieved. All quiet on the roads this morning. A party of 50 men of the Merrill Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Bradshaw, escort telegraph repairer. They left early this morning for Little Rock.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., June 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Arkansas:

SIR: I apprehend that General Steele is of the opinion that some of the 100-days' troops have been ordered to report to me. None have reported. I am now reduced as follows:

Present for duty:		
White troops:		
35th Missouri Infantry	268	
15th Illinois Cavalry	307	
		575
Colored troops:		
56th U. S. Colored Infantry	603	
60th U. S. Colored Infantry	581	
Battery E, 2d U. S. Colored Artillery (Light)	107	
		1,291
Grand total		1,866

Five of the largest of the colored companies man the five batteries and Battery E, Second U. S. Colored Artillery, Fort Curtis. I have just ordered the quartermaster to furnish transportation for the detachment of the Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, 70 of which are guarding Island No. 66 to Little Rock, and ordered one of the companies of the Sixtieth U. S. Infantry to relieve them, thus reducing my force here. General Canby orders all district commanders to keep a reserve to be ready to clear the river should it be blockaded. I again respectfully request that I be furnished with more white troops.

Late orders have deprived me of 200 dismounted cavalry sent me from Memphis, which have been returned; also one company of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry which was recently organized and mounted here, and now the detachment of the Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry ordered to Little Rock. I have no doubt General Steele will see that my force is too small. The transferring of commissary and quartermaster's stores at this place from large to small steamboats, for his department, requires large daily fatigue parties. I earnestly request more white troops.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June* 11, 1864.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

One regiment of Illinois 100-days' men left Mattoon for Saint Louis last night.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUND PRAIRIE CHURCH,
La Fayette County, Mo., June 11, 1864.

[Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:]

COLONEL: I took up camp here Monday evening. Find water very scarce. Will have to move a mile or so in some direction on that account. I hope to get your permission by Captain Meredith when he returns. On Tuesday, 10 o'clock, I reached Captain Burris' camp, south of the Hutchens' house; delivered to him a copy of the order placing me in command of the county; had no order relieving him of his command in the western portion of La Fayette County. He, of course, considers it proper to make a tri-monthly report, as yet in command. When I left here I took a part of Company M, Seventh Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, under Lieutenant Berry, and left in camp the remainder, under Lieutenant McElheny, at Mound Prairie.

I took with me Captain Meredith and near 50 men; also Lieutenant Berry, with his 33 men from Burris' camp, and scouted down the Snibar through the border settlement to Livingston, but found no enemy, and ordered the remainder of Captain Meredith's, with camp

and garrison equipage, to move to Mound Prairie Church and take up camp. Since Tuesday we have scouted the country in the most thorough manner. On Thursday morning I ordered Captain Burris, with 40 men, at daylight to be in Napoleon; Lieutenant Mullins, with 40 men, to be at Wellington. I was, with 70 men, at Dover, Berlin, and Baltimore Landing, and Lieutenant Kessinger at the crossings near George Hinxes', northwest of the mounds, between the Columbus and Warrensburg roads, with 25 men of Company G. Lieutenant Groomer, same company, with 20 men, to be on Tabo, between George Young's and Mrs. Neill's, on the Lexington and Sedalia roads. Lieutenant Teel on the Sedalia road, north of the Davis bridge, with 15 men. A sergeant of Company M, Seventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia, near Fedal's shop, with 15 men.

At one hour by sun Burris was to begin to scout from Napoleon and Wellington up the Snibar and its tributaries, through the Greenton Valley, to his camp, south of Hutchens' farm. I was to scout up Tabo and Cottonwood Creeks to this place. We took no road, but took the brush and woods, and thoroughly scoured the whole country. We found no enemy except 5 men, whom we ran into Groomer. We all met here last night, except Kessinger and Groomer, who went back to Lexington. We have thoroughly scouted the country. They have left here and are out south and west of Chapel Hill, in the Basin Knob country. No mistake about it. Lieutenant Mullins, who came down Davis' Creek, reports them as being over there. La Fayette County has never had a more thorough scrubbing since the war. Every officer has done his utmost to get information of the number in the country. We are all of opinion, from what we can gather, that the numbers are greatly exaggerated. That Quantrill and Pickler are here there is no doubt, but 300 men from the Osage to the Missouri River, embracing the Central Division, will cover all they have. Our estimate will of course be based upon what Echolls' men tell us.

We find everybody, old and young, greatly alarmed. The guerrillas treat all as enemies and have no respect for any. Their conduct toward the people has a good effect upon the temper and spirit of the soldiers under my command. As soon as I can rest a little I want to scout farther south, say Monday morning. If you would send a co-operating force up Black Water, on the south side, let me go up on the north, Burris move by Chapel Hill toward Basin Knob, Colonel Ford co-operating from the west. I think we can kill some of them. They are there and in the Lone Jack country, no mistake. I sent Burris and Mullins back to their camp last night. I am requiring more activity in all. Captain Ballinger's company in front of Lexington. He can be in no danger while we scout all around him.

I am, colonel, your friend and servant,

HENRY NEILL,
Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June* 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Chitwood returned from a scout after robbers of merchandise trains on the Rolla road yesterday. He killed 2 of the robbers and recaptured 80 pounds of coffee and quite a large amount

of dry goods, and 2 horses. General Shelby's headquarters were at Dover at last advices, but one-half of his forces is said to have come into Missouri in small bands, and he contemplates moving his headquarters to Batesville. Marmaduke is reported to be at Oil Trough Bottom, on White River, last week. Jackman's command are all said to be in this State, but the colonel wounded in the affair in Richland with Colonel Philips, and gone to Shelby's headquarters. Cabell's command are reported to be moving north in small bands through the Indian Nation. All the enlisted men of their commands talk of robbing the banks in Kansas and Missouri. Guerrillas are very thick throughout Northern Arkansas. I have a force moving down the North Fork of White River with the view of attacking and capturing Colonel Freeman's command, said to be in camp near the mouth of North Fork. All is quiet in the district.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *June* 11, 1864.

General SANBORN:

Dr. Hart reports as follows: The chief of scouts sent me out to learn the whereabouts of Marmaduke and Shelby. I learned that they crossed the Arkansas River with about 2,000 men each, soon after Steele's repulse; also from pretty reliable sources that Marmaduke is on White River, at Oil Trough Bottom; that Shelby's headquarters on 1st of June were at Dover, Ark., where 600 to 800 of his command were, 1,200 to 1,500 having gone to Missouri in small parties. I dined Sunday, June 5, with Major Pickler, who has with him 100 men. Two Missourians, whom I met yesterday p. m., told me that Pickler, re-enforced by 50 men, was moving in the direction of Newtonia, also Colonel Jackson, with an escort of 18; escort was over day in advance of Major P. Colonel Jackman with a small escort has gone to Shelby's headquarters; thought to have been wounded in the fight on Richland. His command has gone into Missouri.

All the men I have seen from Shelby's command state that he is preparing to go to Batesville and that Marmaduke will operate in rear of General Steele's command. It is believed that Cabell's command, in guerrilla bands, are going up the line to Kansas to plunder the banks. The country is full of guerrillas from the line to Sylamore. Their object appears to be to plunder the banks of Kansas and Missouri.

HUGH CAMERON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 11, 1864.

Capt. W. T. WOODS,
Commanding at Weston, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication touching the state of affairs near Goose Neck Bend, and the result of the expedition under Cap-

tain Fitzgerald. We are glad to learn that there was no cause for all this alarm, and that 4,000 navy revolvers were not being used against us. You will ascertain who the two reliable parties were who gave this important information and direct them to report forthwith to these headquarters under arrest. We have been looking for something reliable for several days.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters District of North Missouri,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 11, 1864.

Col. B. K. Davis,
Comdg. Thirty-sixth Enrolled Mo. Mil., Maysville, Mo.:

Colonel: I am instructed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 8, and to reply as follows: Hold all the arms at present in your hands upon your receipt to Capt. Charles V. Mead, ordnance officer at this post. Distribute them where you can put your hands upon them at once should they be wanted in an emergency. Let the search for arms continue, and if possible dig them all up. Turn them over as fast as secured to such companies as you may select, reporting to these headquarters to whom you have issued them.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Headquarters District of North Missouri,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 11, 1864.

C. H. Malone, Esq.,
La Plata, Macon County, Mo.:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 3, and to say in reply that irregular organizations of the kind mentioned are not permitted. If it is necessary he will call out a few good, loyal militia, but dislikes to put men on duty unless an actual necessity for their service exists. Macon is so near by that in case of need help can be obtained at any time without delay. The general desires that you will give him the name of the man who hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and is surprised that two such flagrant outrages upon loyalty as therein described should be named to him without transmitting names and where the parties may be found.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Huntsville, Randolph County, *June* 11, 1864.

General Fisk:

Sir: On my return from Washington two days ago, several citizens of Chariton County, adjoining this, informed me that a company of soldiers under a Captain Truman have been in that county

a week. That his men have killed a number of citizens who were not taken with arms, and taken much valuable property, among others a number of very fine horses and several valuable stallions. Their conduct has induced many men to fly the country, and others to secrete themselves. This course will drive men to the brush in self-defense, as Pennick did in Jackson county. These soldiers have done more mischief in one week, if accounts are true, than the rebels have done in that county since the war broke out. I would earnestly appeal to you as an officer and a Christian to stop these proceedings, and require that no man should be executed without a trial, unless captured in the act of marauding or bushwhacking.

I am informed that none of the men executed were bushwhackers, and that some were old men. It is the impression of many, and I hope for the character of our cause that it is so, that this company in Chariton are Red Legs from Kansas, pretending to be Federal soldiers. I feel satisfied that I can, if the soldiers are withdrawn, keep Chariton, Randolph, and Howard Counties quiet through voluntary associations of citizens who have an interest at stake in the community. At least I would be willing to try it for the sake of this section of the country, although it would be very inconvenient for me to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. HALL.

I have addressed a letter similar to this to General Rosecrans and Colonel Williams, hoping through some of these channels to relieve our country from this cruel scourge.

JUNE 11, 1864.

General FISK:

I write you these few lines to inform you that in my opinion so much excitement is unnecessary. There may be some bushwhackers in the country for all I know; I will say some half a dozen, but I think there is not one at the present time. My opinion is that they have gone to Kansas, and Jackson and Johnson Counties, and will make a raid here, or wherever they think they can, all summer unless captured. General, peace is what you want, I think, law and order; that is what I want, and I know that the people generally want peace and nothing else. I am of the opinion that you don't know the people of this country as well as you ought to. There are two classes of people that want their party in power; the leaders are office-seekers, and the third class are men who want an excitement, all the time, for an excuse to steal, and murder, and burn, and everything else before law and order. They have already done so much stealing, and burning of houses, and murdering of innocent men twelve or eighteen months back that they are afraid of any party in power but their own party, and will do the same things again when an opportunity presents itself.

I will say to you that there is a company of militia, Company A, commanded by one Captain Fish. I will say with all candor they are the worst set of men I have ever seen in all my life altogether. His company was not made up or raised in one township or neighborhood, as generally is the case, but was from above Saint Joseph to the Platte County line, and some from Kansas, and the most of them

are drunkards, gamblers, whore-house pimps, thieves, murderers, house-burners, and Captain Fish is as mean a man as I ever knew. I think he would fight rebels or bushwhackers, but he will make 10 bushwhackers, or rather run and drive 10 men in the brush, where he will kill 1. His men never had any property until since the war, and have got nothing, and it is all to gain with them and nothing lost. They have never paid any tax worth mentioning, and all they want is to keep up an excitement so they can steal, and the worst of a l is they all belong to institutions or orders of some kind, I think called the Missouri Knights, and they are all bad men that belong to it. The Kansas thieves or jayhawkers belong to it, and all know each other whenever they meet, and Fish and his men will not catch a man for stealing, murder, or house-burning that can give them the right signs. You may take my word for that. This way of going through the country cursing and insulting peaceable men and women, and just as loyal to the country as any one—any man who don't sanction their conduct and can't give them their thievish signs, and has got a good horse, or revolver, or anything they want, or feed them, is a rebel or bushwhacker. Well, sir, these men have acted in such a way that good Union men as ever was are afraid of them, and some of them would be afraid to go with them if sent for on any business, and I think they will do this country a great injury if they are permitted to scout.

Ever since they drew arms they have been every day riding around through the country in squads ordering men and women to cook for them, pressing horses and revolvers. For instance, at De Kalb, where there was no need for them, they would stay two or three days at a time, and curse people, and order their meals as insulting as could be, threaten to shoot and burn their houses if their demand was not complied with, and the worst [of] all this is they will swear and lie for one another, and prove themselves clear of anything they are guilty of, and if a man complains of their treatment or reports on them he is in danger of his life, for they will shoot him or burn his house. They will do all these things, and therefore men are afraid to report them to you as they ought to. For the proof of what I write, do you or some other man you may select dress yourselves in disguise and go into their camp and stay one or two days, represent yourselves as being from Kansas and want help to get some horses from the rebels and Paw Paws of Missouri, and watch, and you can catch the signs spoken of; and if you can get enough of that sign to convince them you are one of them, of the Kansas jayhawkers, you can find out all about them. Let on as you belong to some Kansas regiment and want to come over to Missouri for the purpose of stealing from rebels and Paw Paws, you can get enough. You must go with them to the bar and drink with them if you want to get the inside track.

Well, sir, you don't hear of Capt. J. H. Davis' men stealing and insulting men and women; you don't hear of Captain Howard's men at Rushville doing so, and you can hear of no complaint of these men, for these men are the tax-payers, and the men who have the good of the country at heart, and have an interest in the peace of the country. You can get the truth of what I write if you will try. I will give you the names of some men you can't doubt the loyalty of: E. Watson, at Rushville; G. D. Tolle, at De Kalb; Sheriff Ashbaugh and Jim Finey, at Businin [?]; J. Wills, Cornelius Roberts, T. H. Irvin, at De Kalb.

This letter I don't want it known that you ever got such, for I tell you positively a man would be shot and killed by those men as certain as they knew it or suspected him or them, and from the names of those men I gave you you can find out all and be your own judge about the matter. I think if you want to keep peace in the county it is the duty of men in the county to let you know what is going on, and, if anything, to give you all the information they can that is worth your attention in regard to disloyalty in any shape, for I think you want law and order to prevail. These men intend to drive all men from the county they can that don't belong to the same order.

Yours, respectfully,

KIT KARSON.

N. B.—If you want the truth of this letter get G. D. Toll or Harvie Bradford, who is acting detective, to find out and report to you in regard to the conduct of the men.

KIT KARSON.

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Fort Smith, Ark., June [11], 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: Yesterday I started a train of 100 wagons for Fort Scott, via Gibson, for supplies. A large number of refugees accompanied the train to Kansas. I shall also send a lot of refugees to Little Rock by the next boats. The most of them are in a state of great destitution. If they remain here we are obliged to feed them, or they must starve. It is absolutely necessary to remove them to points where supplies are more plentiful than here. You have, of course, learned the result of our campaign to the Washita. Before I joined Steele he had not 8,000 fighting men. I had about 4,000. Price had about 13,000.

We first learned of the disasters to General Banks on Red River at Prairie De Ane, the other side of the Little Missouri, and 14 miles from Washington. We could, of course, advance no farther toward Shreveport. We then moved east and occupied Camden; this was in accordance with Sherman's orders. Our train to Pine Bluff for supplies was captured. At that time we had but two and a half days' rations, and at the same time Kirby Smith, in person, re-enforced Price with four divisions of infantry. The enemy had also 7,000 well-mounted cavalry, which had wintered on Red River where forage was plenty. If the gun-boats had come up the Washita, as they could have done, convoying transports loaded with supplies, we could have held the Washita River; but they did not, and we were obliged to fall back to the Arkansas. Smith and Price, with whole force, followed us to the Saline and attacked just as we were about crossing.

We turned upon them and after a terrific fight of five hours we drove them from the field, but we could not remain. We received information direct from Kirby Smith's headquarters that their policy now is to harass our communications and cut off our supplies, and they aimed to operate on the White River below Devall's Bluff and

on the Lower Arkansas; hence the raid of Shelby. As soon as I learned that he had taken Dardanelle and crossed the river, I dispatched a force down the north side of the Arkansas for the purpose of meeting him. On the force reaching Clarksville, Shelby, who was in the vicinity of Dover, moved hurriedly in the direction of Batesville. My cavalry, being so much inferior to his and he having so much the start, could not overtake him.

The two main forts are on the Texas road, and one on the Van Buren road, and a large lunette mounting three guns in front of the convent, and one lunette with one gun to the left of that, are now about finished, and are strong, excellent works, with the various appurtenances complete, quarters, magazine, water, &c. A line of rifle-pits extends from the Arkansas to the Poteau, with an extensive abatis in front. I can hold the place against the whole of Kirby Smith's army, if I have plenty of supplies. Can you not put on the route from Fort Scott to Gibson a lot of ox-team trains? I most urgently request you to do it. Making Fort Scott a large depot of supplies will certainly be a benefit to Kansas. I will furnish the escorts for the trains.

All is now quiet along the river above and below here.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha City, June 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. COLLINS,
11th Ohio Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.:

General Mitchell directs me to say in reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, just received, that for the present only the posts now occupied will be maintained. He directs, however, that such arrangements and disposition of your troops be made that the old battalion may be held in readiness to go on an expedition whenever ordered. It is probable that such expedition will be soon ordered in connection with one from the more eastern posts. In regard to the treatment of persons guilty of disloyal sentiments, he directs that such parties be arrested and held in confinement for trial by military commission.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
In Field, near Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., June 11, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here this morning after four days' hard staging. I find that the troops are well stationed. Besides any reasonable amount of escort duty, they are scouting the country far and near. There are no Indians at or near the road between here and Larned. A detachment has been over on

Cimarron to where the Mexican train was captured, and can find no signs of any one in all that country. Have now sent a large command over on the Red River to look after them. From all I can find out, it was a party who knew all about the specie the man owning the train had, and had followed near it from Chihuahua. General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, has also sent troops from Fort Union after the band. This may have been the advance of a large force from Texas, but I think not. I can soon tell definitely as to the facts in the case.

The Kiowas and Cheyennes are determined on war, and will have to be soundly thrashed before they will be quiet. The Comanches and Apaches seem determined to be at peace; still the warlike tribes are pressing them hard to join them in fighting the whites, and it is hard to tell what they will do. They say no fight. As I stated a few days [since] in a dispatch, the waters are and have been so unprecedentedly high that troops will not be here as soon as I reported they would be. Captain Parmetar, at Larned, got a scare. Ordered [to be] kept all the troops of Lieutenant Eayre's command at Larned, and Major Wynkoop, commanding this post, got a scare on, and kept the two sections of the First Battery just below this post. They will march again to-morrow. I regret this delay in sending balance of battery to Larned, but knew nothing of it until my arrival here. No troops will hereafter be detained here who are ordered away.

I find on my arrival here that the detachment that Captain Parmetar kept at Larned that was designed to be returned here have arrived, but he had kept the howitzers. I consider this leaves us entirely unsafe either against Texans or Indians. The major-general commanding told me they would be returned for me to use with my cavalry, and I suppose it is still his design to have it so. I so stated to the commanding officer at Larned, but he has acted differently. Hope the major-general will let him know what his wishes are in the matter. If the Indians can be taken care of on the Platte by General Mitchell, I can keep the route between Larned and Lyon clear of Indians and rebels, and, if you so direct, can make campaign into Texas, or after Indians on Smoky Hill and Republican. Will report twice a week, and oftener if anything important occurs. Will select officer to act on staff as engineer, and will make report on subject of location of posts. The suggestion made some time ago by the major-general that Hickory Rodgers' place was best place to operate from was founded, as I took it, from the impression that it was below this post on the Arkansas River. On the contrary, it is 90 miles above this post on this river. Have two companies now 70 miles below this post, and will send more to-morrow or next day.

I am, major, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Col. First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Denver, Colo. Ter., June 11, 1864—12 p. m.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado Territory:

DEAR SIR: I inclose the statement of 2 men who have just arrived from Coal Creek and Box Elder, in relation to Indian depredations.

As the camp of Indians is doubtless near, I request that you send a detachment of soldiers after [them] to recover the stock and chastise the Indians. As the Indians are probably a war party in considerable force, I suggest that the detachment be as strong as you can make it.

JUNE 12, 1864.

P. S.—Since writing the above there has arrived a messenger from Mr. Van Wormer's ranch, 10 miles south of the cut-off road, on Box Elder. He says that yesterday afternoon the Indians drove off his stock, burned Mr. Van W.'s house, and murdered a man who was in Mr. Van W.'s employ, his wife, and two children, and burned his house also. I hope the troops leaving for Lyon may be allowed to capture this party or kill them, as they are so near, and not be hurried away from such an unprotected settlement while it is being murdered and destroyed. I hope a detachment from Camp Sanborn may also be sent in pursuit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS.

[Inclosure.]

DENVER, *June* 11, 1864—10 p. m.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory:

SIR: We have to inform you that a party of Indians ran off our stock this afternoon on Coal Creek, and a short distance beyond, about 10 miles from this place, being 49 head of mules and 1 horse. They were pursued some 10 or 12 miles to a point on Box Elder Creek, nearly east of the first-named point, by two young men, who, perceiving a large herd of ponies, which they estimated at 150, indicating an Indian camp, they returned for fear of being themselves captured or killed. We give this information, requesting that our stock may be recovered by a military force, if possible.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. S. BROWN.
THOS. J. DARRAH.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 11, 1864.

Capt. JOSEPH C. DAVIDSON,
First Cavalry of Colorado:

CAPTAIN: Information has been received at these headquarters that Indians have commenced depredations on Coal Creek at about 5 p. m. this day, by running off 49 head of mules belonging to Brown and Darrah, and others. It has not been definitely ascertained what tribe the Indians belonged to. They were followed some 15 miles in a southeasterly direction, toward the Republican, to their camp, and on the route they shot 1 pony. Their numbers are estimated to be about 50. The parties say they saw 100 ponies.

You will immediately send out a detachment of 50 men, under charge of a commissioned officer, to pursue and punish these thieves, and instruct the officer in command not to encumber himself with any prisoners (Indians). The bearer of this, Mr. Darrah, will guide

the detachment to their encampment. You will also instruct the officer in command of the detachment to rejoin your command at some point beyond the head of Cherry Creek that you shall designate within forty-eight hours from the time of leaving. See that the detachment are well armed. As rapid marching is absolutely necessary the detachment will only take the essential parts of their rations.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, June* 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Stipp, medical inspector, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 163, War Department, is announced as medical inspector for this Department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June* 12, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, U. S. Volunteers, will without delay report to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of cavalry, for assignment to duty in the Cavalry Division.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 12, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

MAJOR: Two men, one a mulatto, captured on board the Emma, have just escaped from the rebel lines on the other side of the Atchafalaya. They state that General Major left the Atchafalaya on Thursday with a small party of three regiments, who crossed the Red River to see if they could find a place north of that where he could come in on the river and interrupt navigation. The rest of the enemy's forces they report very much the same as heretofore reported by me.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 12, 1864.

Capt. DE WITT CLINTON,
Acty. Assl. Adjt. Gen., West Mississippi Division:

SIR: In compliance with the verbal request of the commanding general, I herewith furnish a list of batteries comprising the artillery force of the Nineteenth Army Corps:

Name.	3-inch ordnance gun.	6-pounder smooth bore.	12-pounder light Napoleon.	20-pounder Parrott.	30-pounder Parrott.
1st Delaware Battery	4		2		
2d Massachusetts Battery			6		
1st Vermont Battery	4		2		
21st New York Battery	2		4		
7th Massachusetts Battery	4		2		
26th New York Battery			4		
4th Massachusetts Battery	4				
15th Massachusetts Battery		2	4		
17th Ohio Battery			6		
2d Connecticut Battery		6			
One battery, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery				4	
Do					4
Total	18	8	30	4	4

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 12, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In the organization of the artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps, I have to request that the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, now equipped as infantry, be disarmed and ordered to report to me for duty in the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
No. 137. } *Morganza, La., June* 12, 1864.

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5. Brigadier-General Lawler, commanding detachment Thirteenth Army Corps, will immediately commence the shipment of the troops under his command to New Orleans. The wagons will precede each division. General Lawler will retain his division until the last. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:
FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Third U. S. Cavalry:
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers:

The commanding officers of the detachments ordered for a scout to Saline, Montgomery, and other counties, will report to Major Harker, Merrill's Horse, immediately, for further instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 12, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: A scout came in to-day who reported that General Fagan is at Monticello, and that Marmaduke is on the Mississippi, with about 2,000 men, near Gaines' Landing. No departures or arrivals of troops to-day.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., June 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

DEAR SIR: I send my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. T. C. Meatyard, to you. I have complied with your request in returning to Memphis the detachment of 200 men of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, dismounted.

By General Steele's order I am this day sending him one company, recruited and mounted at this post, of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry and two of my best colored companies. A short time ago, by his orders, I sent him two companies of the Ninth Wisconsin. I feel certain that he would not have ordered my force to be thus reduced did he not think I had received other troops from above.

I have official papers here which induced me to think the Sixth Minnesota and the Fourth Iowa were to be here. I have not enough troops for the daily duties of the post and its defense. Of white troops I have only 238 infantry and 287 cavalry. Inclosed I send you General Canby's order, No. 6,* to hold reserves to act in the case of the river being blockaded below. I send Captain Meatyard to you to request that you give me some good troops. Could you not send me the Twelfth Iowa Veterans? I have 50 men of that regiment at the mouth of White River. There may be a necessity of my sending a force to the relief of that place at any moment. I commend Captain Meatyard to your kind consideration as an officer of merit.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See p. 60.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Commanding, Fort Smith:

A scouting party of about 300 cavalry will leave Little Rock in a day or two for Polk County, in this State. As soon as possible after the receipt of this order you will send a co-operating force of as many cavalry as you can spare, or such force as you deem necessary, to form a junction with the command from Little Rock. The object of the expedition is to ascertain what the intentions of the enemy are in that part of the country and to bring away the suffering Union refugees now in that section of country. As far as possible they will be sent to Little Rock, but if necessary some will be sent to Fort Smith.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, RANDOLPH COUNTY,
June 12, 1864.

General ROSECRANS:

SIR: A number of men, between 30 and 40, under an officer whose name is said to be Truman, have been in the county adjoining this (Chariton) about a week. During that time they have killed a number of citizens, certainly as many as 5, and reported to be as many as 12; they have collected quite a number of negroes and a large number of the best horses of the county, some of them valuable stallions. They claim, and exercise, the authority of putting men to death and taking property at their discretion.

This state of things, with all the exaggerations growing out of it, has excited a reign of terror throughout that county and is extending to the adjoining counties. Men are leaving their homes; some flying from the county, some secreting themselves. I fear much that men driven to desperation will join the bushwhackers in self-defense. This was the consequence of a similar state of things in Jackson County.

No one seems to know where these men are from or who they are. They claim to be soldiers acting under authority. My suspicions have been excited that they may be what are called Red Legs, from Kansas, an extensive robber band. All the evils inflicted upon Chariton County during this war by rebels has not been as great as these men have done in one week.

I would most earnestly ask your prompt interposition in this matter. If in any way I could be invested with the authority, and the soldiers could be removed, ill as it will suit me, I would be willing to pledge myself by the voluntary aid of citizens to put down bushwhacking in this and Howard and Chariton Counties more effectually than it has been done heretofore.

I have written this, prompted not only by my own feelings, but at the earnest solicitation of citizens of Chariton and this county.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. HALL.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 14, 1864.

General Fisk will promptly investigate and take such action in this case as will secure a decent respect for common honesty and property.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS:

This line is now connected direct from Saint Louis to Fort Leavenworth, via Allen, Glasgow, and Boonville, and will be kept so connected expressly for military business. Commercial business may be transmitted or repeated over this line when it is not required for military business, but the line or any part of it must not be switched on the commercial line without the consent of the superintendent. Complaints of delays by the commanding generals make it necessary that the utmost attention should be given to Government business, and no commercial or outside business allowed to interfere.

GEO. H. SMITH,
Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Berryville is occupied by troops of my command.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 12, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

I have just received the following:

Colonel ROGERS:

Forty guerrillas crossed to this side of the swamp from Mississippi County and killed Mr. Hazel, a discharged soldier of our regiment, about noon yesterday, and then started south. Lieutenants Byrne and Toney are in below them with 50 men, and I have started a messenger to notify them of the guerrillas, and sent Captain Shibley with 50 men to try and fall on the rear of the infernal scoundrels.

HILLER.

These are the men who have been cutting the telegraph line, and are driven out of the swamp by our men. I hope there will be murder done.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

BLOOMFIELD, *June* 12, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Captain Shibley and Lieutenants Byrne and Toney have returned, without meeting with the guerrillas who killed Hazel. As the guerrillas did not come out west of the swamp, judge they must have recrossed Little River toward New Madrid. A few guerrillas tried to bushwhack Byrne's forces yesterday, and he killed 2 of them. Last night the guerrillas killed Dr. Sutton, at Clarkston, mistaking him for one of our men.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 12, 1864.
(Received 3 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Your complaint of delays in telegraph business sent to Major-General Rosecrans has been referred to me. I was absent at the time, but have taken the first train for this place to put the line between your headquarters and Saint Louis in such working condition that you will suffer no more from the causes you mention.

GEORGE H. SMITH,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, Supt. Military Telegraph.

JUNE 12, 1864.

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Company M, First Missouri State Militia, had a fight this morning near Holden and had 12 men killed. Particulars not known.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 12, 1864.
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Lieutenant Wise with 40 men sent to co-operate with Major Neill. I start for Pleasant Hill this evening at 9 o'clock.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Comdg. Fourth Sub-District, Central Missouri:

Stage from Warrensburg is just in (9 p. m.). The mail was all taken 10 miles east of Pleasant Hill, with horses, and Miller, tie contractor, robbed of $200 or $300. Driver says he counted 36 bush-

whackers. I think they are the same that cut the wire this side of Pleasant Hill yesterday. The death of Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown was read in the Catholic church to-day. The driver said he only came from Holden and did not hear of it, and no passengers from Warrensburg to this place.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. ALLEN.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 12, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Captain ROUELL,

Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

Troops near Holden had a fight this morning and had 12 men killed. Particulars not known.

E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 12, 1864—10 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

Send a force to co-operate with Major Neill, who will move north of the Black Water in the direction of Basin Knob. If you have a scout, move in that direction; it will be sufficient. Direct them to co-operate.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

A. R. CONKLIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Pickler, with 400 men (Confederates), was in Pineville, McDonald County, last Thursday night. He moved from King's River, in Arkansas, to Pineville between Thursday morning and Thursday evening. He seems to be moving north. The troops from Cassville and Neosho may intercept him. The force moving into this district from the Central District would move through Clintonville and in the direction of Lamar. It would be likely to meet him.

JOHN B. SANBORN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,

Springfield, Mo., June 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,

Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

Communicate the information in regard to Major Pickler's command to the commanding officer at Noesho and Newtonia without delay.

JOHN B. SANBORN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 12, 1864.

General FISK:

Much excitement about bushwhacking near Weston. Major Price informs me that a gang of 50 were within a few miles of that place night before last.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

General FISK:

I have 40 head of contraband horses. Shall I fetch them up?

H. T[RUMAN].

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

General FISK:

I have killed 8 bushwhackers. I have 40 horses and 75 negroes to turn over to you. Please let me know what to do with them. I do not want to turn [them] over to Hudson. I have [gotten] you the finest horse that you ever saw.

H. T[RUMAN],
Captain.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

General FISK:

I have broken up two camps. I was re-enforced by Lieutenant Patterson with 40 men. At the time I wanted him he ran with his men. He is a coward.

H. T[RUMAN],
Captain.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

General FISK:

I shall have to move my command to Brookfield; there is no forage at Bucklin for me.

H. T[RUMAN].

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

General FISK:

H. T. says he will deliver those horses here and will take my receipt for them. Shall I receive and use them until further orders?

E. J. C[RANDALL],
Captain.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 12, 1864.

General FISK:

If he has so many horses, I can use them to mount my men until other disposition is made of them.

E. J. C[RANDALL],
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER, *Macon, Mo.:*

H. T. and party are at Bucklin, with a large number of negroes and horses. I have ordered H. T. to come here by rail without delay and directed Sergeant Westly to move to Macon immediately with the entire party and plunder. I want both orders obeyed. You will go, or send a good officer with 25 men to Bucklin, forthwith, with instructions to see that the caravan goes to Macon without any delay and that H. T. comes this way. Get a full report of the campaign from Sergeant Westly and telegraph me the same with as little delay as possible. Avoid friction with H. T. if possible, but close the expedition anyhow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 12, 1864.

Major CLARK,
Platte City, Mo.,
Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I learn of a bushwhacking fight at Ridgeley yesterday morning, and have sent a small force in that direction. I also hear of bushwhackers near Weston. Let your troops be vigilant and active, and drive out and kill the villains. Fifty or even 100 bushwhackers ought not to be permitted to live so near troops. Concentrate your force and pursue the devils with determination and extermination. Telegraph me the condition of affairs in Platte County.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 12, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:*

I sent a force to Ridgeley this morning immediately upon learning of the fight. Weston citizens arrived this morning report no bushwhackers near there.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 12, 1864.

Governor JOHN EVANS, *Territory of Colorado:*

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 11th instant, referring to Indian depredations, &c., and am pleased to be able to reply that prompt measures have been taken, with such means as are at present available, to protect the people and to pursue and punish the Indians. But as you will perceive by the letter of the colonel commanding to yourself, dated June 3, 1864, the services of the military are imperatively required

at another part of the Territory and district, and the aid which the district commander is most anxious to afford by the presence of his troops upon this scene of trouble must necessarily be temporary, as the orders of the department commander, of which you have received notice, render no other alternative possible.

In view of this state of affairs, it is most respectfully suggested that the militia of this Territory might be of considerable service in this emergency by garrisoning certain points that are likely to be threatened, thus relieving from such duty what mounted troops there are now on the Platte, who could be used in the pursuit and punishment of the Indians, and to perform such patrol duty as may be deemed necessary. In the temporary absence of the district commander, I have taken the liberty to make this suggestion, believing that by such measures promptly taken our out-settlements may be protected and the Indians pursued and brought to punishment.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

Denver, Colo. Ter., June 12, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DAVIDSON,

First Cavalry of Colorado:

CAPTAIN: I have this day received a letter from His Excellency Governor John Evans in relation to the Indian depredations which were commenced yesterday, and which, after mentioning the facts contained in inclosed letters of J. S. Brown, contains following postscript:

Since writing the above there has arrived a messenger from Mr. Van Wormer's ranch, 10 miles south of the cut-off road, on Box Elder. He says that yesterday afternoon the Indians drove off his stock, burned Mr. Van Wormer's house, and murdered a man who was in Mr. Van Wormer's employ, his wife, and two children, and burned his house also.

You will take from the command still remaining to you as strong a detachment as can be spared and leave your camp secure, and proceed out after these Indians. Lieutenant Dunn's command has been seen at about 8 this a. m. near Box Elder, and about 8 miles from the Indian camp, and headed directly for it. From the information received it is presumed that the Indians are in force, and it will be as well to proceed so as to be in supporting distance of Lieutenant Dunn. In this matter you will use your own discretion, as, being upon the ground, your sources of information will be much better. Be not misled by the flying rumors, and do not keep your command out longer than there is prospect of success nor encumber your command with prisoner Indians.

J. M. CHIVINGTON.

CAMP DUNN, COLO. TER., *June* 12, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Pursuant to instructions received from district headquarters last night, I have sent Lieutenant Dunn with 50 men of Company C, but as your order is for the detachment to join the command within

forty-eight hours, they cannot follow the Indians with any hope of overtaking them. I wish you would order me to pursue them until I do overtake them or something definite.

Yours, in haste,

JOE C. DAVIDSON,
Captain, Commanding Camp Dunn.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 12, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DAVIDSON,
First Cavalry of Colorado:

Yours of this date received. When that order was written it was thought the Indians were encamped within a few miles of your command, and that forty-eight hours would be sufficient to overtake, kill, and return. Use your own discretion in regard to following the Indians, but do not delay a moment longer than there appears to be a prospect of success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT RANDALL, *June* 12, 1864—11 p. m.
(Via Council Bluffs, 8.10 p. m.)

General POPE:

Thirty Uncpapa Sioux to-day at noon came within half a mile of this fort; drove off 40 cavalry horses. Troops sent in pursuit. Indians escaped without the horses. Will write by mail.

SULLY,
General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 13, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received New Orleans, 24th.)

Major-General CANBY, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

With regard to subject of your telegram of the 4th instant to General Meigs, the supply of stock and materials for the repair of the railroad from Vicksburg to Monroe, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the expediency of the expense is so much doubted as that it has been referred to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WESTERN RIVER TRANSPORTATION,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of the following dispatch from General Allen this day:

LOUISVILLE, *June* 12, 1864.

General Canby has made a requisition for four small propeller tug-boats, to be used for dispatch-boats. Says they are indispensably necessary.

R. ALLEN.

In accordance therewith I have ordered one tug to leave here tomorrow evening to report to you. I have also ordered Captain Fort to send the tug Little Giant from Memphis to report to you at once, if in suitable repair, and, if not, to put her in repair as soon as possible and send her to you. Captain Rusch has a very fine tug, the Rumsey, at Vicksburg, which I have instructed should also be transferred for the service you require, as her place can be easily filled by some other boat, if necessary. The fourth I hope to be able to send from here within one or two days. Should either of these at Memphis or Vicksburg fail, which I think can hardly be the case, I will supply another as soon as advised thereof. In the interim, if necessary, any small boat might be taken in place of it.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Chief Q. M. Western River Transportation.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, June* 13, 1864.

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29. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June* 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry now serving in the Department of Arkansas will proceed, as soon as transportation can be procured, to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding that district.

The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Capt. and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June* 13, 1864.

Maj. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in obedience to paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 544, of 1863, from the War Department, is announced as a member of the department staff, to date from January 15, 1864, the date of his entering upon duty as such.

By command of Major-General Banks:

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MORGANZA, *June* 13, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General CANBY:

I have just received an order, dated June 6, from Department of the Gulf, to resume the movement to New Orleans of the Thirteenth Corps. Your verbal instructions to me were to suspend the movement until you were heard from. As you are in New Orleans, and I presumed the order to be issued with the full understanding of your verbal order to me, I shall proceed at once to execute the order and commence the movement by starting the wagons and McGinnis' command.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The Ninetenth Army Corps will be re-enforced by a division from the Thirteenth Army Corps. The regiments that are to remain will be designated to-day; the others will be sent down. The four regular batteries will be relieved and sent north. Captain Closson will be retained for the present. The artillery with the corps will be two six-gun batteries with each division, one four-gun battery with the Cavalry Division. All these batteries will be selected and completely equipped.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 13, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

I cannot make out two six-gun batteries for each of the divisions to be left here without drawing largely on the batteries of the Nineteenth Corps in and about New Orleans. I have a report on the subject from Chief of Artillery Closson. Shall I send it to you in New Orleans or hold it until you come up here? Two of the batteries of Lawler's division I do not consider fit for the field, and they are in such condition that they cannot be arranged here to be made fit.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza:

GENERAL: You will keep the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, as reported this morning, with you until further orders.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 13, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: The following is the state of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. No other part of that corps remains here:

First Brigade:		
23d Iowa	473	
42d Ohio	460	
7th Kentucky	461	
37th Illinois	336	
Total		1,730
Second Brigade:		
49th Indiana	415	
69th Indiana	437	
22d Kentucky	361	
16th Ohio	482	
114th Ohio	334	
120th Ohio	192	
Total		2,221
Aggregate		3,951

1st Wisconsin Battery, 174 men, 6 guns.
2d Ohio Battery, 76 men, 4 guns.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER AVENGER,
Off Bayou Sara, La., June 13, 1864.

General EMORY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: From a reliable source I learn that Colonel Scott, commanding rebel forces near here, was in Bayou Sara last night; also the officer recently ordered to command the rebel army in Mississippi. They left this morning with a force for Tunica. I could not learn how great the force was. There is a move of some kind determined upon, for no one has been permitted to visit the place for the past four days. Should I learn anything more definite, will inform you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. WRIGHT,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Commanding, Port Hudson:

SIR: By direction of the major-general commanding you will report immediately to these headquarters whether the brigade ordered from Port Hudson to relieve Colonel Dickey's brigade, at Morganza, has been sent, when it started, whether Colonel Dickey's brigade has arrived at Port Hudson, and, if not, whether it has started from Morganza.

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June* 13, 1864.

General ROBERTS,
Commanding:

The major-general commanding directs that the Sixtieth Indiana and Eighth Indiana Volunteers go to District of La Fourche, as ordered, without any delay whatever, and will hold the regimental commanders responsible for any loss of time.

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 13, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Ashley's Station:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a battalion of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, provided with ten days' rations, to relieve the one now on scout to Little Red River; the battalion now out to return to camp as soon as relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Bayou Two Prairies, June 13, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Ensign, with battalion of Ninth Iowa Cavalry, has just returned from Searcy. He reports Shelby as being at Augusta; that a detachment of his command is at Grand Glaize. He brings no news of importance.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 13, 1864.

General CARR:

Steam-boat Maid and Gun-boat 15 arrived this morning. Report that two transports going down White River were fired into yesterday by about 50 men at Clarendon. The boats coming up were not disturbed. A gun-boat will patrol to Clarendon to-day. Have sent scout toward Des Arc and a party to explore the country opposite here.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel Third Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 13, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Devall's Bluff:

Shelby is reported at Augusta, with detachment at Grand Glaize. Send party of 150 or 200 cavalry up on this side of river to gain in-

formation and cut off his scouts. Battalion of Ninth Iowa going toward Searcy to-morrow. Push your defenses, particularly the felling of trees.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Mr. Wild and other citizens report a party of guerrillas, about 200, 15 miles northeast of here. Twenty-five came within 5 miles of the river to-day. Shelby is said to have been at Cotton Plant on Thursday, and from what I can learn I think he is going, or has gone, to Clarendon.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel Third Michigan Cavalry.

BROWNSVILLE, *June* 13, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned from my scout. Have found plenty of guerrillas, but not in much force at any one place. Should have remained out two or three days longer if I could have moved into the country east of Plum Bayou. The streams are so high that it is impossible to march east of that place. Have captured some horses and guns; no prisoners were brought in. I was obliged to come back by way of Ashley's Mills. The bayous are so high that they cannot be forded.

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *June* 13, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived at this post. Will start to Little Rock to-morrow. There is none of Shelby's command south of White River or at Batesville. My scouts had several people direct from Batesville on 11th instant; all state that he has moved down north side White River.

JAS. STUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Scout.

LEWISBURG, *June* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller returned this evening from scout through Perry and Yell Counties. Did not effect much on account of the enemy scattering in all directions. Had 1 man mortally wounded. Captured 2 of the rebels; brought in 28 men of the regiment who have been lying out since the fall of Dardanelle. Received order this evening to appear with Lieutenant-Colonel Ful-

ler, Major Van Houten, Captains Hennig and Dunscomb, before a board of officers at Little Rock. Unless otherwise ordered, will leave here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. One hundred Texans are reported holding post at Mount Ida.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Ryan must either stay himself or leave Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller till he returns. Both must not be absent at the same time.

E. A. C[ARR],
Brigadier-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *June* 13, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I move from this station at 8 p. m. Broke down ten wagons getting through a swamp. Have repaired enough to move again. Will encamp to-night 13 miles from here on direct road to Pine Bluff.

A. ERSKINE,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP TEN MILES FROM BROWNSVILLE,
June 13, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I was only able to accomplish 10 miles. The roads are very bad, mules unmanageable, and wagons breaking down almost every mile. Shall march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock and go forward as rapidly as possible. The country is completely overflowed.

A. ERSKINE,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 13, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The President directs that the archives and papers of the Belgian consulate, alleged to have been taken from the possession of Mr. Hunt, late Belgian consul, by your provost-marshal, be returned to him, and that no proceedings be had against him without orders from this Department; that you release him if he be imprisoned, and that you report by telegraph what proceedings, if any, have been had by your provost-marshal, or any other officer under your command, in reference to Mr. Hunt or the papers and archives of his consulate, and the grounds or causes of such proceedings.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1864. (Received 7.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington, D. C.:*

It is impossible that the President can be advised in the case of Hunt, or he would never have given such an order. Please say to him that the ends of justice and the public interests would be gravely periled by its execution. I therefore request that it be suspended until he hears a report on the subject from his private secretary, who is now here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.
Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1864. (Received 7 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.:*

Charles L. Hunt was arrested for treasonable practices, one of the cases referred to in my late dispatches. They do not, in my judgment, admit of bail or enlargement. When you are beset for action in such cases, your department commander ought to be heard before an order can justly be given in the premises.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 13, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

This morning bushwhackers or vagabonds, about 20 in number, attacked and took three wood teams 3 miles east of Leavenworth. I have directed General Davies to send over a small force under Major Hunt, a judicious officer, to try to recover the property and take the villains, who were in their shirt sleeves and citizen clothes, armed with revolvers. Hope I don't intrude.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 13, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Prov. Mar. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I started from this city on a tour through the counties of Audrain, Boone, and Howard, on the 22d of May. I went from here by the North Missouri Railroad to Sturgeon, and from Sturgeon over to Rocheport, Boone County. From there I went to Fulton, Callaway County, and remained there several days. I then went to Fayette, Howard County; from there back to Rocheport, and returned to Saint Louis by boat. On last Thursday night I met with a portion of Perkins' company, who were just in from Price's army. There were 65 in all, but I met with only 4, a portion of them; they were in Howard County after horses.

Perkins and the balance of them, 61, were in the Perche Hills, Boone County. They crossed the Missouri River last Tuesday night, just below Glasgow. One of them crossed at the ferry at Glasgow

and came on to Fayette, where he was arrested, but succeeded in getting released, being supposed to be a citizen of La Fayette County. They report that Jackman is in Southwest Missouri with 1,000 men; that Shelby is also in the State, near the head of White River, with 3,500 men; that they are sent forward by those commanders for the purpose of destroying the railroads on the south side of the Missouri, which is the North Missouri and Hannibal and Saint Joseph, to prevent a concentration of troops when they get in. They also report that Price was closing up his lines, investing Steele, and that, so soon as the issue was closed there, Price was going to move on Missouri himself with his army.

* * * * * * *

WILLIAM JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

A regiment Illinois infantry was sent you. Post them so as to guard your depots, and have your cavalry foot loose. Direct the colonel to institute an immediate course of instruction in firing, and provide ammunition.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

The general commanding wishes to know if the scout of 14 men ambushed near Kingsville had advance guard and flankers out. If not, strict orders should be given on this subject.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, Chief of Cavalry.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Cavalry:

The party had no flankers out. I have had the officer placed in arrest and ordered him to be tried for neglect of duty.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *June* 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Ford telegraphs me from Pleasant Hill that the enemy have concentrated a force of 500 on the line of Jackson and La Fayette Counties. He says that the information is reliable, but I doubt it, though it is possible.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 13, 1864.
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Lieutenant Wise has returned. I have two small scouting parties in the Snibar Hills. Had I not better send one full company out this evening north and east from Lone Jack?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, *June* 13, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

I have reliable information that the enemy are full 500 strong. I now need 520 horses to mount my command. Horses are becoming unserviceable every day from overwork. I think a large portion of the enemy are now camped in Greenton Valley and Sni Hills. Shall I move after them or wait until they strike for some place?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 13, 1864—9 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

You will find Major Neill, Captain Burris, and Captain Wyckoff north of the Black Water, in the vicinity of Basin Knob. Move so as to co-operate with them, and unite your forces if you find the enemy too strong. Take horses from the people and mount your men, giving receipts for them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 13, 1864—11 p. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

There are three scouts, one from Holden and two from La Fayette County, moving east and northeast of Lone Jack.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 13, 1864.
(Received 11 p. m.)

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo..

Rockets going up in all directions. Shall I move my troops toward Westport and Independence to-night, or wait until morning?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *June* 13, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD, *Pleasant Hill:*

Concentrate your force in front of Independence and Westport so as to meet any raid upon Kansas. Do not move so far east that you cannot meet such a move of the enemy.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PLEASANT HILL, *June* 13, 1864.
(Received 12.30 a. m., 14th.)

General E. B. BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

I have ordered all troops from Kansas City, Independence, and Westport to concentrate at Hickman Mills. My troops are in the saddle and ready to move. Shall I move up there? Shall I order two companies from Harrisonville to come up? It is south of Independence, and, I think, one of the best places. Have I done right?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Comdg. Third Sub-District, Warrensburg:

COLONEL: Colonel Ford telegraphed me from Pleasant Hill that the enemy, 500 strong, have concentrated near the Sni Hills. I have advised him of the position of Neill, Wyckoff, and Burris, and directed him to co-operate and, if necessary, unite with them. I have also directed messengers to be sent to Captain Wyckoff with the same information and instructions. You will please order 100 good men to move to Holden to-night, but not to go further unless it is found necessary to support Wyckoff.

I am, truly, your most obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Warrensburg, June 13, 1864.

[General E. B. BROWN:]

GENERAL: I am called on for 100 men to go to Holden to-night. I desire to inform you of the condition of my command. I have about 400 men available, and these are the companies, in the main, just in from the southwest march. The sending of 100 men out to-night would greatly deplete the available force in camp, and in the event of an emergency to-morrow, you would be greatly put to extremity to muster a force. It is 20 miles to Holden, and would occupy the night in getting there. If, however, you say they must go, I will send them.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, &c.

P. S.—The details yesterday and to-day are heavy, and thicken. Thirty men are called for by Captain Little as an escort in the morning. Hadn't he better inspect the district after we fight the rebels?

J. F. P.,
Colonel, &c.

OSCEOLA, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General VAUGHAN,
Commanding Ninth Enrolled Missouri Militia:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request for information in regard to the situation of this county, I have the honor to submit the following: Lock River lies west of this place; the nearest crossing is 6 miles from here west of it; is very sparsely settled. What few Union men there are in that part of the county are compelled to work together, leave the country, or be food for powder in the hands of bushwhackers, neither of which is pleasing to the minds of those who are and have ever been ready to do their part toward putting an end to this cursed rebellion and maintaining the supremacy of our laws. On the banks of said river is a mill, known as Ritchey's Mill, lying about 12 miles from this place, and upon which the people of this county, to a very great extent, depend for grinding the grain to make their bread. This mill the bushwhackers have threatened to burn, and is only protected now by some citizens who cannot afford to feed themselves, soldier, and be robbed at the same time. They are ready and willing to fight for the country.

They prefer to serve in a company which will be stationed in the county where their families and where their homes have been for years, if they can; if not, a large number of the best citizens of this county will move what little they may still possess, having been robbed of the most of their property, to a more secure place, and by so doing will lose the benefit of the labor which they have bestowed upon their farms and crops for the present year. By such a course Lock River would then be the frontier line. The county would thus lose the benefit of the mill still remaining to the citizens. What property still remains then would shortly go to destruction. You ask me why I have any reason to suppose such a state of facts to exist. My answer is, that one week ago 2 men, who belonged to Morton's company (E) and served with him in the old Sixtieth Regiment, were taken out and brutally murdered within a short distance of their homes. Others they tried to run upon and kill made narrow escapes. A number of them have and are making arrangements, unless something is done in this matter toward placing men in service with sufficient force who are acquainted with the country and its inhabitants and whose interests are in this portion of the country, to remove their families therefrom, go into the Provisional and U. S. service in the adjoining district.

Again, at the circuit court held in April last, our grand jury found about twenty-three bills of indictment against men in this county for crimes of various degrees, some of whom I am satisfied are among the most dangerous men in the country, and who, if not watched and guarded, I am afraid will cause men to be burned out of their homes and killed for appearing as witnesses against them before that tribunal which regulates all civil communities where war does not exist. We have also on our civil docket about one hundred cases for suit at next term of court, many of them attachments where the parties have gone South. These we are fully satisfied would be destroyed if the enemy could get possession, which, if my former premises are correct, they will have every chance they can desire to accomplish their work. There is also a school fund of about $60,000 or $70,000 due this county, most of which is owing and due from rebels who have gone South.

A very considerable portion of it is secured only by personal security and not by realty, and principals and securities have left the country.

Our old records of circuit and county courts were carried to Kansas in 1861, at the time the town was burned by men under the command of General Lane. They are now and have been for some time at Sedalia, and our court does not feel willing to risk having them brought back to the county unless we can have men stationed here who will feel interested in saving them more than troops not living in this portion of the country would. Our school funds we will lose a good portion of unless suits are commenced immediately, as the court does not feel authorized to put the county to double expense, which they would do rather than have the papers brought here and run the risk of having them destroyed; which expense many firms and persons whom they were owing, and doubtless many fraudulent claims make the strongest cases, are doing and taking copies of everything done in court to make sure the debts owing. Another fact is, our tax-books for 1861, 1862, and 1863 are completed; about $20,000 still remains unpaid, about $5,000 has been collected. The tax-books for 1864 will soon be in the hands of the collector, and a very considerable revenue will yet be ready to be collected.

Shall the county, then, in view of all these facts, be without a sufficient force to protect her and keep up the organization of our county, or shall we be, as many citizens now predict, compelled to leave the county or our homes, in which our all now is, to be occupied by bushwhackers, Red Legs, and thieves, when we have men in our country who are determined and upright men, that can save it if authority is given them to do so? My opinion is that a full company should be called into service from this county, with headquarters at this post, a portion of them stationed at Ritchey's Mill, and a scout kept out at all times on their horses, with proper officers, who would see that wrongs were not committed upon the citizens. By such an arrangement those who are now at home would feel secure from the cowardly attack of an enemy in the night or from the brush. From your order of May 30 I did not feel authorized to call out but 30 men to guard this post, which are not sufficient to allow men to lie down with any thought of security outside of this post that their houses will not be burned or their horses stolen, which has been done lately. If any company should be called out I would recommend that it be Company E, of the Sixtieth, under command of Capt. A. Morton, as there is not a man of more determination in the county than he is to see law once more re-established and bushwhackers, marauders, thieves, and all lawbreakers brought to justice. I would recommend that those owing commutation tax in this county be put to work upon the fortifications at this post, as considerable work is necessary for its completion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. PUGH,

Major Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, E. M. M.,
Lexington, Mo., June 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, for his consideration, with the information that the 30 men referred to by Major

Pugh were called into active service under General Orders, No. 6, from State headquarters, to enforce the payment of commutation tax, &c.

By order of General Vaughan, commanding Fifth Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia:

M. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A citizen from Benton County, Ark., reports that three companies of Cabell's command arrived there on Thursday last, and that Col. Stand Watie would be at Maysville this week. This information is believed to be reliable. Cedar County is overrun by rebels. I shall send some force there from here.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. BATTALION EIGHTH M. S. M. CAVALRY,
Neosho, Mo., June 13, 1864.

General JOHN B. SANBORN,
Comdg. District of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I deem it my duty to inform you that quite a number of rebels are passing north for the last month. They have been passing on either side of this post, in squads of from 20 to 100, every few days. The country south of here is so sparsely inhabited, and the inhabitants about all rebels, that I can gain no information about them only from scouts. They are frequently past this post before I know anything about them. On the 10th instant Lieutenant Hunter, Company H, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, in command of 35 men, came on a squad of 140 rebels, 12 miles of here. They were on the prairie when he first saw them. He advanced toward them until they fell back into the brush. He maneuvered around them until he found they were not going to give him fight unless he charged on them in the brush. He then returned and reported the fact to me, and I immediately sent out all the effective force I had, under Captain Kelso, who followed them 10 miles north of Carthage, though without any prospect of overtaking them. I am compelled to keep all the men who have serviceable horses scouting all the time.

Your obedient servant,

H. D. MOORE,
Capt. Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

MOUNT VERNON, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Lieut. W. D. HUBBARD,
A. A. A. G., Dist. Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

I have some information from below. There were 80 passed up north, below Carthage, on Friday night. Captain Kelso pursued them that far, but was too far behind to follow them farther. I get this information from Major Morgan. I arrested 2 ladies in this

place this morning, whom I believe to be spies. They brought two letters from rebels to some citizens in this county. They pretend to be on a visit, but came late last night and were going to leave soon this morning. I got the following information from them and one of the letters which I have got: There were about 400 rebels about Cowskin Prairie; about 80 of them had gone north. Captain Roberts, of Cedar; Captain Rusk, of Jasper, and Captain McCullough, all under Colonel Palmer. There was a major with them; name not known.

The letter that I have examined was from Ranson Moore; said that he would be to see his mother soon; that the time would not be long. He said he belonged to Shelby's command. From what I could learn, they were concentrating at Cane Hill and Cowskin Prairie. This is about the amount of information that I could gather from them. They were careful and cautious in telling their story. I understand from them that they have not taken the oath; they are known to be rebels. Now, what shall I do with them? Swear them and turn them loose, or send them to Springfield? They seem to [be] very anxious to get home, but I will keep them until I hear from you, for I believe they are spies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,

Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Prov. Regt., E. M. M.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

I have 60 able-bodied colored recruits. Shall I bring them to Saint Joseph by rail or leave them here?

H. T[RUMAN].

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

The train is here. I wish to see you. I want 5 men to come with me; can I have them?

H. T[RUMAN].

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

My life is in danger. Will you let me bring 5 men with me? Will you let my command stay here until I come?

H. T[RUMAN].

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

I have all the Union men with me that live in Chariton County. I have armed them.

H. T[RUMAN],

Captain.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

Captain Truman is here and says it is the wish of the people that he remain here. Says that you will receive communications to-day from a number of the leagues through this country, &c. This is confidential.

C. C. C.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

The Union men of Linn County request that you will permit Captain Truman to remain in this vicinity with his men. We approve of his proceedings.

C. C. CLIFTON,
Secretary Linn County Council, U. L. A.
EPHRAIM CLARK,
Treasurer Union League, Chariton County.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

We live in Keytesville, Mo. I think Captain Truman has had a good effect in our neighborhood in cleaning out the bushwhackers, and I don't think we will have any more trouble in our neighborhood. Every man is a coming into Keytesville, and says he will assist in driving them out, and inform on them whenever he hears of one.

JOHN R. HIDE.
KINSEY VEATCH.

MACON, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

I started the men yesterday as directed by you, under charge of an officer, Capt. E. K. Smith, who will see that Truman obeys your order. I suppose he will not overtake Truman until he reaches Brookfield. Would it not be better for me to go to that place to-day and bring Sergeant Westly with me to your headquarters? Captain Smith is to telegraph me immediately what he accomplishes, and I will let you know as soon as he does.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth M. S. M. Cavalry.

MACON, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

Captain Smith telegraphs from Brookfield that he has arrived there, and that H. T. has turned over everything but the negroes to the quartermaster there. H. T. wants 5 men to go with him to Saint Joseph. I have ordered Captain Smith here with everything, and told him to send H. T. on without any men.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

I was ordered to this place by Colonel Draper to take charge of all the property that H. T. had collected in going through the country. I find on arrival that he has turned over the horses at this place by your orders. Must I take charge of the men he has under his command, and what disposition must be made of the negroes?

E. K. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Capt. E. K. SMITH,
Brookfield, Mo.:

Move to Macon without delay, with your command and all the men of your regiment who have been with Captain Truman. Leave all the plunder at Brookfield with Captain Crandall. I will arrange for its disposition when H. T. comes up with his report.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Can you not have the horses belonging to H. T.'s command turned [over] to us? With them we can mount all our men and be efficient. He has turned over a few horses and has some fine ones left. Know of no place the service would be more benefited than here. Cannot mount our men without pressing more and having much trouble and excitement. These are all pressed and the trouble and excitement caused by that over. A squad from Macon have come for them. Please send your order to that effect.

A. W. BILLINGS,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Platte City, Mo., June 13, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: I have just learned of another raid on a small scale in another part of our county near Farley. Some parties from Leavenworth, so it is reported, are in the bottom killing and stealing. I have ordered men into the field in pursuit. General, if possible, come down here at once yourself. You can do more to stop this thing than any one else.

Yours, in haste,

J. M. CLARK,
Major Commanding, &c.

2 P. M.

P. S.—My great fear is that Kansas is about to enter into the quarrels here. Come and see into things here yourself.

Yours,

J. M. C.

HEADQUARTERS,
Platte City, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have just reached here from Parkville. Find all quiet there, except some hard feeling engendered by that unfortunate spirit of jealousy and distrust that seems to actuate too many of the good men of our county. With regard to that, however, I think a few days will bring about a better state of feelings. Captain Wilson declares a willingness to second my efforts in bringing about a better understanding among the loyal men, and I think we shall succeed. General, I was greatly shocked to receive your telegram via Fort Leavenworth. Why, in the name of all that is great or good, do not the citizens of our county report to me these things, so that I might take some steps toward punishing these thieving desperadoes?

What can I do, when I am left in utter ignorance of these things until such time as I receive them officially from your headquarters or, unofficially and with a thousand exaggerations, through the common reports of the country? My dear general, if this is the way my fellow-citizens are going to act, if the people whose interest I am here by your order to protect and guard (which duty I am willing to discharge to the best of my ability, with all honesty of purpose) will not aid, but do all in their power to defeat my efforts in that direction, I must ask that you relieve me and call some one to the work that can harmonize these unhappy elements and save our county from devastation and ruin. I say save us from ruin, for there is nothing can save us as a people if some measures are not adopted, and that speedily, to check or silence that miserable spirit of party and struggle for political power among us that is the primary cause of much if not all our trouble. I have heard nothing outside of your dispatch about the Ridgeley affair, except that there were some 18 bushwhackers attacked Captain Poe at that place on Saturday last. Two bushwhackers and 1 soldier killed, and 1 soldier and 2 citizens wounded.

Now, general, when the facts are ascertained, if they ever are, you will find, I venture to say, that it is another Arnoldsville affair; that is, that private feuds, personal vengeance, had much to do with this affair. All this makes the murderous villains no less culpable, nor myself any the less willing or anxious to punish them as they deserve, if I had a chance to do so, but what can I do toward punishing these rascals when I have no knowledge of the affair until they have been up and gone more than thirty-six hours? I will, however, do something, if it be only to show a willing spirit. And now, general, I have a suggestion to make, and it is this: That you authorize me to call out for two weeks 50 men, 10 from Company H, 15 from Company M, 10 from Company G, and 15 from Company L (I can get that many that are reliable). Let me take the field, or rather the brush, and try my hand at their own game, leaving the towns to take care (principally) of themselves, as they can very well do if they are disposed to. I hope, general, you will see no occasion to overwhelm us yet awhile with foreign troops. We can have things right if we are only made to understand that we must protect ourselves and cannot have others to fight battles of our own making.

I send forward a letter from Captain Osborn. Please order a court-martial for the 17th instant to assemble here, and order on it

the officers named when I saw you last. Captain Johnston, who received and forwarded your dispatch to me at Parkville, failed to understand that he should send a telegram back by the messenger to be transmitted to you. As to the condition of things here, there is nothing particularly wrong outside of this Ridgeley affair. I was scouting on Saturday all through Goose Neck and the Joler country (about 6 miles from Ridgeley), with about 100 men, and could not see or learn of any bushwhackers. I went to Parkville to see what was up there, thinking that all was in good condition here. The first intimation to the contrary was contained in your dispatch.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLARK,

Major, Commanding Platte County Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Maj. JOHN M. CLARK, *Comdg., Platte City, Mo.:*

MAJOR: The general commanding desires me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this day, and to say in reply that quite a severe illness prevents him from coming down as requested by you. Your course in the government of affairs is highly commended by the general, and you are instructed and authorized to call into service the number of men named in your letter and to employ them actively in the settlement of your difficulties. There is a party of soldiers from here in disguise in the neighborhood of Ridgeley, scouting secretly and under orders after the style adopted by the guerrillas. Be careful and not run in to them. The affair in Ridgeley turns out to have been a fortunate one for our side.

The captain and lieutenant of the whackers were killed, and before dying the rebel lieutenant confessed that he was one of Coon Thornton's recruits. The general says you may call out such troops as you like, so you keep the country quiet, and if the people will not hold the country quiet he will certainly be obliged to call for assistance from General Curtis' Kansas troops, as they are the only ones within reach. You can make the people preserve the peace of Platte County if any man can do it, and if they will not do it take a couple of hundred men and go through the houses of these rebel sympathizers and companions of guerrillas, harborers of rebel recruiting officers, like a dose of croton oil. There is no other course for us. If the general is better he will be down to see you on Wednesday or Thursday; if he is not, I will probably be down the following day. Meanwhile leave no stone unturned, no trick untried, no work undone which can go toward promoting the work of subduing these outrages and punishing the perpetrators.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,

First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CO. D, 82D REGT. ENROLLED MO. MILITIA,

Weston, Mo., June 13, 1864.

[General FISK:]

GENERAL: In the letter I received from you on Saturday last you was disposed to make some sport of me on the two reliable parties

I spoke of. General, there seems to be some more reliable men in this part of the county. There were some 30 men run into Farley, a little town below this place. I have a portion of my men there. They were all out on a scout but 4. They were bound to surrender, but made an agreement not to take anything or interrupt anybody. They said they did not want to steal anything or hurt any person, but they wanted to buy some boots and tobacco, which they did, and paid for it. They did not disturb any person in that place.

General, I remain, yours, respectfully,

W. T. WOODS,
Capt. Co. D, 82d Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Capt. W. T. WOODS,
Weston, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, and in reply to say that no sport was attempted in our reply to your former communication, the subject-matter of which was found entirely false (upon investigation), and reported so by you in a subsequent memorandum on the same document. It is time some of the parties who create and circulate such bugbear stories and ask the troops to chase around the country should be held responsible for the information they so generously impart. From the circumstances attending the case we judged the parties had wilfully given you such information, knowing it to be false, or they knew too little to undertake to state it as a positive fact. We were in earnest, and desired their arrest, that they might understand that no trifling was allowable. Somebody certainly is responsible for the stories.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY:

The scout sent out from here yesterday has returned. The robbers, 6 in number, crossed the railroad 4 miles west of Laclede; went in the direction of Chariton County. They robbed 2 citizens of this county of their arms and money. Were all mounted on good horses, one on an iron-grey. All young men, roughly dressed.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

BUCKLIN, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

DEAR SIR: Please allow me to present to you the proceedings of our league:

At a meeting of the Loyal Union League, held at this place on Saturday, the 11th instant, the following among other proceedings were held, to wit: On motion of Capt. L. Sipples, a committee of five were selected to draft suitable resolutions of thanks to the very efficient services rendered loyal men and the cause of the Union in

this portion of this country, by the prompt and just method pursued by Captain Truman and Lieut. J. C. Hartman and their command ferreting out, although perhaps in disguise, and meting out merited punishment to many who hitherto have been engaged in guerrilla warfare and covertly giving aid and comfort to the desperadoes who have been a terror to civilization, and who at midnight hours have pillaged and plundered numbers of our best citizens because they were devoted to that Government which has protected them from their infancy in every right and privilege that a Christian citizen ought to ask or wish to enjoy.

Whereupon, Dr. J. F. Powers, C. J. Fields, Robert H. Crook, George Foltz, and Lacy Sipples were chosen to act as said committee, who, after a short absence from the council, reported that: Whereas, under the present wise and just administration of military affairs in the district, the above-named captain and lieutenant, with their command, have rendered this county, as well as the neighboring county of Chariton, the most efficient and excellent services, and, of many others, the rescuing and setting at liberty one of our friends and brothers from the vindictive and inhuman hands of a merciless enemy, and restoring him to liberty and to his beloved family, of disarming rearmed and redisarmed rebels, and of exposing and bringing to strict justice men who have hitherto lived under the guise of Union men, but were proven to be unmistakable enemies, rendering secretly aid and information to those whose mission it was to disturb and destroy the friends of the Government, too much praise cannot be given or awarded to those men whose prompt and vigilant course in dispelling the gloom that overhung the heads of Union men, and dispersing the outlaws whose fiendish acts have proved a plague to all patriots, and placing a quietus among the truly loyal, quite to the dismay and discomfiture of the offenders.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Rotter, the report of the committee was received, and, on motion of Edward Cox, the secretary of the Loyal Union League at Bucklin, Mo., was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to Major-General Rosecrans, General C. B. Fisk, and editor of the Missouri Democrat.

ROBERT H. CROOK, *Secretary.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Dr. G. K. DONNELLY, *Kidder, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9th instant, and to commend the party at Kidder who so promptly acted upon information of the escape of bushwhackers from this post. The occurrence was one of those that must be unavoidable where there is want of concerted action between excited parties bound on missions of death. The detachment from Kidder should have advised us at these headquarters that they were going out, and all trouble and danger, except from the enemy, could have been guarded against. The general directs me to thank the people of Kidder and yourself for your earnest interest in behalf of the welfare of the country, and to express the hope that next time you will advise him of any intended military movements.

I am, doctor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 13, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

Your dispatch received. There is no doubt the gangs of rebel guerrillas sifting into this department will try to rob, steal, and destroy here on a small scale and pass out over yours. Of course you don't intrude in such cases as you speak of. You know why I am so careful not to ask Kansas troops into Missouri. The people with whom I have to deal are so jealous they would rather suffer from the guerrillas, and where they alone are interested I wish them to have their choice.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 13, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth City, Kans.:

Colonel Ford telegraphs me that he has reliable information that the enemy, 500 strong, have concentrated near the Snibar Hills.*

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 13, 1864.

Hon. JAMES MCDOWELL,
Mayor of Leavenworth:

Yours of this date in regard to an attack by bushwhackers and the killing of 1 man and taking of 6 horses on the Missouri side, and only 1 mile from the ferry landing, is just received. The attack was reported to me about 10 or 11 o'clock this morning, and Major Hunt, with a competent force, has been ordered and moved in pursuit. My command is limited to the State line, but I follow such outlaws to the line of death and destruction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., June 13, 1864—12 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Coldwater Grove, Kans.:

The enemy are reported at Sni Hills. Move your company to Aubrey immediately.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Give notice to the militia company in your neighborhood.

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* Transmitted same day by General Curtis to General McKean.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June* 13, 1864.

Governor JOHN EVANS:

I send orders to Colonel Chivington as requested. You must act on your own authority and discretion in calling out militia. I hope you will do so and allow the Federal troops to come forward soon.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 13, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas:

Afternoon of 11th, Indians stole 100 horses and mules from parties on Box Elder, Kiowa, and Coal Creeks, about 20 miles from Denver; burned houses on two ranches; murdered ranchman, his wife, two children; ravished woman before killing. I sent orders to Captain Davidson, commanding Company C (detained on Cherry Creek by flood), to send out detachment 50 men in pursuit, with orders to rejoin command en route to Lyon within two days; also ordered Lieutenant Chase, with detatchment from Fremont's Orchard, in pursuit. Governor Evans has called upon militia, who are unmounted, never drilled, scattered, and consequently inefficient. Settlements so scattered they cannot be guarded.

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 13, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to furnish herewith, for the information of the commanding general, copy of letter of Messrs. Brown, Corbin, and Darrah, dated Denver, June 13, 1864, relative to Indian thefts and massacres. I also furnish copy* of letter of His Excellency Governor Evans, of this Territory, treating of the same subject, and requesting aid of the very scanty military force now at hand in this emergency. As will be seen by telegram of Colonel Chivington, commanding district, to Major-General Curtis, dated 8th instant, ten of the twelve companies of cavalry in the district are en route to Fort Lyon in obedience to orders of the commanding general. One of the companies remaining is at Fremont's Orchard, the other at Fort Garland. Company C. which has principally participated in the recent scouting and hunting of Indians, were making as rapid marching for Lyon as the state of their stock and of the swollen streams permitted (the high water having swept off all bridges), as will be seen by my telegram of this date to you.

I ordered a party of this command in pursuit of the Indians, limiting their time of absence from their command, as, in view of the major-general's telegram of 10th instant to Colonel Chivington, I

*See Evans to Chivington, June 11, p. 319.

did not feel that I would be justified in taking another course. From information received, I believed that the troops were within 15 miles of their camp, and that the summary punishment ordered to be given them could be effected with but little delay. From later information it appears that these attacks have been preconcerted, and that the Indians cannot be reached by the detachment of Company C in the limited time given them. Hence I have ordered Capt. J. C. Davidson to proceed with another detachment of Company C in pursuit of the Indians, to exercise his own discretion in the pursuit, but not to continue it longer than he thinks there is prospect of success. Since writing the above the bodies of the Hungate family, referred to in letter of Messrs. Brown, Corbin, and Darrah, have been brought to Denver. They are horribly mutilated; the man and woman scalped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

DENVER, COLO. TER., *June* 13, 1864.

Captain MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, desire to lay before you such facts connected with the Indian massacre on Box Elder Creek of Saturday, the 11th instant, as came within our personal observation, and other perfectly reliable information obtained from Mr. Johnson, who lives near the scene of that inhuman outrage. We left this town yesterday morning, upon information received that about 40 to 50 mules belonging to the undersigned, Messrs. Brown and Darrah, freighters, had been stampeded in the boldest manner in broad daylight by Indians belonging to the Cheyenne tribe. Mr. Brown's mules were stampeded from Coal Creek, on the main highway from here to the Missouri River, and only 13 miles from Denver. This fact is mentioned to show the boldness of the operation.

Ascertaining that the Indians, after taking a northeasterly direction (for the purpose of misleading pursuit, probably), had turned, and crossed the road near Box Elder Creek, we proceeded to that locality, and thence up that creek about 6 miles, where we met Mr. Johnson coming down, who imparted the startling intelligence that the family of a ranchman named Hungate, living a few miles farther up, had been brutally murdered by Indians, the ranch burned to the ground, and about 30 head of horses and mules driven off. The massacre had occurred on the day previous, some time shortly after noon, and Mr. Johnson had just assisted a party from the mill above in removing the bodies of the murdered woman and children. His statement was substantially as follows: The party from the mill and himself, upon reaching the place, had found it in ruins and the house burned to the ground. About 100 yards from the desolated ranch they discovered the body of the murdered woman and her two dead children, one of which was a little girl of four years and the other an infant. The woman had been stabbed in several places and scalped, and the body bore evidences of having been violated. The two children had their throats cut, their heads being nearly severed from their bodies. Up to this time the body of the man had not been found, but upon our return down the creek, on the opposite

side, we found the body. It was horribly mutilated and the scalp torn off. The family are spoken of by their neighbors as having been very worthy and excellent people. Such is a correct statement of the terrible affair, which occurred only a little more than 20 miles from Denver, and we will only add that the settlers in all that region of country are much alarmed, and justly so; and unless the military in force proceed against the Indians at once all the ranches will be deserted, and much suffering probably ensue.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. S. BROWN.
D. C. CORBIN.
THOS. J. DARRAH.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I had advices from Colonel Thomas of 9th instant. He reached Wood Lake in three days from Ridgely, and the column was progressing finely, but the grass was not as good as it was lower down, there having been less rain. A special messenger has just arrived from Sioux City, bringing the dispatches from General Sully, dated Yankton Agency, 9th instant, stating he would move from Fort Pierre on 20th instant, and concerting further signals of columns of smoke as a mode of communication with Colonel Thomas' detachment. I send up the dispatch to-morrow morning to overtake the latter. The Sixth Regiment has all arrived, and I have to-day reviewed it at Fort Snelling. It will move to-morrow if boats can get up to transport them. I have ordered Captains Whitney and Schoenemann and Lieutenant Pingrey to duty with the regiment, on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from Major Meline, assistant adjutant-general, informing me of their acquittal. The orders in these cases have not yet arrived here, but I presume they are en route.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 13, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Comdg. Expeditionary Forces on their way to the Missouri:

COLONEL: Inclosed you will find a dispatch* forwarded by General Sully, dated 9th instant, from Yankton Agency. He has sent a copy by the friendly Indians referred to in his communication, but you may fail to meet them. You will be governed by the requirements contained in his letter, and especially to the signals of smoke, which may be very important. In meeting with professedly friendly Indians be always on your guard against treachery, and against any attempts to pry into your camp to ascertain your mode of encampment, forces, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Not found.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding, Fort Ridgely :

COLONEL : Your dispatch of 8th instant has been received. Your disbelief in the story of an Indian having been discovered and killed near South Bend has been shared from the first by the brigadier-general commanding. It is not probable that any Indians have come into the Big Woods, as stated by Lieutenant Howard, though it is possible, and the detachments cannot be too vigilant in patrols. A few men should be stationed at Forest City, Kingston, and Paynesville. A non-commissioned officer and 8 men at the former and 10 men at the latter will be sufficient. Your forces will be so much augmented in a few days that you can easily spare these small detachments, which should be posted without delay. There is considerable public property at all of these stations, which must be cared for. Send 3 or 4 scouts up with Lieutenants Andrus and Ledden to overtake expeditionary force and bring back intelligence.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley :

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROV. MAR. GEN., DEPT. OF THE GULF,
No. 208 *Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La., June* 14, 1864.

In accordance with the verbal command of Major-General Canby, I have the honor to submit the following report :

There is detailed to each parish or county within the military lines of the State of Louisiana a provost-marshal of the rank of captain or lieutenant.

First. It is the duty of this officer to maintain the peace and good order of his parish.

Second. It is the duty of provost-marshals to adopt and enforce regulations for the conduct and government of taverns, markets, and places of public resort.

Third. To suppress all nuisances affecting the public health, all brothels, and gambling-houses.

Fourth. To grant passes to loyal citizens within the military lines, under such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the provost-marshal-general of the department.

Fifth. To arrest and hold in custody all persons attempting to pass the lines or send supplies to the enemy, and to report such arrests immediately to the provost-marshal-general.

Sixth. To take charge of all deserters, prisoners of war, and other persons coming within the lines, and all such persons are to be taken without delay to the headquarters of the nearest division or independent commander, to be examined by him and forwarded, if necessary, to general headquarters. Except as herein provided, no one must be permitted to question or converse with them until they are remanded to the custody of the provost-marshal.

Seventh. To make searches, seizures, and arrests of persons and property on justifiable grounds or on proper military authority; but all seizures and arrests must be reported forthwith to the provost-marshal-general, with the reasons or authority on which such arrests or seizures were made.

Eighth. To enforce orders in respect to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Ninth. No passes for persons or merchandise within the military lines are to be recognized unless signed by a provost-marshal or a military commandant, nor any for persons beyond the lines unless signed by the commanding general or provost-marshal-general of the department.

Tenth. All passes for vessels within the lines will be signed by the provost-marshal-general, and all passes for vessels going beyond the lines will be signed by the commanding general, except vessels engaged in fishing, which will be signed by the provost-marshal-general of the department.

Eleventh. All horses, mules, carts, plows, and other agricultural implements are to be restored on the application of their respective owners, except when required by the public service, to the end that the cultivation of the land may not be hindered.

Twelfth. Provost-marshals and others capturing vessels, goods, or supplies intended, without proper authority, for the use of the enemy or for consumption beyond the lines of the army in this department, will be entitled to receive, according to the service rendered in such capture, one-half of the net proceeds of the sale of the vessels, goods, or supplies so captured and forfeited to the United States. The provost-marshals, other than the provost-marshal of New Orleans, are judges for their respective districts; they hear and determine in cases of minor offenses by a fine not exceeding $50 or imprisonment for thirty days. They also take cognizance of such military offenses as may be referred to them by proper military authority.

All cases, except for trifling amounts of contraband goods seized, are referred to the provost court in New Orleans for adjudication. Provost-marshals report directly to the provost-marshal-general of the department, but they are subject to the supervision of the commanders of the district in which their parishes may be situated, who may at all times require reports of their proceedings and annul the acts of provost-marshals.

The foregoing is a statement of the specific duties of the parish provost-marshals. They have the general charge of all matters other than purely military within their respective parishes, and are analogous in many respects to the boards of supervisors of counties in the Northern States. The system appears to work well. It commends itself to the planters by the simplicity of its operation and by the speedy determination of cases within its jurisdiction, while the late slave looks to the provost-marshal as his protector against the injustice of his employer.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BOWEN,
Brig. Gen., Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Gulf.

In continuation of the foregoing, I beg leave to state that the system of labor devised by the major-general commanding is enforced through the provost-marshals. All questions arising under the orders relative to labor are submitted for adjudication to these officers, and the rights of the parties, whether employer or employed, determined by them.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BOWEN,
Brigadier-General, Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF PROV. MAR. GEN., DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Canby, through department headquarters.

JAMES BOWEN,
Brig. Gen., Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, June 14, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to request that an order be immediately issued ordering Companies A and G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, now at Baton Rouge, to proceed at once to Morganza and relieve the batteries and detachments of that regiment now serving at that place. Upon being relieved they will proceed at once to Baton Rouge, and be reported to the commanding officer at that place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned to General Arnold, chief of artillery, who will report his reasons for this change. It ought not to be asked except on strong grounds.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

7. The First and Fifth Brigades of the Cavalry Division, now stationed near Fort Banks, will be moved to the east bank of the Mississippi, at such point near Greenville as the chief of cavalry may select. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

9. In accordance with orders from headquarters Division of West Mississippi, Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, commanding U. S. forces at Morganza, will, so soon as the interest of the service admits, relieve the following named batteries from duty with his command, and send them by the first available transports to New Orleans: Battery F, First U. S. Artillery, Battery L, First U. S. Artillery, Battery C, Second U. S. Artillery. Upon arrival in New Orleans,

the battery commanders will report to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, who will cause the guns, equipments, horses, and other public property to be disposed of in this department in such manner as the interest of the service may require. These dispositions being made, the commanding officers will proceed without delay, with their men, to New York Harbor, that the batteries may be recruited to an efficient standard, reporting immediately upon arrival to the general commanding Department of the East. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

10. Capt. Henry W. Closson, First U. S. Artillery, chief of artillery, Nineteenth Army Corps, will not consider himself relieved from duty as such by paragraph 9 of Special Orders, No. 156, current series, from these headquarters.

11. In accordance with orders from headquarters Division of West Mississippi, Battery A, First U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty in this department. The commanding officer will at once report to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, who will cause the guns, equipments, horses, and other public property to be disposed of in this department in such manner as the interests of the service may require. This disposition being made, the commanding officer will proceed without delay, with his men, to New York Harbor, that the battery may be recruited to an efficient standard, reporting immediately upon arrival to the general commanding Department of the East. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The batteries are being arranged here and will be sent up as rapidly as possible. The incomplete batteries now at Morganza will be disposed of by the chief of artillery of the Department of the Gulf as fast as they are replaced. The batteries to be attached to your command are the First Delaware, Second Massachusetts, First Vermont, Twenty-first New York, Seventh Massachusetts, Twenty-sixth New York, Fourth Massachusetts, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Seventeenth Ohio, Second Connecticut, and two batteries of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 14, 1864.

Maj. William H. Sentell, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, is appointed acting assistant inspector-general of the Nineteenth Army Corps, vice Col. C. C. Dwight, One hundred and

sixtieth New York Volunteers, assigned to other duty. Capt. Henry C. Inwood, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, is appointed provost-marshal of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
No. 139. } *Morganza, La., June* 14, 1864.

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5. Captain Closson, chief of artillery, will immediately select two six-gun batteries for each of the four divisions composing this army, and have them completely equipped for the field. The four regular batteries will be relieved and sent North.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., June 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I send you one of my scouts, O. Martin, who left Franklin four days ago. You will see by his report that by a rapid movement on transports from Brashear we might bag part of the force near Franklin. As these are the troops that are intended to make a feint on that point, such a movement must materially interfere with his plans. If you see fit to order a move, send this man back as guide.

Awaiting your directions, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 14, 1864.

Commander S. L. PHELPS,
Devall's Bluff:

I am glad to hear from you, and should be pleased to see you here. Can you not meet me on the prairie, according to our agreement of last fall? It seems Shelby is everywhere—on the other side of White River and at Crockett's Bluff, on this side—with considerable force for the purpose of capturing steamers. I have ordered a scouting party to the latter place, and will send a force to Clarendon as soon as it can be ascertained that he or any part of his force are there. My troops are frequently sent out after rebels who cannot be found or heard of at places where they are reported to be. My cavalry force is in such condition that I am obliged to spare it as much as possible. We are obliged to do heavy scouting south in order to ascertain whether the rebels are moving toward the Arkansas in

force. It is reported that they are. If Shelby gets in between Clarendon and Cache River, a concerted movement between A. J. Smith's troops and a force sent from Devall's Bluff might bag him. Please give me the earliest possible intelligence of his whereabouts. Please furnish General Smith with the same. Where is General Canby? I received a dispatch from him yesterday, dated at Vicksburg, 2d instant.

Very truly, yours,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 14, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

It might be well to send a small scout, say 50 men, across White River to get information and cut off Shelby's scouts between White and Cache Rivers, if they can get through the country at all. I have ordered Colonel Geiger to move toward Clarendon with one regiment. He will cover you on the south for the present. Let the navy know.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 14, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Bayou Two Prairies:

All accounts agree that Shelby is moving down the east side of White River. Move with your regiment toward Clarendon, and keep this side of White River well scouted. Send daily reports. Let one battalion of the Ninth Iowa go toward Searcy and two stay at the camp.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *June* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Steamer Carrie Jacobs arrived this evening with Lieutenant Carr on board. I have two scouting parties out on Point Remove Creek. Bushwhackers reported to be thick on that line.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry.

FORT SMITH, *June* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE:

MY DEAR SIR: On my return to this place from Little Rock I found it necessary to send a regiment of cavalry tc Clarksville to open communication and put up the telegraph line. I detailed the Second Kansas, Colonel Cloud, and one object was to have him away from here, as he is a troublesome man to get along with, and

I thought he would do well enough there. After he had started I received news of Shelby having taken Dardanelle and of his crossing the river. I deemed it advisable then to send an additional force sufficient to meet Shelby if he turned toward Clarksville, and under the circumstances had to send them to Cloud.

It was not my intention to give him anything but his own regiment. As far as I have learned he has managed things well enough there, but I do not like the man. I make this explanation to you, as you may have thought that I favored him by giving him a larger command than his regiment. I endeavored to ascertain what course he pursued toward you after leaving Little Rock, but could get hold of nothing tangible. I desire in every instance to carry out your wishes. You can count on me as one of your fast friends, and who will stand by you in every emergency.

I have learned that the Kansas delegation to the Baltimore convention were determined to use their position to induce Mr. Lincoln to give the Indian Territory back to Kansas. Everything is quiet in this region. The river has risen 6 feet since yesterday morning and is still rising. I do hope that every boat at Little Rock will be sent up with supplies.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Department of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: This will be handed to you by General Davidson, also some dispatches received to-day showing the movements of the guerrillas and the apprehended projects of the forces under Shelby and Marmaduke. Unwilling to give up the protection of the people unless absolutely necessary, the troops have not been concentrated. It seems probable, unless your movement is prompt on the line of the Arkansas, that we shall have a serious raid from the rebels, capturing our small posts, striking our railroads, robbing, plundering, &c., and leaving the State through Kansas.

We have now but three or four regiments, except the Missouri State Militia, and shall be obliged to call more militia into the service of the State for local defense.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
June 24, 1864.

If General Rosecrans has not discretionary power to call upon the militia for local defense, it would be well to give it, to be used when he feels it necessary. This would apparently render unnecessary any change in movements contemplated here.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 1.*]

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June* 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Moore, commanding at Neosho, reports that a body of from 80 to 100 rebels passed north on Friday last, 13 miles west of Neosho. Major Pickler is of Shelby's command, and claims that 1,200 men of this command have gone north in small bodies, and that they were to concentrate at a certain time and place, and rob, murder, and destroy. A scout of mine took dinner with him on King's River a week ago. It may be considered certain that Major Pickler's command, joined by several bands of bushwhackers, are trying to get north by way of the border counties.

Rebel forces are increasing rapidly in the border counties and will continue to increase unless some demonstration is made toward the main rebel army south. My scouts say that General Price is dismounting all his force except what he has sent north, and sending his stock into Texas. I shall have to have more force, or allow the rebels to overrun the border counties except the posts, or burn the counties out, which would force the rebels to retire, if some movements are not made on or south of the Arkansas River.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.

This paper has reference to a force of 1,200 men said by a major of Shelby's command to have gone north in small squads, and to be concentrated at "a certain time and place," &c. This is in any event a regiment of rangers, and even if true, it does not indicate the movement of a great army, which would probably be without so open an announcement in advance.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, &c., U. S. Army.

GLASGOW, *June* 14, 1864.

B. W. LEWIS
(Care Lewis & Bro., 119 Second street, Saint Louis):

Four Union men killed last night near Keytesville, supposed to be in retaliation of those killed by the Federal scouts. Great excitement in that county. Show this to General Rosecrans.

J. W. LEWIS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the depredations of guerrillas have assumed a character that they demand the serious consideration of the Government. They destroy the telegraph, rob the

* For inclosure No. 2, see Sanborn to Greene, June 13, p. 344.

stages of mail and horses, plunder the resident population, and even the poor laborers that are employed in constructing the railroad, of property and money; they fire upon steam-boats employed exclusively for commercial purposes. They assume the garb of our soldiers or of citizens as suits their convenience; they carry our flags; they murder their prisoners, even when wounded, and daily the citizens of the country are butchered for no cause, and unless the most severe retaliatory measures are resorted to they will soon depopulate the country. The Governor has in prison hundreds of their former associates who have been tried and sentenced to death for their crimes. They have forfeited their lives by every law, human and divine, and I respectfully but urgently recommend that the lives of these men be held as hostages for the good conduct of their friends in the brush.

The peace of the country, the safety of person and property of its citizens, and the blood of thousands of loyal citizens and brave soldiers who have been basely murdered by these demons demands that this measure of justice be executed on them. There is a sentiment fast growing in the country, and will soon manifest itself, that demands blood for blood, and unless it is appeased by stern justice to those who have been tried and condemned, will cause the death of hundreds of better men. It would be an economy of human life to adopt the course I have recommended, and it is the only one through which the guerrillas can be reached. It is also a just one. They plunder alike the Union man and the former rebel, so that the attempt to hold a portion of the people responsible for the acts of former associates can have no effect in restraining them.

I respectfully submit this letter to the earnest consideration of the commanding general. From an intimate and long acquaintance with this warfare I have no hesitation in saying that if the President will place at the disposal of the commanding general the lives of the condemned violators of the laws of war in Missouri that he can bring peace to this country. It is the only remedy for the existing state of affairs.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 14, 1864.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The department commander directs me to call your attention to the condition of Union men in Saline County. A petition from citizens in that county represents the country is infested by large bodies of guerrillas since you withdrew the troops, and asserts that the home guards are not sufficient to contend with the outlaws. The general commanding requests you will investigate and try to correct these evils in Saline County by rendering assistance, if possible, to the loyal people there. He also asks that you report the result of your investigation and what steps you take or propose taking to remedy the evils complained of.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *June* 14, 1864.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Brigadier-General McKean has ten or twelve companies at Aubrey, Kans. We have the citizen guards out here and at Kansas City.

GEO. WEST,
Captain, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 14, 1864.
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Ford absent. Just received a telegram from Brigadier-General McKean, commanding District of South Kansas, saying he will have eight or ten companies at Aubrey at 1 p. m., to co-operate with Colonel Ford in this (Fourth) sub-district, if necessary. All our cavalry at Kansas City and Westport is out.

E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 14, 1864.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Ford has moved all his available force from this station northwest and east, and will concentrate at Raytown, between Hickman Mills and Independence.

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *June* 14, 1864.
(Received 11.10 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Ford is at Raytown, 8 miles south of this place, with all available force scouting through Snibar Hills, but saw nothing. I am here for information; shall return to him at daylight. Can send messengers to-night, if necessary.

GEO. WEST,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding Camp, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you station a lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 20 men at or near Hobson's, 6 miles west from here, on the line of work of the Pacific Railroad,

whose special duty it will be to protect the workmen and property of the contractors on the line. One-third of this command will be constantly on the alert and patrolling the line. They will take their shelter-tents, with five days' rations in haversacks, and will be relieved at the expiration of that time by a new detail, but they will not leave their position until relieved. You will also establish regular day and night patrols of 5 men each, from your camp west, and meet those from Hobson's and a like patrol east to the terminus of the work of laying the iron. Have the parties sent out this evening with proper written instructions to carefully protect the laborers on the work.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUND PRAIRIE CHURCH,
La Fayette County, Mo., June 14, 1864.

[Col. JAMES MCFERRAN :]

COLONEL : The detachment of Companies E and C came in this evening, and have gone into camp. You must have given them a little fatherly advice before leaving, as they came in like real soldiers. I am pleased with them so far. I will lay the law down to them (that is, their officers) before I move them. I am determined [to] have more soldierly conduct or a fuss, one. I arrested a man of Company H this morning for speaking disrespectly of you. I had a great mind to prefer charges against him and send him to Warrensburg, but he apologized so humbly that I lectured him and instructed him as to his duty and prerogatives and released him. He attempted to excuse himself by saying that he should not be held for punishment for merely repeating what he had heard the officers say. I made it the occasion to remind the officers of their sworn duty. This was the occasion for my allusion to an absence of official manliness in our line officers. I am in a better humor now, and I make this explanation that you may appreciate my temper this morning.

Colonel, I look to you confidently for assistance in my attempts to hold the regiment to its well-earned character for discipline. If we can do this I will have an easy task in keeping quiet in my field, for I will then know what to calculate upon; otherwise you appreciate my burden. I very keenly feel my responsible task, and your kind and complimentary caution is received with profound gratefulness. I trust in God that I may be able to meet the expectations of yourself and General Brown. Write to me often and speak as freely and frankly of my faults and errors as it is your duty to do. I have often been afraid that I was too much disposed to undervalue the strength of our enemy, but I try to come to a rational conclusion from the best light and evidence before me. My mind has not changed in regard to the strength of the enemy. All that is needed to put them to flight is concerted activity and prudence. No small squads should be allowed to scout unless supported by other movements (the brush is our place), and thus force them to the high grounds and open fields.

I have ambuscades between here and Lexington on foot, with the expectation of bushwhacking stray squads that may attempt to escape

from the Snibar Hills to the east. I will put out more to-morrow. I feel it my duty to go to Saline and put things to work. The general is a man of fine judgment, and would give more men if he had them. Two companies would be very desirable. I will not stay long. Will travel day and night until I return. This notion is, of course, subject to your better judgment. No word yet from Burris or Meredith. They have 140 men when together. When Meredith returns I will send messengers to report. Escort from Lexington report having had a fight to-day with a party of bushwhackers in Jackson County, near Hambright's. We had 2 horses wounded on our side and dismounted 3 of the rebels. The sergeant with 20 men charged and drove 60 of the rebels, put up the line, and came back to town.

Your friend and servant,

HENRY NEILL,
Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two companies of the Arkansas militia are on duty at Berryville, and have been for more than three months, and have done good service. All of them now are nearly naked and they have no means whatever to cloth themselves. I respectfully request that authority be granted to clothe those two companies of 50 men each. There is sufficient inferior and condemned clothing here for the purpose.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Captain BALL,
Company L, Sixth Prov. E. Mo. Mil., near Ozark, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that you will relieve the officer and enlisted men of your company now at or in the vicinity of Robinson's Mill, on Finley Creek, with the exception of 1 sergeant and 6 mounted men. Those relieved will report to you for duty, and the sergeant and men remaining will be charged with the protection of the property of the citizens at and near the mill, the preservation of order and quiet, and the dispersion of bands of guerrillas that may come in the vicinity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GREENFIELD, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding at Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: Although I am a stranger and a commissioned officer of the lowest rank, I have the presumption to write you a few lines on the condition of things out west. I am just in from Lamar,

where my company is stationed at this time, and has been since March last, and has effected nothing in the way of putting down the rebellion. With their present strength they never will effect anything, from the fact that they are just like a stake drove down in the middle of a big road. The rebels can go on either side and we cannot help it, from the fact that we are too weak. If we divide and send out a scout we are left too weak at the post to effect anything, and the scout is too weak to do anything, for when you divide 40 men you have not many in either squad. The rebels know our strength and condition generally, and when they pass through they go in squads of 80 to 100 men. Then when we run on them they whip us, and we have to skedaddle, which tends to encourage them rather than any other way.

Another thing in this arrangement is, in protecting Lamar we protect 1 grocery keeper, 1 doctor, 1 lawyer, 1 member of the Legislature, and some 3 jayhawkers, about 10 acres in corn, some 4 or 5 little gardens, a few stolen sheep, some milch cows, and some half dozen horses. Now this is what the post at Lamar amounts to, when, if we had more men, we might kill some of those fellows going north; or, if there are no more men to spare, if we were stationed in some neighborhood where people are at work we would encourage them to work by our presence, even if we were too weak to afford them any real protection, but as it is the post at Greenfield and the one at Lamar are 30 miles apart; then 35 miles to Fort Scott, and no one living between Greenfield and Fort Scott but a very few families, so the rebels have full sway. On the 12th instant about 100 rebels passed this side of Lamar, about 10 miles, going north. They robbed 3 women of 2 horses, all their provisions, and some clothes. The women were traveling.

We do not ask to be moved from Lamar particularly. All we ask is to be placed in a condition that we can do something. I presume, if it was necessary, it could be proven that this member of the Legislature is in partnership with the Kansas jayhawkers. I do not set myself up as an adviser or dictator, but I am for doing something, if I can be placed in a condition that I can do something.

I am, yours, with respect,

JOEL T. HEMBREE,
Second Lieut. Co. E, Seventh Prov. Regt., E. Mo. Mil.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri:

MY DEAR SIR: I am this day in receipt of Judge Porter's communication, addressed to yourself under date of 7th instant, and forwarded to me from the executive mansion, Jefferson City, on the 11th instant. I have carefully perused and noted with interest the different points upon which the judge discourses. I wish others who occupy positions of honor and trust in my district would as freely and frankly write direct to myself. I have a valuable letter from your brother, Hon. William A. Hall, and have telegraphed him asking him to visit me and counsel me touching affairs in his

own and adjoining counties. Judge Porter's views touching the provost-marshal's bureau are sound. I have heretofore expressed as much both to yourself and General Rosecrans, and I shall press a change of work in that department with earnestness and hope of accomplishing it. My district is subdivided into nine provost-marshal districts, and there is hardly one good provost-marshal in all these sub-districts.

If we must have such an extended system of provost-marshals we ought to have the very best of officers for that duty; prudent, moderate, firm men, or the irritation they cause will more than balance any good by them accomplished. I am sadly disappointed in Colonel Bassett. He has been drunk every day since his return from Saint Louis with the commission and appointment you so kindly gave him. I hardly know what to do with him, but think I shall "dig about him and dung him" and try him again before I cut him down. I am sure he will do well and prudently when he is sober. We have had music in Arnoldsville since you were here. Thornton is probably in Platte County or Clay, and I hope to get him. The militia on duty are doing very well, but I wish we had good volunteer troops (a few) in their place. The feeling between the two sorts run so strong that I would be glad to relieve them all. In the northwest all is quiet yet.

We have not a single soldier in Atchison, Holt, Nodaway, Andrew, Gentry, northern De Kalb, Harrison, Mercer, Daviess, or Grundy Counties. Of the newly organized militia I have called out two companies in this county to enable me to use the men of the Ninth Cavalry in Platte and Clay. In Chariton and Randolph there is just now considerable trouble, caused, I fear, by the conduct of a detective scout sent into that section by the provost-marshal-general on secret service. Colonel Sanderson could not have authorized him to take the course he has, I think. I have to-day received authority from General Rosecrans to stop him, and have promptly done it. The veterans of the Sixth Missouri State Militia have caused some trouble in Clinton and Caldwell. I like the veterans, but really I dread to have them come into the district. Bad men instigate them to deeds of violence and shameful lawlessness, and then some injured person shoots the veterans openly or from the brush. I am using as little of the militia as possible; about 600 in the entire district.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Hon. S. PORTER,
Hannibal, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I have this day received from His Excellency Governor Hall a communication inclosing your letter to himself, under date of the 7th instant, together with the letter of your sheriff at Columbia, relating to certain prisoners, with your indorsement thereon. I have carefully perused your letter detailing to the Governor the condition of affairs in your circuit, and note with much interest your views touching the military policy of this department. I would

be very glad if many others who hold responsible positions of honor and trust in my district would as freely and frankly write directly to myself. I have no other ambition save that of restoring peace and quiet to my State, and doing all I can as a citizen and soldier to save Missouri in the Union restored. I am in no degree responsible for the present provost-marshal system, and would be glad to see it modified or abolished altogether, and have so recommended to my superior officers.

The great difficulty is in getting good officers for such duty as is required in the provost-marshal's department, and I have diligently labored to obtain good officers in my district, but as they are not appointed by myself I cannot in every instance secure such officers as I would like. The provost-marshal-general makes the detail. I have conversed with Governor Hall freely on this point, and he fully understands my views. I wish your statement in relation to the conduct of Ledergerber were given to me on a separate sheet that I might forward them to department headquarters. He should certainly be punished for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. Of your indictment of the radicals I have nothing to say. I know no party in the discharge of my duties as a soldier. I wish there were less of crimination and recrimination among our people. There are bad men in all parties who seek advancement and position by any means, fair or foul.

I have no sympathy with the spirit that prevails so extensively in our unhappy State that would drive out and exterminate every man who has ever sympathized with the rebellion. Every man who has taken the oath and given bond, as in your letter indicated, should be treated as a good citizen until he commits a wrong; for the wrong, punish him. There are thousands who in the beginning of the war rushed heedlessly into the sweeping tide, who to-day are as true and loyal to the Government as you and I. Let all such be treated kindly and with confidence. I care not so much what a man has been. The question is what he will be in the future. For God's sake let us save the country and then, if we must, let us quarrel over ordinary politics. I should be glad at any time to learn from yourself of the interference by my subordinates with the civil authorities in the enforcement of civil law. General Rosecrans' Orders, No. 34, compels me as a district commander in certain cases to suspend and prohibit prosecutions. I prefer to aid rather than obstruct the civil law, and will use all the means in my power to aid the civil courts except as above ordered to do otherwise.

I will thoroughly investigate the complaint as to the escape of prisoners at Mexico and punish the guilty parties. It looks like bribery, certainly. Lieutenant Campbell will be called to an account speedily. To your suggestion to the Governor that the Missouri Ninth be sent to the front where there is fighting, and Fisk along with them, I can truly respond amen, so far as it relates to myself, but I can hardly indorse the proposition to send out the soldiers. We must have force in North Missouri while the war lasts. That the district can be better commanded than by myself I am as well convinced as you are, and I should obey an order relieving me from this district with much cheerfulness, I assure you.

I came to the command with great reluctance, knowing the unhappy divisions that existed among the people, and fearing that with the opening of a bitter political compaign that dissensions would grow worse. My aim has been to unite rather than estrange the people,

I have labored to cause a renewal of old friendships which in these unhappy days have been broken; to put down disorder and restore peace and tranquillity. I have been quite successful in some portions of the district; in others have not been able to calm the troubled waters. If the people "would study to be quiet and mind their own business" it would be much easier for military commanders to properly govern their subordinates. I have applied to the proper authorities long since to be transferred to active duty in the field, but have been kept in Missouri by Mr. Lincoln himself. I hope very soon to go to another department, and shall not complain of yourself and others for your efforts to effect my removal, I assure you.

Trusting that better days may soon come for Missouri and the country, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE H. SMITH,
Asst. Q. M. and Supt. Mil. Tel., Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: You will push to completion at the earliest possible moment the telegraph line from Saint Joseph to Weston, that we may connect directly with Saint Louis over military lines and via Central Missouri and North Missouri lines. I need the line very much at this present time, and trust there will be no delay in putting it up.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 14, 1864.

General FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

Papers in case of Harry Truman sent to you a day or two since for thorough investigation and prompt action. A letter* from Hon. William A. Hall, of Huntsville, detailing atrocities and outrages committed by him, is received to-day and forwarded to you. A regard for decency demands that instant action in his case be had. Please to put every engine in operation to secure his prompt punishment if he is guilty, and stop his work at once till his case is investigated.

By order:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

H. Truman yesterday, after having been ordered three times by myself to send his command to Macon, leave his plunder at Brook-

*See p. 324.

field, and report forthwith, sent the following telegram to General Rosecrans, which I caused the operator at Macon to hold from transmission until to-day. I now send it to you. You may have his report and understand his wishes:

BROOKFIELD.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I have been in the field according to your orders. I have killed 8 bushwhackers. The copperheads want me to leave and break up my band, and all of the Union leagues want me to stay. I have 20 Union men with me that would not stay at home, and have 60 black men—all able men. I want to stay here for two weeks more if you will let me. For reference I will give you all the Union men of this county. I have turned over 34 horses, saddles, and bridles to Captain Crandall, in command at this post. All the leagues want me to stay in this county. Answer forthwith, so that I will know what to do.

H. T.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The scout and detective that left Macon on the 2d instant was under orders from the major-general commanding and Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal-general. I had previously ordered him to report in person to the provost-marshal-general and obtain orders for future action, as I had become thoroughly satisfied that his conduct was bringing upon me more trouble than all the bushwhackers of North Missouri combined. H. Truman, instead of obeying my order to proceed to Saint Louis, opened communication with the general commanding and the provost-marshal-general by telegraph and obtained from them an order to make another campaign, and was in the field with his party before I could respectfully remonstrate. On the 8th instant I telegraphed you of his continual bad conduct, and earnestly requested that he be withdrawn from my district forthwith. The general commanding immediately authorized me to take him in hand and send him to Saint Louis, or keep him, as I might think best. I found him as expeditiously as possible, and on the 12th instant he reached Brookfield, on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, with 40 contraband horses, 75 negroes, and a large amount of the plunder in his train.

I immediately ordered him to report to me in person at my headquarters without delay, and directed Colonel Williams, at Macon, to send a good officer with 25 men to Brookfield, to take charge of the plunder and the men who had been operating under H. Truman. In the mean time I have been overwhelmed with letters and personal visitations complaining of the outrageously shameful conduct of H. Truman and party. Hangings, shootings, and plunderings have been the order of the day. He has doubtless killed men who deserved death, but at the same time he has stirred up trouble that will cause the death of many good Union men in spite of all I can do. I have finally succeeded in bringing him to my headquarters, and I have this day directed him to proceed to Saint Louis and report to department headquarters for further orders. I will forward letters from

our best citizens setting forth his acts in the field. I will thank you to immediately order him to Saint Louis, as I discover that he considers himself as entirely outside of my jurisdiction. I have directed that the property brought in by him be safely kept at Brookfield, until we can ascertain to whom it rightfully belongs. I fear a reign of terror in Chariton County as the results of H. Truman's campaigning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

General FISK:

Am I to understand from your order that I am to take the side-arms from H. T.'s citizen soldiers? They say they were presented to them by friends.

A. W. BILLINGS,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL,
Brookfield, Mo.:

What do you think of the campaign of H. T.? I fear it has been a grand raid for plunder. Letters are pouring in upon me from the best men in North Missouri, complaining of infamous wrongs committed by this chief of scouts. Give me all the information you can. See that all the property is kept close at Brookfield until we can determine what shall be done with it.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

PRIVATE.] BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

General FISK:

I think H. T. and his party should be taken out of the country at once, as I am sure their manner of traveling through the country is doing us untold injury. I will write you full particulars.

E. J. C[RANDALL],
Captain.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

General FISK:

I have made a good deal of inquiry and find that the taking of horses, arms, and other property by H. Truman has been indiscriminate, from any and all who did not approve his peculiar way of traveling. I met one of H. Truman's lieutenants on the train yesterday. He was on his way to Quincy with a young lady, as prisoner, whom he was banishing from the State. I asked by what authority. He says their own. He came up to Macon on the train to-day, and had an old man prisoner he had arrested near Palmyra. He requested me to take charge of him to Brookfield. I told him I should turn the old man over to the provost-marshal at Macon, and

he kept him, saying they did not turn over prisoners. I have had application from one or two men for saddles, bridles, and a wagon, who are Union men. Said property was taken by H. Truman. I had conversation with a couple of volunteer aides of H. Truman this p. m., who say they do not know what they will do if H. Truman is taken out of the service, as they cannot make anything in the militia.

The provost-marshal got, I think, 2 recruits from the negro brigade brought in by H. Truman. The balance have left. I have sent a guard to look after the property at Bucklin, and shall have it moved to this place in the morning. I will send a scout to Keytesville, to inquire into affairs there, in the morning. The cause of the trouble has been from acts of citizens who have gone with H. Truman and done all kinds of devilment to men who are considered sympathizers, and also to men who have been Union men from the start, but they have been reported as copperheads because some neighbor was mad at them. All seems to have been conducted with perfect looseness and, in all cases, a total disregard of the rights of anybody.

If we go in for depopulation and devastation, his course is right; for it is driving every man who has been suspected of secession proclivities to the brush, and many who have [not] been engaged, good men, have come in for protection. I tell them to go home; that no more plundering will be permitted in this county by any party, and in all cases when men are known to commit depredations they must be reported forthwith, and that rebels and sympathizers in each district will be held responsible for all depredations committed by bushwhackers, and they must watch out for them; that they (the rebels) have the peace of the country in their own hands, and if they do not want to be annoyed by soldiers they must assist in putting down all acts of lawlessness on the part of friends and be ready at all times to report any breach in their districts.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL,
Brookfield, Mo.:

Your views of H. Truman are sound. I have never indorsed his actions. He has never been under my orders, but acted under orders from the provost-marshal-general. I have finally got him in my own hands, and you may assure all the people that there will be no more of that sort of warfare. Circulate this information as widely as possible in the disturbed district. Give the people, both rebels and sympathizers, to understand that they are to be held responsible for the presence of bushwhackers in their county. They can rout them if they will. Be careful and not lose track of any of the property. Keep it in your possession until further orders. Did you send me the yellow horse? I [will] buy him from the owner if he is a good one.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

General FISK:

I have a sergeant and 8 men at Bucklin. They will bring that property all to Brookfield in the morning. The yellow horse goes west on way freight in the morning. I have a car and contraband all ready. I will keep all the property and horses safe. H. Truman has one horse which he claims. Shall I deliver that one to H. Truman if he demands him? I hear of quite a number of horses left at different places which I understand are private property of H. Truman and his lieutenants. Shall I take in those when found?

E. J. C[RANDALL].

GLASGOW, *June* 14, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: There is much trouble in Chariton County, just north of us. A Captain Truman, Federal scout, as I am informed, has recently been through this section, and the latter part of last week shot and hung some 5 or 6 persons. I know nothing of his orders or the persons shot, only the fact that the people were killed. They may have deserved killing, as I learn they were generally rebels. Last night, however, another party, claiming to be a portion of his command, but who were bushwhackers, killed 5 Union citizens, about twelve miles north of this place. The people of all classes are fleeing from the county, and it is feared retaliation will follow retaliation until there will be no one left to kill. I know you have been advised of these proceedings by telegraph, but I have thought proper to write to you and ask of you to send some discreet man, with a proper escort, to look into the whole matter and reassure the terror-stricken inhabitants.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK H. GREEN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM A. HALL,
Huntsville, Mo., via Allen, Mo.:

I have received your letter of the 11th instant. If you can consistently visit me at my headquarters, I would be pleased to confer with you touching the condition of affairs in your and adjoining counties. The party of whom you write was stopped in his campaign as soon as I could reach him. I am glad you wrote General Rosecrans of his conduct.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, June 14, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM A. HALL,
Huntsville, Randolph County, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of 11th instant, and in reply thereto say that Captain Truman has been stopped in

his mad career, and I have him under arrest here, and shall promptly cause the most thorough investigation into his conduct, and punish him for the great wrongs he has committed. I have ordered all the plunder he brought in with [him] to be safely kept at Brookfield until the rightful ownership shall be established. Captain Truman was not in the field by my order. On the contrary, I have respectfully, but earnestly, protested against his presence in my district. He was deemed an expert detective by my superior officers, but I am sure General Rosecrans never expected him to [do] aught else but obtain information of the presence of bushwhackers, &c.

Captain Truman was under orders from the provost-marshal-general. Yesterday I received authority to stop him, and he has been promptly stopped. I wrote General Rosecrans that he would cause me more trouble than all the bushwhackers combined, and I guess I was right. I have not yet been informed of the extent of his operations, but I fear the chapter is a dark one, and that many good citizens have been killed and others driven to the brush by the conduct of men from our ranks. No one can regret this more than myself. While I am inclined to, and will, kill every bushwhacker found in his hellish work, yet I will be careful not to cause needless irritation among our people at home. I will not quarrel with any man now about the past. What will he be and do for the future? Shall we save the country first of all? I telegraphed you to-day, asking you, if convenient, to visit me at my headquarters and counsel me touching the administration of affairs in the counties named in your letter.

I hope it will be convenient for you to come; if so, please telegraph me when en route that I may be at headquarters. I have ordered a good officer to go immediately to Chariton and Randolph Counties and correct the impressions that may have gone forth that this system of warfare and infamy was to be the rule. It is a disgrace to our Christian civilization that men from our ranks should thus wickedly murder and steal, for that is what it is and nothing else. You may assure the people that I shall do all in my power to prevent the recurrence of such damnable outrages in this district. I am giving the men of my command line upon line, precept upon precept, that their mission is to put down and not to create disorder. I shall be glad to see you or hear from you at any time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FAYETTE, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

Colonel DRAPER,
Macon, Mo.:

Four Union men living 3 miles below Beckelheimer's Mills, on this side the Chariton River, were murdered by bushwhackers last night. The messenger did not know how many bushwhackers there were. Three of the men killed were Charles Jinsen, Henry Pattenheimer, and John Jinsen; the name of the other is forgotten by messenger. Major Leonard has not returned yet, and I am unable to send out scout.

HENRY S. GLAZE,
Captain, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

I have this moment received the following dispatch from the sergeant in command at Glasgow:

Four Union men killed last night near Keytesville, supposed to be in retaliation for those killed by the Federal scout. Great excitement. Union men fleeing from the country.

I have sent a message to Major Leonard. I start a captain and 50 men to Chariton at once.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS,
Macon, Mo.:

You must speedily look after Chariton County. Send a good officer with sufficient force to Keytesville to clean out the bushwhackers and restore order. There is a large delegation of Union men here from Chariton County, and every man indorses H. T. and they plead for a continuance of his reign. Do you get any facts touching his late campaign?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

I have no report from Chariton County directly. I hear a thousand rumors. Should think Captain Crandall or Lieutenant Billings better posted, as they are nearer the scene of operations of H. T. Got a letter from Judge Hall, which I forward to you. Think his action ruinous to the Union cause.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS.

MACON, MO., *June* 14, 1864.

General FISK:

Captain Brockman has gone with all the available mounted force to Chariton. Captain Smith will be in to-night from Brookfield, and I can leave in the morning if it is still thought best.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, *June* 14, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS,
Macon:

Go immediately to Chariton County yourself and see to getting out the militia in sufficient force to drive out and exterminate the bushwhackers. Judge Salisbury telegraphs me from Allen to-day

that 4 of his Union neighbors were murdered last night. Communicate with him if you can. Move with determination and extermination. I fear the murders may be in retaliation for killing done by H. Truman.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SALISBURY, VIA ALLEN, *June* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

SIR: On the 12th instant, I wrote you in detail relative to the bad acts of men pretending to be Federal soldiers in Chariton County. The bushwhackers, in retaliation, last night murdered at least 4 of our good Union citizens; all were my near neighbors. Will you authorize our citizens of all political parties to organize to capture or kill bushwhackers if found with arms? The radicals and conservatives are anxious to do so to save our country from destruction. Can we get arms and ammunition? We will clean the country of bushwhackers if we are authorized by you to do so. If you send Federals to the county I hope and believe you will instruct them to act according to the laws of war, and not allow hanging and shooting of unarmed men without a trial. Direct answer care Planter's House, Saint Louis.

Respectfully,

LUCIUS SALISBURY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

LUCIUS SALISBURY,
On N. Mo. Train, or Planter's House, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your telegram is received. I will do all in my power to aid the citizens of your section, regardless of party, to drive out the bushwhackers. It will be best to call out the organized militia rather than have irregular organizations. I have directed Colonel Williams to go to your section in person at once, and promptly call out and arm the militia. Individuals not attached to militia companies can attach themselves to some good company. We will thus avoid confusion of regular and irregular organizations. If you go to Saint Louis, please call upon General Rosecrans and explain in person what you know of the conduct of the party of whom you wrote me. He was sent up from Saint Louis.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Capt. CLAYTON TIFFIN,
Richmond, Ray County, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: You have been ordered with your command to Greenville, Clay County, where there is much to be done in exterminating the bushwhackers, restoring peace and order, &c. Take hold of the

difficult duty with vigor and energy. Report on arrival there to Captain White, at Liberty, from whom at present you will receive orders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN F. POE, *Comdg. Post, Plattsburg, Mo.:*

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the affair at Ridgeley, and in reply to say that it agrees fully with reports of the matter heretofore given at these headquarters. The general commanding desires me to express to you, and through you to your company, his hearty thanks for the gallant conduct of the command on the 10th, and to say that your behavior before the enemy would have done credit to troops of far greater experience than yours. Orders have been issued placing 50 men of your company on permanent duty at and about Plattsburg and authorizing Captain Turney to place on duty 50 of his men (to be stationed at Ridgeley).

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,

First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Capt. D. P. WHITMER,

Company F, Fifty-first Regt. E. M. M., Richmond, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: You have been ordered on duty at Richmond. Select your men for detail promptly, and with energy, determination, and extermination, pursue the villains who are murdering your people and stealing their substance. Let your administration be firm but prudent. Labor to unite rather than estrange the people. Let all stand shoulder to shoulder, without crimination or recrimination, in saving the country from devastation and carnage.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1864.

Col. A. J. BARR, *Richmond, Mo.:*

COLONEL: In acknowledgment and reply to your favor of the 12th instant, would say that I have ordered Captain Tiffin with his command to Greenville, Clay County, and Captain Whitmer has been ordered on duty at Richmond. I trust that everybody will unite and work for the common interest. Let us restore peace, exterminate the bushwhackers and thieves, and save the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier-General.

PAOLA, *June* 14, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

I had a force concentrated at Aubrey at daylight this morning, and shall have it increased to about twelve companies by to-morrow, although from last accounts I think there is no certainty as to the number or position of the enemy. Colonel Ford is in the field between Kansas City and Pleasant Hill. Will I be authorized to furnish the militia with forage when called into active service?

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 14, 1864.

Lieut. G. G. BENNETT,
Aide-de-Camp, Olathe, Kans.:

Colonel Moonlight has just started from here for Olathe, en route to Aubrey.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 14, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT,
Commanding at Olathe, Kans.:

The companies at Coldwater Grove and Rockville are ordered to move to Aubrey, and one company from Lawrence to Olathe.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 14, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lawrence, Kans.:

Send one company of your command to Olathe immediately, to hold the place while other troops are out.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *June* 14, 1864.

Lieut. M. B. CUTLER,
Plattsmouth, Nebr. Ter.:

No troops can be sent from here. If citizens attack troops—that is, fire upon them—the fire must be returned to such an extent as may be necessary to protect the prisoners. Notify citizens of this order. Use discretion, but protect the prisoners and do your duty at all hazards.

By command of Brigadier-General Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *June* 14, 1864.
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Indian hostilities on our settlements commenced, as per information given you last fall. One settlement devastated 25 miles east of here; murdered and scalped bodies brought in to-day. Our troops near all gone. Can furnish 100-days' men, if authorized to do so, to fight Indians. Militia cannot be made useful unless in the U. S. service, to co-operate with troops. Shall I call a regiment of 100-days' men or muster into U. S. service the militia?

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 14, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, Fort Snelling:

MAJOR: General Sibley has designated you for the important duty of selecting the site for the establishment of a strong military post on the James River, having confidence in your good judgment and intelligence. To aid you in the accomplishment of this object he has directed me to give you the following directions, by which you will be governed so far as it is found practicable to do so:

First. Upon your arrival with your command at the head of the Coteau Des Prairies, you will immediately dispatch one company of infantry, the company of cavalry (except 10 men, who should be retained by you for scouting purposes), and one mountain howitzer, under the command of one of your most trusty and reliable officers, to examine the country along the James River, between the mouth of Elm River and the mouth of Bone Hill River, to ascertain whether timber of sufficient amount and proper quality for the uses of a military post can be found between those points. If the report is favorable, you will at once march to the point designated, and should your own judgment concur with the officer's report, you will, after making such arrangements for temporary defenses as are requisite for entire security against attack, proceed with the utmost expedition to the erection of the post buildings, in accordance with the plan furnished you herewith.

But if you are satisfied from the report of the officer dispatched to make the examination that there is not timber of quantity and quality sufficient for a military post on the James River, you will then make a selection of a site as near the head of the Coteau Des Prairies on the ridge or high prairie as practicable, having a due regard in locating and establishing the post to securing an ample supply of water without risk in any emergency, and to avoiding any grounds in the vicinity of ravines and depressions or mounds from which the garrison could be assailed by savages under such cover. It is of primary importance that these instructions be rigidly observed, as the security of the post depends very much upon so placing the fort that it cannot be approached from any quarter without the assailants being exposed to the fire from it. So soon as the ground is chosen, the measurements of distances made in accord-

ance with the plan, and temporary earth-works and rifle-pits prepared, you will proceed to secure the timber for two block-houses, of proper capacity and solidity, to be erected as part of the permanent defenses of Fort Wadsworth.

These buildings once completed, the ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster's stores should next be built, so as to secure the public property against damage from the weather. Then the officers' and soldiers' quarters should be prepared, and such other tenements as are specified in the plan. You will bear in mind that the rear and ends of the buildings should be made bullet-proof. When all the buildings are completed, you will surround them on the line marked in the plan with a proper stockade, not less than 8 feet high, pierced for musketry, and of materials that are proof against projectiles from small-arms. The more commanding the position of the fort, the greater will be the area of vision from it, as well as its impregnability. If water can be found at a reasonable depth, wells should be dug within the defenses as soon as possible, so as to make sure a supply of that indispensable element under all circumstances. The proximity of timber for building and for fuel for a permanent post are, of course, primary considerations, but no trees or underbrush from which an enemy could annoy the garrison from under cover should be permitted to remain.

Working parties should always have their arms at hand in case of attack, and they should, in addition, be protected by a sufficient force. Strong guards will be required both day and night, and the whole strength of the garrison must be held ready to repel any attempted assault. During the daytime mounted pickets should be stationed at a distance from the post on high and commanding points, so as to preclude the possibility of a surprise. The officer in command of the detachment to explore the James River region between the indicated points must take every precaution against attack while engaged in the performance of that duty, and select his camp on a high point in the prairie which commands all approaches to it. You will instruct him also to strengthen his position by earth-works and rifle-pits on all sides of his camp. You are especially cautioned to permit no straggling under any pretense. Officers and men must be rigidly prevented from leaving the camp, for, while it is probable that no attempt will be made to assail your main force, you will doubtless be beset by small parties of savages, who will surely cut off stragglers, especially as the construction of a military station so far in their country will prove exceedingly distasteful and annoying to the Indians generally.

During the march from Fort Ridgely you will dispatch the scouts, of which valuable force you will be provided with a sufficient number, under Mr. Bottineau as chief, to the front and on the flanks of the line, to reconnoiter and report if any traces of Indians have been discovered. And you will cause the train of wagons to move in two or three parallel lines, at 30 paces distant from each other, whenever the nature of the country will admit it. A portion of your cavalry should be stationed in the front and rear of the column, and the remainder used as flankers, several hundred yards on each side. Should you be threatened with attack while on the march, you will at once form a corral of the wagons in a circle, with the draft and beef animals on the inside, and so post your men [and] the mountain howitzers as to defend the approaches from all sides. At night the same precautions will be observed, so as to prevent all danger of a

stampede of the animals. In determining the disposition of the command while on the march, there shall be a rear guard of one company of infantry and one mountain howitzer, in addition to the cavalry mentioned. The other howitzer should be stationed between the cavalry and the infantry of the advance. Capt. J. E. McKusick, assistant quartermaster, has been designated as the quartermaster of the expedition and post. He is experienced in lumbering, and generally well qualified for the general charge of those matters.

In choosing the ground for the fort, you will, of course, have in view the advantage of proper drainage, which is an important consideration. Remember, also, that the bands who infest the region where Fort Wadsworth is to be built are the most expert, daring horse thieves, and take precaution against them accordingly. You will be expected to report to these headquarters by every opportunity, giving all the information you possess relative to the progress of the work, the presence of hostile Indians, &c. Upon approaching the Head of the Coteau you will probably be communicated with by Gabriel Renville, my chief of scouts, who is encamped with other half-breed scouts and friendly Indians at Skunk Lake, not far distant from your line of march. You can use these scouts whenever their services are needed, but it is not desirable that they encamp with the Indians in the vicinity of your command, for reasons sufficiently obvious. You will perceive the propriety as well as the policy of permitting no insult or injury by the troops to the Indians who, having signed the conditions upon which is vouchsafed them, are under the direct protection of the Government. You will require a list of these Indians to be furnished you by Gabriel Renville, chief of the upper scouts. Trust your train in the valley of no stream, nor in any wooded ravine, without having it previously well examined by cavalry and infantry skirmishers for a considerable distance above and below.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 15, 1864.
(Received 21st.)

Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: The affair of General Sturgis does not turn out to be as bad as he reported it, though bad enough. Thirty-six hours after he got in 1,600 infantry came in by themselves. The loss in men will be from 1,500 to 2,000. I shall repair damages as rapidly as possible. It is generally agreed that the force attacking Sturgis was large. This same force in twenty-four hours can be run into Mobile, and if General A. J. Smith, with 6,000 to 10,000 men, should be sent there, as Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman contemplated, he would be certain to meet the same force that whipped Sturgis. I have telegraphed particulars to General Sherman.

In two days I will have General Smith's troops clothed and paid off, and will have them ready for anything. If, as is alleged, there are 15,000 to 20,000 men on the Mobile and Ohio Road, 12,000 of whom are mounted men, it is an object to hold them there. Our

railroad runs out about 28 miles. I can make a demonstration to the end of the road with 10,000 men and have the cavalry push on some distance beyond, and if thereby the large force of Forrest can be detained from Major-General Sherman a point will be gained. The infantry, being at the end of the railroad, can be moved at a moment's notice to Memphis and shipped in any direction. I have issued orders, and am making a show as though I was again sending out to attack the enemy.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MADISON, WIS., *June* 15, 1864.

Major VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Buttrick commanding, left Milwaukee for Memphis on the 13th instant; strength, 39 officers and 783 men. Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Ray commanding, left Madison for Memphis yesterday a. m.; strength, 35 officers and 734 men. Forty-first is to leave Milwaukee to-day.

J. D. GREENE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 16, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, an official copy of a report* as called for by that portion of the above-named order as relates directly to "the locality of troops," "the necessity of occupation," "minimum garrison necessary for defensive purposes," [and] "the additional defensive works necessary to secure the same." I have the honor to respectfully state that the other requirements of the order will be met at the earliest practicable moment.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 15, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that the battalion Sixth Missouri Cavalry now serving in Missouri may be ordered to join the

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*See p. 157.

regiment in this department. If an order to this effect can be obtained, it is confidently believed that nearly every man of that regiment in this department will re-enlist. Their term of service has nearly expired. The regiment is one of the best in the service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the major-general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, who will direct the battalion to be reported to the chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, if there should be no pressing necessity for its retention in Missouri. If necessary it will be replaced by an equal number.

By order of Major-General Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 9, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the major-general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, with the information that my department has already been stripped of troops to a very alarming extent. I think that ordering the battalion out of the department without replacing it by other troops (which I cannot get) would be very detrimental to the interests of the service.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The battalion will be ordered to report as directed in indorsement of June 28, 1864. It will be replaced by an equal number.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you establish at Kenner such cavalry camps of instruction and distribution as may be necessary, removing to that point for this purpose all troops of that arm now encamped in New Orleans or nearer than Kenner to New Orleans. General Reynolds is instructed to cause all troops temporarily located near New Orleans also to make their camps at Kenner. You will please confer with General Reynolds in regard to the best appropriation of the available ground at that point, with a view to the above. The above is communicated by direction of Major-General Banks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter to General Reynolds.)

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., June 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Yours of the 7th instant is at hand. Upon receiving the order to evacuate Pass Cavallo I concluded to withdraw the regiment from Aransas Pass, but as yet nothing has been done owing to the want of transportation. It was my intention to bring the regiment here, but I do not understand from your letter whether that is approved or whether it is ordered to New Orleans. As nothing can be done before this reaches you, please advise me what the destination of the regiment will be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The return of the Department of Missouri shows a much smaller force than I had relied on, and you will employ such of the force in Arkansas as may be necessary for the purpose in preventing raids into that State. If the raiding parties succeed in passing your lines they should be pursued so long as there is any prospect of success. Let me know what force of the rebels is in your front, what is the condition of your troops, and whether the re-enforcements and supplies ordered to you have reached their destination. Has your transportation been fully replaced? All the cavalry horses at Saint Louis have been ordered to your department. General Washburn reports no rebels in Arkansas east of Jacksonport and

cotton plantations. Taylor's forces are on the Red River and Atchafalaya, a portion of them moving in the direction of the Teche. The rebels in Arkansas have been re-enforced by 5,000 Texas infantry. The remainder of the Texan troops, except Wharton's cavalry division, have returned to Texas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY
(Care Commodore Phelps):

GENERAL: Everything will be put in shape for a movement, but from appearances a general advance could not be made without a pontoon bridge. Requisitions were forwarded immediately after my return from the last expedition. The bridge will probably be here within thirty days, judging from information received from the headquarters Engineer Corps. The rebel cavalry are probably nearly all north of the Saline. Two thousand well-mounted cavalry could, by making a detour from here, release all our prisoners on the other side of Red. The same could be accomplished from Fort Smith more easily. White River is threatened by Shelby. Fagan's headquarters are at Monticello. We intend making a dash at them. Your dispatch of 2d instant was not received until yesterday.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I send you the following reliable information, derived from an intelligent citizen captured on the steamer Clara Ames. The Clara Ames was captured a few miles below Columbia, at Sunny Side, by Marmaduke on the 30th May. My informant, with others, was taken prisoner and sent to Camden. He arrived at Camden on the 6th instant, and left on the 8th, having been paroled by General Price. After his capture he was taken to Marmaduke's headquarters, a short distance from Columbia. Marmaduke had about 2,500 men and one battery of six guns, viz, four 6-pounders, two 12-pounders, two 18-pounders, and one 20-pounder Parrott. On his way to Camden he met another battery of four guns going to Marmaduke. At Monticello he found General Fagan encamped with about 1,500 mounted men and a battery of four guns.

General Price had about 5,000 men at Camden, with some artillery. On his return he found General Hawthorn encamped at Hampton with 1,500 infantry, just up from Red River, and he understood more were expected. Kirby Smith he understood was at Shreveport. General Price advised him to return via Napoleon, instead of Little Rock, as he was told that by that time Shelby had no doubt cut the

railroad between Little Rock and Devall's Bluff. He thinks Price, as soon as he can get his men together and make his arrangements, intends to move north to Missouri, first cleaning you out while on the way.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISON'S FERRY, 8 MILES BELOW CLARENDON,
June 15, 1864. (Via Devall's Bluff.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

I can hear nothing of parties trying to cross the river. Have been down the river as far as Aberdeen. If I had one good infantry regiment with the cavalry I have, I would like to cross the river and weed Shelby out. If I remain on this side the river can I have 100 sacks oats brought down on some boat going down the river and have them landed here? There is no forage in this country and we have nothing but grass for our horses.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Two boats arrived yesterday and this a. m. They saw no enemy at Clarendon. A gun-boat was there. Scout sent across the river discovered nothing of importance. The 200 guerrillas before reported had left. No force was found west of Cache River.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel Third Michigan Cavalry.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 15, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived here with my command an hour since; all safe. I had a terrible time getting through the swamps and across bayous. I saw no Confederate troops or guerrillas. From all the information I could gather from white people and negroes I am led to believe that there are three guerrilla bands who occasionally make their appearance in the Richwood Swamps; one under command Captain Runnells, with a force of some 60 men; one under Captain Roberts, 40 men; one under Captain Nall, 20. They do not seem to have any particular abiding place.

I have what I deem reliable information that a man by the name of Messenger has been conscripting men in the Richwood bottoms. He succeeded in getting about 80 men, most of them deserters from Price's army. He was to have crossed the Arkansas River five days ago to join Price's army, supposed to be concentrating north of the Washita River. I could not get any information of any troops hav-

ing crossed to the south side of the Arkansas River either above or below Arkansas Post. I captured a man who I believe belongs to Captain Nall's band of guerrillas. Mr. Mason, who lives at Mason's Mill, on Plum Bayou, informed me, after seeing him shot, he was a desperate guerrilla. I am now crossing my command over the river.

A. ERSKINE,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 29th ultimo has been received. The force in the Department of the Missouri is much smaller than I supposed, and I have to-day instructed General Steele to use the force in Arkansas to prevent, as far as possible, raids into Missouri, and to pursue raiding parties if they succeed in passing through his lines.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 15, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of instructions just given to the inspector-general of your department, and forwarded to him direct, in accordance with orders from major-general commanding, in order to save time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Capt. of Engineers and A. I. G., Mil. Div. of West Miss.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 15, 1864.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Department of Missouri:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you will immediately furnish this office with such reports, statements, &c., as are necessary to exhibit fully the present actual condition of the troops of this command. In making your report you will specify fully the actual condition of each corps, division, brigade, and regiment of the command, embodying the reports of your assistants, being careful to recognize the fact that you are to report on everything that comes under your supervision in the line of your duty, without regard to rank. Your attention is particularly called to the cavalry, artillery, and supply departments and transportation service, both by land and water.

In the cavalry branch you will report as to its organization and efficiency, and the condition of each regiment in your command as

to efficiency, organization, and equipment, stating whether in your opinion any of these regiments should be consolidated or dismounted. The artillery you will report as to organization and efficiency, and the number and caliber of guns, the condition of men and animals, efficiency of officers, &c., with number and designation of batteries. In the supply department you will include quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments, giving statements as to their organization, efficiency, probable amount of material on hand for a given-sized army, for a given length of time.

In the transportation department you will report fully the amount on hand, giving the condition of animals and wagons, capacity, length, and direction of railroads, and condition and capacity for troops and material in the water transportation. You are directed to see that the equipment of troops is reduced to the minimum, in accordance with orders from War Department, and that the troops are constantly kept in such condition as to be able to move at an hour's warning in any direction, paying particular attention to this subject in all future inspections. The general commanding directs that these instructions be forwarded to you, personally, in order to save time, but a copy will be forwarded to the commanding general of your department. It is desired that your report be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Capt. of Engineers and A. I. G., Mil. Div. W. Miss.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 15, 1864.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have ordered cavalry horses purchased at Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Columbus to this point. Three thousand will be forwarded to Arkansas and Mississippi as rapidly as transportation can be furnished. General Hatch and Captain Coryell, assistant quartermaster, are acting efficiently and energetically. Will leave to-night for Cincinnati.

JAS. A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

The report that Shelby is at Batesville comes also from Colonel Livingston, who has just left Little Rock. I guess it is true; if so, he will quite probably strike your outposts, and also Pilot Knob, and no doubt has some of the artillery taken from Steele, with which he can do good shooting. You will reduce the stock of stores on hand at both Patterson and Centreville, and will not allow a large stock to accumulate at Pilot Knob; this I give as a general direction for the summer while an incursion in force is probable. You will instruct commanding officers at Patterson and Centreville not to stand a siege if the result should seem very doubtful, and,

above all, to keep thoroughly informed of the movements of the enemy if he enters the State in large force, and drive their posts in the ground and follow him, unless he should move directly on them. How much cavalry are dismounted in your command? I want a strong scout sent under Major Wilson into Arkansas, as far as practicable toward or beyond Pocahontas, to ascertain the truth of the report as to Shelby, and to fight whatever they can find. Get it up at once.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau:

The evening dispatches contain a report that Shelby is at Batesville, contemplating a raid into Missouri. Advise commanding officer at Bloomfield, and order him to keep scouting parties well down toward the Arkansas line, and, if possible, arrange for the communication of information by citizens living in Randolph or Greene Counties, Ark., in case of a movement in any considerable force into Missouri, whether it be in the direction of New Madrid, Bloomfield, Patterson, or Rolla. He may promise such citizens a large bonus on account of the hazard of the service. He will also employ spies, if they can be had, to go to the camp of the enemy and ascertain his strength and purposes. You will see that all reasonable and usual charges for such service are paid, and will use every possible means to prevent surprise and to keep informed of the strength and plans of the enemy. Is it possible for an enemy to come up east of Bloomfield and west of Little River and cut the garrison at Bloomfield off from retreat on Cape Girardeau?

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau:

Shelby doubtless has some artillery, and, if so, Bloomfield may have to be evacuated if he approaches in large force. To prepare for that contingency you had better, I think, withdraw both companies of infantry from Bloomfield and supply their places with one or more companies of cavalry, depending on the number of cavalry which can be supplied with forage. You will send at least one additional company of cavalry there, so as to enable Colonel Hiller to scout the country thoroughly south to and below the State line, and if practicable to feed them send him two or three companies. Instruct him to keep himself apprised of the approach and movements of an enemy, so as to make it impossible to be surprised or cut off from Cape Girardeau, but if cut off from there go to Patterson.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 15, 1864.

General EWING, *Commanding:*

The following from Charleston:

Colonel ROGERS:

Citizens of Arkansas report Kitchen at Scatterville with 300 men, and still recruiting. Says he thinks they intend to attack this place. I have commenced building a stockade. Lieutenant Calvert, from the swamps, says Edwards has killed 9 guerrillas since he got into the swamps. I heard of 80 guerrillas yesterday 12 miles from here, going toward Sikeston; think probably but 40 were there.

EWING.

Edwards is still after them.

ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Cape Girardeau:*

Where is Scatterville? You will construct a covered way from Fort A to the river. Send the smallest of the negro companies to New Madrid without delay. Keep me advised as to the execution of my orders. Do not hesitate to do, or suggest, whatever you deem advisable for preparation. Orders have been issued to General McCormick to organize, by volunteering, one company from each of his seven regiments in my district, the officers to be recommended by him for appointment by General Rosecrans. This will give the company you want at Bloomfield. It will report to you.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Hermann, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Capt. H. HANNAHS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis District, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from a scout. Was 40 miles southwest of this place. Scouted the country thoroughly; could hear of no guerrillas. I am informed by a negro that there is a band of guerrillas concentrated near Pinckney, in Warren County. I can go and clean them out if the general will permit me to do so. I have had no orders from headquarters in regard to crossing the Missouri River.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HUNTER,
Captain Company M, Third Mo. State Milita Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

The major-general commanding directs that you report immediately what troops you now have guarding the railroad bridges in your district. Are they mounted troops, and, if so, would it not be advisable to replace them by infantry?

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES TOTTEN,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that a detachment of the Fourth Missouri State Militia are guarding the bridges east of Sedalia. West of that place I am trying to guard the bridges and the workmen employed in building the railroad by a chain of patrols. Infantry would be much better for bridge guards and guards at our depots, as I have to haul forage from 35 to 50 miles, taking large escorts that could be better employed.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES TOTTEN,
Chief of Staff:

I ordered one company of the Fourth Missouri State Militia to Saline County on the 7th, which on the 10th was ordered to be relieved by two companies of the First Missouri State Militia. Last fall I built good stockade forts at Miami, New Frankfort, and Cambridge City. At Arrow Rock, Marshall, Brownsville, and Cambridge City there are home-guard companies. The force sent to Saline County will take, in haversacks, their rations, and be relieved by other troops every ten days. The guerrillas can concentrate force enough to overpower small escorts, and it is not practicable to establish small camps about that part of the country.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the concentration of the troops of this district for the purpose of discipline and drill, in obedience to the instructions of the major-general commanding, leaves a large proportion of the country liable to the raids of guerrilla bands, and while it is not possible to entirely prevent them, yet I respectfully represent that I think that they may be lessened by calling into active service a few companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia for local protection, as requested in my dispatch of May 30.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully request that one company of the Illinois Regiment ordered to this district stop at Jefferson City, one at Sedalia, and the balance move to this place.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 15, 1864.
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Captain STEGER:

Major Pritchard, with Companies B and H, left at 6 p. m. for Raytown [and] Westport; 20 on Blue, with Capt. William H. Greene; 25 with Colonel Ford, Hickman Mills, scouting on Blue.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 15, 1864—5.50 p. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

Direct Major Pritchard to remain and scout the country in the vicinity of Raytown.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. BATT. FIRST CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Germantown, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following supplemental report of my command from June 10, 1864, to June 15, 1864:

One non-commissioned officer and 10 men started on the morning of the 11th with orders to scout the country down the south side of Grand River, as far east as White's Ferry on said river, and return on the north side of the river, scouting the country west as far as the mouth of Muddy Creek. Said detachment returned on the night of the 14th, traveling 120 miles.

John T. Goodbrake, captain Company B, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, sent in charge of 10 men with instructions to search the country northwest of this station for lost stock, mules, and horses belonging to this command, and also to search the country on Muddy Creek for guerrillas, returned on the night of the 14th, traveling about 90 miles.

Sergt. Joseph McClure, of Company K, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was sent in charge of 15 men to Osceola, Saint Clair County, Mo., for the purpose of arresting and sending to district headquarters, Warrensburg, Mo., 5 citizens of that county; 25 men on duty escorting forage train. Lieut. B. F. Johnson, Company K, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, in command of 44 men guarding the country on the Osage River.

I have a line of picket guards extending from Taberville, Mo., down the north side of the Osage River to within 8 miles of Osceola, Mo. I also have patrol guards extending from Taberville, Mo., to Osceola, Mo.; the patrol guards have been kept constantly on the move for the last five days and have traveled near 30 miles each day, making 150 miles. I will just remark that I have spared no pains in guarding the Osage country, and have the pleasure of reporting to you the country perfectly quiet.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. PEERY,
Capt. Co. K, First Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. Station.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Captain Cassairt, Company I, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanding at Forsyth, Mo., has returned from a reconnaissance to the mouth of the north fork of White River, bringing in with him 5 or 6 prisoners of General Shelby's command. The prisoners belong to Colonel Coffee's regiment, and state that General Shelby had furloughed nearly all of his men until the 10th of this month, at which time Colonel Coffee's command, numbering 800 men, was to mass at Salem, Fulton County, Ark., and Shelby's other forces were to assemble at Batesville. Shelby is running all the mills, both saw-mills and grist-mills, on or in the vicinity of White River, from the mouth of North Fork down, and the lumber sawed is of bridge and pontoon dimensions, and the men say is to be used for these purposes. Every indication is that the rebels will advance a large force of infantry and artillery directly north at an early day. They live upon parched corn and a small amount of fresh beef. Shelby has four pieces of artillery.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The general commanding authorizes you to clothe the two companies of Arkansas Militia at Berryville in the manner proposed by you. The clothing should be issued on regular requisitions, approved by you, and a copy of this telegram and yours, to which this is a reply, to show the necessity for the issue. The general thinks you had better postpone your visit here until after General Canby has moved and developed his plans.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Colonel ALLEN,
Commanding at Mount Vernon:

COLONEL: Your favor of the 13th is received and contents noted. If there is evidence to convict the two ladies of being spies, you will send them to the provost-marshal here for trial, sending the names and residences of the witnesses. If there is no evidence, you will hold them in custody such length of time as you may think the public interests require and then release them upon their taking the oath. I have information from other sources that Major Pickler was near Pineville last Friday night with 400 men. These men are mostly from Shelby's command and is the force referred to in the letters, no doubt. Keep fully informed and call out the militia whenever you need them. It will not do to weaken the towns too

much, but all that is possible must be done to hold both the town and the country. The burning of Melville is a bad affair. Citizens and soldiers must be on the alert. Seely and Hanly, the murderers, both got away two nights ago. See if you cannot catch them about their homes pretty soon. Catch them, if possible, and send them in here again.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Lieut. JOEL T. HEMBREE,
Company E, Seventh Provisional Regiment, Lamar, Mo.:

Your communication of the 14th instant came duly to hand and the contents have been considered. I have already taken steps to increase the force at all the posts in the western tier of counties by calling out the entire militia force of several counties. The object to be gained by holding these posts is not the protection of a few men residing there, in person or property, so much as to prevent all bands of guerrillas and forces of the enemy going north. I desire to hold both towns and counties, if possible, throughout the district. If it is found impossible, then I shall concentrate and hold what I can.

I shall be glad to hear from you and any other officers under my command at any time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Your dispatches with reference to Harry Truman received. You have misunderstood the tenor of my dispatch of yesterday, which directed you to arrest and punish him. He should not be sent here, but tried on the spot where his villainies have been committed. I have telegraphed the commanding officer at Macon to intercept him and send back to you in irons. The commanding general wants your attention invited to the fact that, within the limits of your command, you represent him in all military matters, and in the case of Harry Truman you should have arrested him so soon as you were satisfied of his rascality, irrespective of whose orders he was serving under.

The general commanding is now satisfied that Harry Truman is a villain, and desires you to bring him to a speedy trial where all the facts of his case may be fully developed.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

My dispatch of yesterday in reference to H. T. was sent you several hours previous to the reception of yours on the same unhappy theme. You have misconstrued my telegram as answer to yours. I did not send him to Saint Louis, but have him in prison. I have ordered the arrest of his confederates in crime, and shall put the whole party through rapidly and thoroughly. I stopped him in his mad career as soon as he could be found after the receipt of General Rosecrans' telegram of 8th instant. You will remember, colonel, that he was ordered out on his last campaign directly from department headquarters, of which I was not advised until I heard of his operations in the field. I had respectfully and earnestly protested against his continued presence in my district, but H. T.'s importunities prevailed.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

If half the reports of Truman's and Gilstrap's operations are true they ought to be shot. You must take these matters up thoroughly and assure law-abiding people, as you have always done, that the rights of all will be respected and defended. What we ask of the citizens is a faithful performance of duty and co-operation in the task of protection to the rights of all.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have sent a force of 100 men under reliable officers to Chariton County. They will remain at Keytesville and Brunswick until the militia can be properly organized to take care of the country.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

I have seen Poindexter, of Randolph, who is under bonds, and written him a note to use his influence in favor of law and order among the rebel sympathizers. Keep the secret and give needful orders to secure him from molestation or outrage. He will do good.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

Colonel Greene, assistant adjutant-general, telegraphs to arrest H. Truman, put him in irons, and send him to you. The train from Saint Joseph is in the ditch at Callao. I shall take some men with me on the western train and arrest him there. His partner, Brown, as he calls himself, is now in the guard-house here by my order. Brown has a man here under arrest, whom I shall release, as there are no charges against him. Colonel Williams left for Chariton County this morning. Captain Smith will be in command here.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER, *Macon, Mo.:*

Arrest the Gilstrap who accompanied H. T. on his late campaign and send him to me under guard on next train. Let no villains connected with the damnable outrages escape. Iron Brown.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL, *Brookfield, Mo.:*

Be very careful and not allow any of the H. T. party to escape. Arrest the whole of them and send to me under strong guard. Tell the people that I have matters in my own hands now, and that punishment will be meted out to the guilty and the rights of the people respected and maintained.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

General FISK:

Mr. Veatch, Mr. Hide, and Mr. Horsley, from Keytesville, are here claiming property taken by H. Truman. I know nothing of the men. I have made some inquiry and think they are not bad men; they say they sent letters from prominent Union men in that vicinity to H. Truman. What shall I do about them if they can produce satisfactory evidence of their loyalty? Shall I deliver them their property?

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL, *Brookfield, Mo.:*

Your action is approved. Let the people understand that H. Truman was not in this district by my authority, but against my most

earnest remonstrances. The provost-marshal-general did not, of course, expect that a detective scout would thus conduct the campaign of secret service. All property will be returned by my orders, upon proper showing that it was taken unlawfully from loyal citizens.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 15, 1864.

General FISK:

Reports come in this morning of troubles near Keytesville again. I sent Lieutenant Lewis with 50 good men early this morning to Keytesville, with all necessary instructions. I have heard that a company of 50 are in that vicinity from Macon. I think they are the men that have been seen; they are good men and my men will co-operate with them. I have instructed them to look out sharp for the Macon company. Some twenty sympathizers have been here since last night to see me, and they understand that they are to be held responsible for all trouble hereafter from their men, and bushwhackers are included as theirs. I told them we would be responsible for the acts of all men who are in the service, I instructed Lieutenant Lewis that no pillaging or thieving would be allowed, and I hold him personally responsible for the conduct of his men. They are well armed and will not return until they make a thorough scout. I think in a day or two the excitement caused by so much recent lawlessness on the part of our men will subside. Now bushwhackers will not be taken prisoners. I sent the yellow horse and contraband this morning.

E. J. C.,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL,
Brookfield, Mo.:

Would it not be better for me to bring all the H. T. plunder to Saint Joseph? I could then see the claimants and learn much of the H. Truman campaign from them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Liberty, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

I have the honor to report my arrival from a scout taken for the purpose of capturing persons represented to have been sworn into the Confederate service by Colonel Thornton. I succeeded in capturing all but two of the members on my list, and they were in the brush. I have been taking their statements to-day and will be ready to start for Saint Joseph to-morrow. There is a great number of

men of Clay County who had left their homes in the last few days and gone in the brush. It is my opinion that Thornton will rally a considerable force in this county.

I arrested a man whilst I was out who had the confidence of all the Union men of this county and was regarded as being a strong Union man, but I find from the evidence that he has been with Colonel Thornton, which fact he acknowledged to. I am satisfied that Captain Garth will not succeed in raising his company. I think it important to have at least another company in this county. With the present force here I cannot do the scouting that is necessary to be done and keep a sufficient guard at this post. I have a scout of 30 men 12 miles from town at this time, lying on the road for the purpose of capturing them as they pass. I did not succeed in seeing but one whilst I was out. I shot his horse, but failed to get him.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. KEMPER,
Capt. Company K, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Maj. R. LEONARD,
Commanding at Fayette, Mo.:

MAJOR: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 10th instant, and to state that he feared the Ninth would lose their good old bushwhack-killing reputation unless they exterminate the villains that are overwhelming the counties of Boone, Howard, Chariton, and others. Pursue the rascals with all the vigor possible and exterminate them surely. The obstructions placed in your way by the movements of H. Truman are removed, now that he is mustered out of the scout service. His career has been decidedly a bad and bold one.

I am, major, very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 15, 1864.

——— ABBOT, Esq.,
Iatan, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to request you to meet me at these headquarters on Wednesday, June 22, 1864, to confer with other citizens of your county and myself touching the unhappy condition of affairs in Platte County, Mo. I am authorized to arrest yourself and others, but this I prefer not to do; would rather have you visit me upon invitation, to see if we cannot agree upon a plan to unite the good people of Platte County in an effort to put down existing troubles and to restore peace and quiet in that and adjacent counties. Your position and influence are such that your energies, properly directed, would be productive of much good.

Trusting that you will not fail to respond to this invitation, I am, sir, very respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(One copy of above sent to each of following-named persons: Dr. Rixey, William Falkner, E. H. Norton, W. C. Chesnut, Dr. Walker, Jesse Morin, Platte City, Mo.; William C. Handly and C. W. Sayle, Ridgeley, Mo.; Ruff Maggott, John Williams, Rice Keller, New Market, Mo.; Wilford Middleton, Miles Harington, William H. Perrin, Alexander Reed, William Bywaters, Camden Point, Mo.; Dr. Camaugh, John Pepper, Weston, Mo.; Green K. White, Parkville, Mo.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: Yours introducing Major Wright was duly presented. I am expecting other troops soon. I shall take immediate steps to remove Captain Woods with his company to Platte City, and I shall organize a home guard under the auspices of the major until I get troops. It is a difficult question to solve, but really, in my opinion, neither class of militia ought now be on duty in Northwest Missouri. Allow me to tender you my most sincere thanks for the kindly interest you manifest in behalf of my command and for the many kindnesses extended me officially and otherwise. Be assured that everything that can be done to foster and protect our loyal people will be done speedily and gladly.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 15, 1864.

Lieut. G. G. BENNETT,
Olathe, Kans.:

See Colonel Keller about militia. A company should be at Shawnee, another at or near the Mission, and one at Oxford, if practicable, the object being to replace the volunteer companies. It is probable the 300 cannot be raised. Report to-morrow morning what officers of the court are still at Olathe. Let Lieutenant Donovan and Captain Shaw remain at Olathe until further orders. Will communicate about court-martial further to-morrow.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 15, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Commanding, Aubrey, Kans.:

Colonel Ford was at Raytown last night, 6 miles northeast of Hickman Mills.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 15, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Aubrey, Kans.:

Keep what officers you want, regardless of the court-martial. Colonel Ford was at Raytown last night, northeast of Hickman Mills. Captain Huntoon will be sent east on line to-morrow. The company at Trading Post will have to remain; the militia not likely to be on hand. Colonel Ford's assistant adjutant-general at Kansas City will be notified from here of your move, and you can probably communicate with the colonel on your way. Be careful to guard against accident with his troops.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SNODDY,
Mound City, Kans.:

If you can get one company at Potosi and keep the one at Mound City, we can do the rest. I have ordered back the 3,000 rations which I had previously ordered from Fort Scott to Mound City for your command. You will have to draw your rations from Fort Scott on regular provision returns for the actual number of men in service. Transportation for the rations will be furnished from Fort Scott.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *June* 15, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

I have the honor to report, after making all necessary arrangements for the defense of Saline, I moved with 40 men for Smoky Fork Crossing, where I arrived on the evening of the 9th; distance, 35 miles. I found the ranch entirely deserted. This being one of the most important and dangerous points on the road, as it is thought the Denver mail will now travel this route, I proceeded on the following morning to erect a block-house from timbers which I found already cut, and which were already hewed on two sides, but it was found necessary to hew the other two sides on account of the crookedness of the logs. On the 13th, having one story of the building up, left it with instructions, in charge of Lieutenant Ellsworth, of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, to finish, and escorted the stage to Walnut Fork, a distance of 40 miles, and camped at a point where the road intersects the old Santa Fé road, and where the Leavenworth and Kansas City mails are due at the same time. I found this ranch entirely deserted, and the owner, who is here, says some of his stock was run off by the Cheyennes. This is an important point, and distant from Larned 45 miles. I intend to build a block-house here on my return.

By delaying the first stage until the next arrives, our escort will answer for both stages to Larned. Arrived at Fort Larned on the evening of the 14th, during a very heavy thunder storm, and found the commander of the post with about half the garrison on a scout

after Indians, but they got no Indians but plenty of buffalo. Captain Parmetar, of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, in command here, is reported by every officer and man that I have heard speak of him as a confirmed drunkard. Fort Larned is only a fort in name, as there are no defenses. An attempt has been made to throw up breast-works around it, or one-third of it, as the Pawnee Creek, on which it is built, defends the other two-thirds. This breast-work averages about 20 inches high, with the ditch on the inner side. The huts are built of adobe, of a very inferior quality, the sod being sandy, and they are covered by little crooked poles, with dirt and grass thrown on the same, and I do assure you the sight presented in the huts occupied for quartermaster and commissary stores was awful. The water had been streaming down amongst the corn, flour, beans, and everything else, and by this rain alone over 100 sacks of flour were ruined; besides, I saw over 1,000 bushels of corn, according to Lieutenant Crocker's (the assistant quartermaster) estimate, which was ruined. He assures me that over $5,000 worth has been lost in the last twelve months. I think this loss might have been materially lessened by proper attention of officers responsible, and I think the men's time could be much better employed in the erection of stone buildings, instead of going every few days on fruitless scouts, as there is good building stone within 3 miles of the place.

It is my opinion that these scouts tend to run horses down, with no prospect whatever of meeting the Indians; and that the commanders of these little posts should be instructed to adhere to their escort duties, improving their defenses, and to drill, and if the Indians are to be fought a sufficient force should be sent to crush them out. I have had several accounts of the battle or skirmish that took place between the Colorado troops and the Cheyennes. Fifteen wagons were purchased on the streets of Denver City, and Lieutenant Eayre, with two mountain howitzers and 84 men, all told, went in search of Indians, with instructions to burn bridges and kill Cheyennes whenever and wherever found. With his 84 men and only 15 wagons he wandered off out of his district, within 50 miles of this place. The Indians, finding his command well scattered, his wagons being behind without any rear guard, artillery in the center 1½ miles from them, and the cavalry 1 mile in advance, made an attack, killing 3 instantly and wounding 3 others, 1 dying two days afterward, the Colorado troops retreating to this place. Lieutenant Burton, who was in the fight, is my authority.

I have met La-hor-san, a venerable Indian chief of the Kiowa tribe, who professes (and no doubt is in earnest) great friendship for the whites; he has about a dozen lodges with him, and they are principally old men, women, and children. He exercises great influence with his tribe, and it is thought will yet prevent many from joining the Cheyennes, as he is very eloquent and earnest in his appeals to them. He asked many questions as to where I came from and what was my business. I told him, through an interpreter, that the great general commanding all this country was much pleased with him, and that he was known far and wide as a great and good chief. The old man is mourning for a near relative, and has lately cut off one of his fingers, and burned his fine lodge, 19 fine robes, and a wagon, and killed 3 horses, besides destroying other favorite things. I next visited the principal chief of the Arapahoes, Little Raven, and went into his lodge, which, together with its contents, was a great curiosity, and could it be transported just as it is, would be a valua-

ble accession to one of our sanitary fairs. Little Raven and Thunder Stone jointly presented me with a bow and quiver of arrows, the quiver being made out of a panther skin. I told him it was customary in our country to give a lock of their hair to friends; he laughed and replied that all the money I could give him would not tempt him to give me a particle of it.

In regard to these Indian difficulties, I think if great caution is not exercised on our part there will be a bloody war. It should be our policy to try and conciliate them, guard our mails and trains well to prevent theft, and stop these scouting parties that are roaming over the country who do not know one tribe from another, and who will kill anything in the shape of an Indian. It will require but few murders on the part of our troops to unite all these warlike tribes of the plains, who have been at peace for years and intermarried amongst one another. I do wish that some prudent, good man could be placed in command of the troops along the roads from Smoky Fork, on the Leavenworth road, to Walnut Creek, and from Cow Creek through to Fort Lyon, on the Kansas City or old Santa Fé road.

The arrangements I have made in regard to escorting the mails are as follows: The officer at Saline, who has 20 men, will escort to Smoky Hill Fork, and wait for return mail. The officer at Smoky Hill Fork, who has 40 men, will escort to Walnut Creek, and wait for return mail. Officer at Walnut Creek will require the Kansas City or Leavenworth mail to await the arrival of the one behind time, and escort to Fort Larned; he will have 40 men at this point. The officer at Fort Larned, there being but one mail from this point, will escort to Fort Lyon, and wait return mail; this escort passes the eastern boundary mail guarded by Fort Lyon troops. This arrangement gives both escorts nearly a week to rest, the one at Lyon and the other at Larned. I have made no arrangement from Walnut Creek to Council Grove, but intend Council Grove to furnish escort to that point and back. In regard to the numerous individual and Government trains passing, the commanding officers of posts at the commencement of the Indian country should require both inward and outward bound trains to wait until a number are collected, so that they might be able to defend themselves.

The inclosed is a copy of orders given to commanders of posts to govern escorts. I found something of this kind absolutely necessary to prevent escorts from running their horses down after buffalo, also as a check to the several stage companies, who care not a cent how many Government horses are broken down so they keep up their reputation for speed and promptness.

And in conclusion allow me to recommend for the benefit of the Government that a one-story stone house be built at this point for commissary and quartermaster's stores, also one for a hospital; for could you but see the miserable excuse for a hospital that our sick soldiers are obliged to stay in, I know the heart of the general commanding would be moved to compassion. I further, as a duty, must report the sutler, Jesse H. Crane, appointed by Government, as selling whisky without stint, contrary to act of Congress, which says, "A sutler shall not sell intoxicating spirits." He is also reported by many as selling revolvers to the Indians.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

T. I. McKENNY,
Major and Inspector-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT LARNED, KANS., *June* 15, 1864.

Commanding officers of posts sending out escorts with mails or trains will give orders to officers in command of the same to adhere strictly to their escort duties, and will prohibit them from leaving the traveled road in the pursuit of game. They will further require that the speed taken by the escort will be such that the horses can stand up under, and the parties seeking protection must conform to their gait if they would have the benefit thereof. While Government is desirous and is making every effort to protect individual property, it becomes necessary to adhere to these rules, that their property, too, may be cared for and rendered effective.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

T. I. MCKENNY,
Major and Inspector-General.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *June* 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF COLORADO:

SIR: I desire to make in behalf of myself and the other immigrants accompanying me the following statement of loss of stock on June 9, 1864: Myself and party of immigrants, consisting in all of but 3 men with their families, en route from Kansas to California, were encamped on the cut-off on Bijou Creek, about 65 miles from Denver, Colo. At about the dusk of evening of the said day our stock, consisting of 6 horses and 4 mules, were stampeded by a party of 6 mounted men, who had dress and every appearance of being Indians, and who came upon our camp suddenly, and by shouts and the firing of guns stampeded the above-named stock and ran it off. The trail of the robbers was followed by us on the following morning for the distance of 2 miles, when the pursuit was abandoned on account of our inferior numbers and the unprotected condition of our families and property.

Respectfully, yours,

EVEN REYNOLDS.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers left last evening for Helena, Ark., according to orders.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 16, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 26th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Five thousand infantry will be held in readiness for immediate movement by the river, and all the available cavalry for a rapid

movement into the interior of the State. These movements will be in concert with other movements, and the time and object of the movements will be indicated by instructions from these headquarters.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 39. } *New Orleans, La., June* 16, 1864.

1. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the forces now being assembled at Morganza, La. All officers of the supply departments at Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., will obey any orders given by him, and furnish promptly any supplies or materials that may be called for by his direction.

2. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Defenses of New Orleans, and will at once relieve Major-General Reynolds.

* * * * * * *

4. Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, is hereby granted Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, U. S. Volunteers.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *June* 16, 1864.

Capt. De WITT CLINTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

The enemy are collecting about Tunica Bend; in what force I cannot say. They have fired on our boats with musketry. I have directed Colonel Chandler to collect boats enough for me to send a division of infantry and 500 cavalry to make a raid over there. To-day I send all the remainder of the cavalry on different roads to try to expel from this side of the Atchafalaya the enemy's force remaining on this side.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 16, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, or
Major-General BANKS:

GENERAL: Captain Ramsay, commanding the naval forces near this place, has just reached here to inform me that the enemy have a battery of rifled guns at Tunica Bend, with which they have disabled one of his ships. He reports that they are throwing up an earth-work near Fort Adams. I have but a single boat that is avail-

able as a transport for troops. I telegraphed this morning for boats enough to move one division (5,000 men) and 500 cavalry, but I have had no answer from that. I think it important to dislodge the enemy before he gets any foothold on the river.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of this morning is received. The troops at Morganza will move in a few days, and, unless the necessity be urgent, no detachments should be sent beyond the reach of immediate recall.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT:

GENERAL: By steamer Clinton I have extract from special order directing General Warren to relieve me at this post. He did not arrive by the steamer bringing the order, and I will therefore be in readiness to return on the boat that brings him down. Upon arriving at New Orleans I can explain to the commanding general the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande much more fully than by writing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge receipt of communication under date of the 8th instant, from the major-general commanding, covering copy of dispatch from Hon. W. H. Seward, concerning intervention of Mexican affairs. It has been my special aim, since assuming command here, to avoid by either word or act doing anything that could be construed into interference with the French and Mexican troubles. This has been somewhat difficult to do and, at the same time, keep friendly with the Mexican authorities, but I believe I have succeeded. They endeavor by every possible means to have U. S. officers commit themselves by remarks or toasts, which are immediately published in all the newspapers.

In my communication with their officials the Monroe doctrine is always discussed, but I have refrained from making any statement

or offering any sentiment that could be misconstrued or that could be of any possible service to them. This was especially noticed by Señor Yglesias, minister of finance, during his late visit to this place, and remarked by him to several friends of mine. At the same time I have ever been on the most friendly terms with all of the Mexican officials, and can have almost anything from them that I ask for. I can assure you that thus far I have given the French no cause for complaint, without they see proper to object to my action during January last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., June 16, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

MAJOR: I have by the Crescent yours of the 3d instant, covering duplicate of extract 3, Special Orders, No. 28, from department headquarters, regarding the movement of the Texas cavalry regiments. The original order was received May 14 by Col. W. McE. Dye, during my absence, and by first steamer he forwarded letter, copy of which is herewith inclosed. Upon my return, a few days after, I received the order and would have forwarded the regiments at once but for the following reason: Orders had been received to evacuate Pass Cavallo, using all the transportation for that purpose, and to make the movement with dispatch. The detail had been left to Brigadier-General Roberts, but I hurried from here every steamer that came in, sending them without delay to Pass Cavallo, and at the same time wrote Colonel Holabird, asking that some large schooners be sent there to aid.

The evacuation had already commenced when the order for the cavalry regiments was received, and I deemed it important that the evacuation should be completed before the transportation should be used for any other purpose. The cavalry regiments were therefore detained for the time, but everything was put in shape for moving. The pickets that were out some 75 miles were brought nearer to the post and all surplus camp equipage turned over. Had no further orders been received, they would have moved just as soon as the evacuation of Pass Cavallo was complete. They will now move by first steamer. While on this subject it might be well to say that there has been great dissatisfaction in these regiments on account of the proposed removal. This was caused in a great measure by a letter written by Col. E. J. Davis to some officer of the regiment, inviting the command to go to New Orleans.

This letter reached here by the steamer previous to the one bringing the order, and the first intimation I had of any movement was that the regiments were publicly balloting (officers and all) as to whether or not they would go. I must confess I was very much disgusted with the performance and had it stopped, informing them that any orders received would have to be obeyed. Upon this being known, a number of officers tendered their resignations, which were forwarded with a recommendation for their dishonorable dismissal. The action of Colonel Davis in this matter is certainly censurable

and must have been done thoughtlessly. I do not send any horses with the regiments, they being entirely unfit for service. The saddles have been turned in here. Shall I send them by next steamer? I have also retained two companies of the regiment for picket duty, and would request that they be permitted to remain. Will you please advise me about the matter?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., May 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of paragraph 3, extract of department Field Orders, No. 28, dated April 27, 1864.

I would state for the information of the commanding general that the animals of these two regiments are of a poor quality and in so bad a state that they cannot be landed in New Orleans in a serviceable condition. Only about 300 are fit for the least service, and a trip to New Orleans would perhaps render them worthless for at least many weeks. It is thought that they, with proper care, may be of some service to the Government in remaining here, as it will be necessary, for a time at least, to mount a few infantry to replace the cavalry. Being without specific orders in the matter, I will retain the animals until further orders, for the reasons expressed, believing that I conform to the commanding general's views. The quartermaster expects about 200 head of broken animals within a week, from Mexico, to be delivered on a new contract. If it is thought best at department headquarters the animals will be forwarded to New Orleans, as they were designed for the Texas cavalry. An answer to this by the first opportunity will probably be in time to comply satisfactorily with your order. In connection with the above I would state that the Confederate forces west of the Nueces is about 800 cavalry, with two or four pieces of artillery, 600 or 700 of which men are either at Rio Grande City or en route from Laredo for that place. The Saint Mary's is the only vessel here, and she has New Orleans orders to get a cargo at Pass Cavallo, so no use can be made of her to forward the Texas cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McE. DYE,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 16, 1864.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, during the absence of Brig. Gen. J. R. West. The staff at these headquarters, as at present organized, will continue in the discharge of their respective duties.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CAMP SECOND BATTALION, NINTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Ten miles south of Searcy, Ark., June 16, 1864—6 a. m.
(Via Brownsville.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I arrived here last night. Shelby is reported near Jacksonport. Thirty of Kirke's and Shelby's men passed here yesterday morning going toward West Point. Chased 10 of McCoy's band out of Austin as we came through. Will reach Searcy and scout some in that vicinity to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Major, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: When General Washburn took command at Memphis he ordered all the cotton-trading boats out of the river, above the mouth of White River. I had previously arrested and sent back to Memphis thirteen boats, with charges, to General Hurlbut, but they have all escaped punishment. A short time ago I found the Panola at the mouth of White River with permits to trade at Napoleon. I ordered her to Memphis. To-day she arrived here with clearance from Memphis, to buy cotton in five counties of Mississippi, and her master, William Fletcher, had twelve permits to buy 500 bales, in amounts of from 20 to 100 bales each.

The clearance had no military authority. I sent the boat back. It is evident she intended to anchor in the river, as has been the practice, and remain out a long time, trade with the rebels when opportunity served, and be at all times liable to capture by the enemy. I consider the Treasury agents at Memphis are exceeding their authority and doing great injury, almost treason, in allowing trade with the enemy on the river at this time. I have called General Washburn's attention emphatically to the case. The Panola was the first boat allowed to go on a cotton expedition since the publication of the inclosed order, paragraph 4. I respectfully suggest that you issue your order prohibiting all trade with the enemy. The present system has given a monopoly to a few, whose business is no better than blockade-running.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., June 11, 1864.

I. It being notorious that the enemies of the United States have been in the habit of getting supplies from the trade stores at the mouth of White River, to prevent them in future the lines of the camp at that post are closed.

II. No intercourse with the surrounding country on either side of the Mississippi River will be permitted, except with persons of known loyalty to the Government and policy of the United States.

III. No goods shall be sold by the trade stores, except in small quantities, the permits to be approved by the military commander of the post before the purchase is made.

IV. No steam-boats shall be used for the purpose of getting cotton from the vicinity and reshipping the same in other boats, or in any manner violating her clearance. All unnecessary delays of boats will be considered such a violation.

V. The naval officers at the station are requested to co-operate with the military commander to prevent all unlawful trading with enemies or persons unfriendly to the Government.

By order of Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford:

T. C. MEATYARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 16, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Since my morning report, I have intelligence of 400 rebels having crossed the Missouri north last Friday at Wellington. They also use the crossing at Blue Mills. My informant is an intelligent Missourian, and thinks Quantrill with at least a thousand bushwhackers is lurking between Platte and Clay, not far from Ridgeley.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 91. } *Saint Louis, Mo., June* 16, 1864.

The exigency having passed which required the issue of an order prohibiting the shipment of hay from this city on private account, General Orders, No. 75, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby rescinded.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MO. MIL.,
Columbia, Mo., June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a letter* from Colonel Moberly, with notice inclosed, which explain themselves. Unless some change is made in the management of affairs in my district, our troubles have just commenced. Some several weeks since there was a body of soldiers (which I learn was from Macon City) came into my county, disguised in the uniform of secessionists, but did but one thing that would make anybody believe they were really rebels, and that was to take a good many fine horses, which they have failed to

*Not found.

return. Of this matter I would have written sooner, but supposed that these horses would be returned in due season. The policy of such moves, I think, to say the least, is very dangerous.

The result is that when I hear of a body of men robbing and taking horses, I am not able to tell whether they are rebels or Federal soldiers, and, so far as the citizens are concerned, it makes but little difference with them who gets their property, as it is a loss either way. I have not been able to get my guns from Saint Louis yet and do not know when I shall. There are plenty of rebels between me and the railroad to capture them before they get here, and they will do so if they have a knowledge that they are on the road. I could get plenty of citizens to take their guns and go with me to the railroad for these guns, if we had ammunition, but that we have not got and cannot get it here. The people of my county would take care of themselves if they had the liberty of so doing, but being deprived of the use of their guns, and not wishing to evade any military order, they submit with the best grace they can to being robbed and plundered; but this submission will not always last, and it is time the policy was changed. Either give the people soldiers to protect them or let them have arms to protect themselves; either will do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
Adjutant-General's Office, June 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to His Excellency Governor Hall, for his information.

A copy of letter within mentioned was forwarded to you yesterday.

W. McCORD,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans.

W. P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 16, 1864.

General EWING:

I heard the rumor and have somewhat anticipated your order, and now have a scout down near the Arkansas border, with instructions to find out the truth in the report that Shelby is at Batesville. Will carry out the rest of your orders as soon as the scout now gone returns. I will send out a larger one under Major Wilson to go into Arkansas. I have very few dismounted cavalrymen, only about 20. I cannot spare any men from here to go on a scout. I have only enough men to relieve my guards. I propose to bring [the company at] Saint Genevieve into this place. Give me your opinion. I do not think the company is doing any good there. Can I employ about five spies at a reasonable price for temporary use?

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 16, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

You will employ such spies as you think necessary. You will judge for yourself of the expediency of withdrawing the company from Saint Genevieve. My impression is you had better leave it there, and order Captain Milks to send half of it to Saint Mary's Landing. Three very full companies of infantry, which your adjutant was to have distributed, got off this morning without him. If they do go through to Pilot Knob you may retain one company if you see fit and send the others back from Pilot Knob with an officer to distribute them. All the bridges of any consequence must be very carefully guarded, because in case of any considerable incursion into Missouri by a rebel army the guerrillas would doubtless seek to cripple the road. You must get along at Pilot Knob without heavy guards, so as to make your troops as effective for offensive operations as possible.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 16, 1864.

Col. J. F. TYLER,
Pilot Knob:

There has been some mistake in getting off the troops to guard the bridges, and Lieutenant Kellman missed the train. It may be that the men will be distributed on their way down; if not, you will be prepared to have them distributed on the return of the train.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 16, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will retain one company of One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Regiment here. Will return the other two up the road to the bridges. I will order Captain Montgomery to guard the three bridges close to Victoria, and will have the two companies I send up to guard all the bridges from here to Captain Montgomery's company, so I will have all the bridges guarded by a small guard as far as Victoria. This guard will not be sufficient in case of an incursion made by any considerable force, but will be protection against roving bands of small numbers. Will order part of Captain Milks' company to Saint Mary's Landing. If my programme suits please signify your approval, or if not, suggest such changes as you think proper, and they shall be made. Please answer.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 16, 1864.

General EWING:

I have ordered Company B, Eighteenth U. S., African Descent, to New Madrid. They start first boat. I have ordered a supply train and one company of horse to Bloomfield to relieve the infantry. Will send one other as soon as Captain Hipple can supply it; can't now. Have instructed Hiller as to scouts, spies, and guarding against surprise. Shelby has four rifled guns. Scatterville is in the corner of the State of Arkansas and Greene County, near the Saint Francis, above Gainesville. My force is extremely small for the interest we have to guard.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 16, 1864.

Captain HUNTER,
Commanding, Hermann:

If you have reliable information of the concentration of guerrillas at Pinckney you may cross the river and capture them, if possible.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 16, 1864—10 a. m.

Col. G. H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

It is reported there is a force of rebels near Freedom, on Davis' Creek, probably on their way to Cooper County. Major Neill and Captain Ferguson are moving on there from the west. Send scout of 50 men to vicinity of Boonville, Saline County, to co-operate with them.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *June* 16, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Col. J. MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Ballinger and Meredith have gone into the Snibar Hills with 200 men; went north of Greenton in supporting distance, covering Lexington with a small force. Anderson, guerrilla, with 80 men, is now on Davis' Creek, north of the German settlement. Send 50 men to the Mounds, on Warrensburg road, by 10 o'clock to-morrow, and I will fight them. Move the troops in Saline toward Waverly and Salt Pond. Answer.

HENRY NEILL,
Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HOLDEN, MO., *June* 16, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Col. J. MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have the honor to report to you that I have made most thorough scouting [of] the Basin Knob and Lone Jack country, without finding any rebels or any signs of any having been in that section of country for three or four days. I will await here for two hours for orders from you. Should I receive none, I will move on Black Water, in the direction of Columbus. Detachment of Companies D and M, First Missouri State Militia, are now in the Basin Knob country.

R. L. FERGUSON,
Captain, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 16, 1864—9.40 a. m.

Capt. R. L. FERGUSON,
Holden, Mo.:

Major Neill telegraphs a considerable force of rebels north of Free dom, on Davis' Creek. Move to Columbus and co-operate with him. We have a camp and central point near Mound Prairie Church, on the road between here and Lexington. I will advise that camp of yours being at Columbus.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 16, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

General Holland has telegraphed the adjutant-general of the State that you desire the retired militia of the counties of Newton, Jasper, Barton, and a part of Dade County, called into service for thirty days, in consequence of the outrages that are being perpetrated in these counties of your district by guerrillas. Is it your wish that I should call upon the Governor for these troops? Answer immediately.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 16, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I had thought that perhaps General Canby was not fully aware that the occupation by the enemy for any time here now will result in the entire devastation of the country, and that this is one of the most loyal sections of the loyal portion of the United States, and the devastation will be likely to extend over nearly the whole loyal portion of the State. About 600 of the enemy have

passed up the border since Sunday, and it is reported reliably, I think, that Cabell's men and some of Stand Watie's men, in all about 600, are now about Maysville, Benton County, Ark. Schnable, with 400 men, is near Yellville; Coffee, with 800 men, is at Salem, and Generals McRae and Shelby near Batesville, with about 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery.

I deem it very doubtful if a rebel infantry force cross the Arkansas River, moving light, can be checked by our light troops or be driven back by any maneuver of our army in the rear, and moving remote from river and railroad it would be difficult to capture or break it up before it would destroy a large portion of the State, if at all, while if our army should advance in the mean time into Texas the advantage gained would hardly compensate for the loss. With another full regiment I could attack and break up the present forces before they get into the State; but I cannot with my present force, without allowing towns and the houses of Union citizens to be burnt in large numbers. I make these suggestions in no spirit of self-conceit or reliance, but thought it was possible that they had not entered into the consideration of General Canby in adopting a plan of campaign, and they are suggested by the enemy's present movements. I am confident that it is the design of the rebel generals now to advance their infantry before long, and my opinion is that our army below should check the movement at an early day by a demonstration, if nothing more.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 16, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding:

You may be assured, general, that I shall make speedy and thorough work in bringing to trial and punishment H. T. and his confederates in the late villainies. The rascals are in prison, and the facts being gathered. I will use all possible means to give assurance to the people of the district that the rights of all will be protected and defended to the utmost of the power and authority intrusted me. Where can I find Poindexter?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 16, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Major Hunt returned after a scout in Platte; relieved Captain Fitzgerald, who was afraid to return from Ridgeley. Captain Fitzgerald brings papers taken from rebel captain killed, and also statement of a dying rebel lieutenant; all go to show that a rebel Colonel Thornton has about 300 bushwhackers in Platte preparing for mischief. Among papers taken is a statement of troops located through Missouri and Arkansas. I send these to General Fisk.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 16, 1864.

General FISK:

Just informed the bushwhackers were again in Farley last night. The militia there better be disposed of and better men put in their places. Shall I send Fitzgerald with important papers which he took from rebel officers?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Major Hunt returned. Made quite a detour through Platte. He reports the Farley affair resulted in the bushwhackers stealing 6 horses. Militia stationed there should be called to account. They sympathized or participated. Bushwhackers are in small gangs. One hundred true, loyal men could destroy them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: I get more news of rebels near the line between Platte and Clay Counties. A wealthy Missourian came over to-day, and seemed very confident that some 1,500 were distributed near the lines of Platte and Clay, not far east of Ridgeley. Major Hunt thinks there are not over 300. I do not feel at liberty to name the Missourian, but he is so situated as to have better means of knowing than any man near here. Indeed, I will tell you; it is Mr. Washburn, the owner, I believe, of the ferry. He has been a little shaky and gets into rebel news. You must not expose his name. This afternoon General Davies got what he considered reliable news of a rebel camp only a few miles below Leavenworth. I allowed him to send over a force under Major Hunt, who will try to surround the bushwhackers before day to-morrow.

We must take all these reports with many grains of allowance, but there must be some fire where there is so much smoke. You will also see by the papers taken by Captain Fitzgerald the plain earmarks of rebels. The papers show a knowledge of our troops, as located, all the way down from Missouri River, below the Arkansas; giving their locations and probable numbers very correctly. The papers also show the complicity of men and women, who should be immediately arrested. A bold dash and extensive arrests in the regions that have begun to collect will save you a vast amount of trouble. I hope you will be able to shift troops. I think there is a kind of tacit agreement among some of the bushwhackers and Paw Paws to let each other alone; they evidently regard the differences

between them not very formidable, as they evidently inhabit the same neighborhood. Mr. Washburn thinks Quantrill is with them near Ridgeley.

I telegraphed General Rosecrans to-day in regard to this movement of rebels north of the Missouri, and especially called his attention to their places of crossing not far from Lexington, and also at Blue Mills. I am considerably annoyed by the efforts of some to press me into extensive operations on your side. It is far better the work should be done by your own troops, many, probably most, of whom are just as loyal as our Kansas troops. We must not do injustice to the true, because false men will associate with them; but a fresh regiment from other locations, or new and extensive organizations of home guards, must be placed in the turbulent sections where the bushwhackers now seem to be collecting.

Quick and terrible vengeance should be visited on some of the wealthy villains that foster or favor these murderous organizations. But let me know whatever comes up. I will keep you posted as well as I can, and when necessary do all I can to aid you.

I write this while an orderly is hunting after Captain Fitzgerald. His family is in Ridgeley, and he is extremely anxious to get them out. He did not dare to come away himself till Major Hunt went to Ridgeley and relieved him. He dare not go back without a force. For the next six months we must be much troubled by these villains, but constant movement and firm vengeance displayed by our forces will prevent much mischief. Moving troops about is especially important, and night movements are most desirable. I hope you will keep your promise to come and visit us. Mr. Sturgeon and his railroad committee called to see me to-day. He is very sanguine of success in his ideas of the Missouri Valley road. My folks are all very well. Sam is not returned from Baltimore.

Truly, your friend and fellow-soldier,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Would it not be as well for me to gather up the property taken by Truman? It is all over the district.

THOS. A. SIMPSON,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 16, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS A. SIMPSON,
Quartermaster's Agent, Macon, Mo.:

I have ordered all the Truman plunder to be concentrated at Brookfield, in charge of Captain Crandall, until rightful ownership can be established. If you know of any scattered about the district gather it up at once. I desire to make an early and full report to Colonel Sanderson of the campaign of his detective scout.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SAINT JOSEPH,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: The scout of 15 men under Sergeant Rhine, of Company B, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, has just returned. He left here on the 12th, and came to the conclusion that there was nothing to be accomplished by staying out any longer. The scout was in Taos, Arnoldsville, and Ridgeley. There was a company of U. S. troops there from Leavenworth under Major Hunt. They had come there after Captain Fitzgerald to escort him back to the fort. They belonged to the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry. My scout went with Major Hunt to attack a rebel camp, but after scouring the country did not find any. Near the house of a Mr. Fulton 3 men ran from the house. Major Hunt took Mr. Fulton with him; left him with Major Hunt at Evington's Mill, 4 miles south of Platte City. The sergeant went east toward Ridgeley; again returned to Arnoldsville, [but] saw nothing of the guerrillas. Threw out several baits, but the people would not bite.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. ADAMS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Parkville, June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. Dist. of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: We have had quite an excitement here all day, occasioned by a party of men who visited a man about 6 miles from here this morning and borrowed his horses; as soon as they left, he dispatched a messenger to this post for assistance. I could get no horse for myself and part of the men, but started Lieutenant Noland with all who had horses in pursuit. I then called on the citizens to help defend the post. The cloud of destruction seems to be nearer us than ever before during this war. Although living here all the time, I had no idea that we had drifted so near desolation as I have found [ourselves] to be since I have been acting in my official capacity, scarcely two weeks.

I have received information, which I believe to be reliable, that the greater portion of these men committing these depredations are citizens of this county who are at home when soldiers are in pursuit. I have employed a man who has a limited acquaintance in this county, and looks like a good subject for a bushwhacker, to go and join them and get into their secrets, and report to me through a near neighbor of his the result of what he has done. I know both men well, and know that what they tell me will be all right. I have promised this man a good recompense for his time, provided, however, that he gains some information from which we can act, and he is a shrewd, quick man when sober; he has always sense enough to know what he is doing.

From all I can learn, the plan of these outlaws is to keep perfectly quiet, unless in self-defense, with the exception of taking all good horses, until they have their organization complete; they are then

to make a simultaneous movement all over that portion of the country through which they pass to concentrate, take the Paw Paw arms and parole, as prisoners of war, all those who do not go with them. But all Union men, whether soldiers or civilians, are to be exterminated within the line of their march from here to the Confederate lines.

Whilst I am not in the least despondent, yet I think no time should be delayed in sending men, if there are any in the department, who can be relied on to the letter to act in concert with the loyalty of this county, including any of the Paw Paws who can go with these kind of men.

We know that some of them will not do to rely on, because some have already enlisted with these bushwhackers; this is a fact which cannot be disputed. Guns have been fired on two or three different days in a certain neighborhood, which has been followed by some outrages on the innocent people who are trying to earn their living by the sweat of their brows. You will please give me some instruction how to get forage for my horses; I cannot get any without becoming personally responsible for the pay to the parties selling, which I think is rather too much and more than will be required of me.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, general, yours, with the greatest respect,

THOS. J. WILSON,
Captain, Commanding Post.

LIBERTY, MO., *June* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

I have reliable information that the rebels of Platte and Clay Counties are concentrating about 17 miles distant from this place, near the Ray County line, for the purpose of crossing the river. Can you send me as much as one company of men, to leave this place at 1 o'clock Saturday morning? You will please answer this at [once].

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. KEMPER,
Captain Co. K, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 16, 1864.

SIR: Advices have been received at these headquarters that numbers of Union men in your vicinity have been served with a notice, of which this is a true copy:

JUNE 14, 1864.

You are hereby notified to leave here inside of three days or your life will pay the forfeit, you old Yankee. You voted for Lincoln, and I don't intend any such men to stay in this State.

The general commanding the district will hold you responsible, with your neighbors, if this threat is carried into execution against a single Union man in your vicinity, and this is to give you due and timely warning that for every Union man who shall be injured 10

rebels shall suffer equally. It is known at these headquarters from whence these documents emanated, and that it is in your power to prevent such outrages in your neighborhood, and you must do it or suffer the consequences.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy of above sent to following-named persons: Bryant Bruton, William Cobb, Lewis Cobb, Clark Brown, Jacob Rowland, Judge Everett, Absalom Moncas, John W. Elliott, Marmaduke Finch, Lawson Powell, George Mumford, Mrs. Sallie Cobb, Amos Bledsoe, William Maltney, James Burton, Ambrose McDaniel, John McDaniel, Jacob Jackson, Alfred Jackson, and James Codwell.)

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 16, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

All right now. Will report further.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 16, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

Patrol up to Potosi for a few days. Company there gone.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., June 16, 1864.

Capt. JOEL HUNTOON,
Co. H, 11th Kans. Vol. Cav., Coldwater Grove, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: In consequence of the failure of the militia, you will so far change your plan as to get around to Rockville on Saturday, and halt there until you hear further. You can omit visiting Harrisonville at your option.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 16, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that there is a defect in our militia law, and it is difficult to act under it. I have a few good, small companies organized, but they will not do for other than home

defense. The Indian alliance is so strong that I am sure our settlements on our lines of communication cannot be protected without more force. I have applied for authority to raise a regiment of 100-days' men. I have also asked General Carleton to aid on the Arkansas and below. It is very important that Colonel Chivington operate with his command on these infernal Indians, and the troops under General Mitchell at Laramie, Cottonwood, and Kearny ought to be brought into service.

I have ordered camps for friendly Indians at Fort Lyon, Fort Larned, and on the Cache la Poudre, and hope all the friendly bands of the Sioux may come to Fort Laramie; then, as we whip and destroy, others will join them, and we will bring it to a close. This requires vigorous war, and it can be effected soon. You will please telegraph if you approve of my plan of taking care of the friendly Indians, and of bringing those now hostile in. I inclose copies of letters to show you that this is the programme set forth in my communications last fall, and that it is daily becoming more and more formidable. As we are at home powerless but to defend, and almost so even for that purpose, we rely upon you to put down this hostile alliance of the infernal barbarians. We of course, only having a part of the country involved, cannot, except under your orders, go out to fight these Indians. I appeal to you to consider our situation, and to protect our lines of communication and our settlements by whipping these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

JUNE 15, 1864.

Robert North, the same who made statement last autumn, now on file, reports that John Notnee, an Arapaho Indian, who was here with him and Major Colley last fall, spent the winter on Box Elder. He was mad because he had to give up the stock that he stole from Mr. Van Wormer last fall. He thinks he was with the party who murdered the family on Mr. Van Wormer's ranch and stole the stock in the neighborhood last Saturday, but thinks that the most of the party were Cheyennes and Kiowas. He says that the last-named tribes, and doubtless some of the Comanche tribe, are engaged in the war.

The Cheyennes moved their families to the salt mines (salt plains), on the Cimarron Creek. Their plan is to run their plunder off to the Cimarron, where there is good buffalo hunting; they will keep the stock at the salt plains, or those Mexicans who are in alliance with them will run them off to New Mexico. The Minneconjou Sioux have been among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes during the winter, and he saw them. They swore that the whites should not make a road through the Yellowstone or Powder River country.

Little Raven, Arapaho chief, advised them, when several were talking of this war last fall, to wait until they got their guns and ammunition. He feels confident that the programme he reported last fall is being carried out now.

He has heard the Indians of several of these tribes talking the matter over, and that they have great confidence that they will drive the whites all out of the country, and take their land back. They

will not listen to argument. They have been cheated by a few traders and will not listen to reason. That is their claim, and they propose to treat all of the Indians who refuse to join them just as they do the whites. They are now doing their best to get all the Indians combined against the whites.

ROBERT NORTH.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Jack Jones, alias William McGaa, mountaineer and Indian trader, has been in the country for twenty years, living among the Indians all that time; has a Sioux half-breed wife and two children; says Cheyennes have been familiar at his house for many years. He knows all their leading men; they have been depredating on trains of immigrants for eight years, in small bands, for the plunder they took. They have murdered men, and ravished and then murdered women and children in six or eight instances that he knows of. From the accounts of various Indians that he lived with he knows they tell the truth. Some other tribes have joined them, but the Cheyennes have been the ringleaders. This war has been brewing for two or three years, during which time they have been trying to get other tribes to join in an alliance to war on the white settlements. They said the whites had robbed them of their country by settling here, and given them nothing for it, and that they would stand by no treaty, or make no treaty, but wanted their country again. Last October they commenced to gather ammunition, and made a league with the Arapahoes and Sioux, and said they would trade for all they could get, and then plunder for more. The inducements were to get stock, and that they would make the white man's heart bleed, and make him cry tears of blood. He is satisfied that the only way to put a stop to the war is to put strong forces in the field, and pursue them wherever they can be found until they give it up. He says that every successful raid they make by which they get away with their plunder encourages others to join them from the various tribes. It uniformly has that effect among Indians; with them plunder is the inducement. The Cheyennes argue that they will so impoverish the whites that they will leave the country.

WM. McGAA.

On this 13th day of June, A. D. 1864, personally appeared before me, John Evans, Governor of Colorado Territory, Jack Jones, alias William McGaa, who, being duly sworn according to law, sayeth that he made and signed the foregoing statement, and that the same is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 16, 1864.

Captain EVANS,
Commanding, Camp Collins:

CAPTAIN: Indian hostilities and murders have been committed about 25 or 30 miles east of this city within a few days, and our citizens, particularly in the exposed localities, are much alarmed. Our

troops have nearly all gone to the Arkansas. If practicable, please to send as large a force of effective men here as you can spare to co-operate with what forces we have left in pursuing the Indians. If you cannot send them here direct please send them to Camp Sanborn and advise me by return mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, June 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Captain Evans, commanding Camp Collins, with remark that the assistance requested by Governor Evans would be very acceptable. It is suggested, however, that if the troops can be supplied that they be sent to Camp Sanborn, near Fremont's Orchard, to temporarily relieve the troops stationed at that camp, that they may all be sent in pursuit of the Indians.

[J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Comdg. Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 13th instant has been received at these headquarters, in which you state that there are renewed rumors of Indians having appeared on the Watonwan. The measures you have taken to ascertain the facts and to follow up any of these horse thieves meet the approval of General Sibley, who is exceedingly desirous that any of these parties who venture in the neighborhood of the settlements shall be cut to pieces without mercy.

The forces destined for the expedition to establish a post on the James River will leave for Fort Ridgely to-morrow, and will remain in camp there until all other arrangements are completed. There will be a change of some of the component parts of the garrison of that post, of which you have probably been already advised. The name of John Movers will be added to the list of scouts stationed on the Coteau. General Sibley desires you to see that these men discharge their duty faithfully. The wife and children of Scott Campbell, who is absent as a scout on the expedition to the Missouri, will receive the ordinary rations prescribed in similar cases during his absence.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding, Vicksburg, Miss.:

I learn that the gauge of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad is 5 feet 6 inches. The question of repair and stocking it has been

referred to the Secretary of War for instructions. I have telegraphed you twice to inform me of the gauge. If I am rightly informed now, by locomotive builders, that it is 5 feet 6 inches, it will be best if we repair the road to alter the gauge of the rails to 5 feet, to enable us to use the locomotives and cars provided for other Southern railroads. No cars or locomotives of 5 feet 6 inches gauge can be had ready built.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 40. } *New Orleans, La., June 17, 1864.*

1. The officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, now on duty with the Mississippi Marine Brigade, are hereby relieved from that duty, and will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., reporting upon their arrival in that city to Capt. F. W. Marston, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Capt. and A. D. C., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 17, 1864.

Capt. DE WITT CLINTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Canby's Hdqrs.:

CAPTAIN: I received a telegraphic dispatch last night, saying we would move from here in a few days, and I beg to state that nothing has yet been done for the cavalry and nothing for the artillery, and a great deal has to be done for both to increase their efficiency, particularly the cavalry. Colonel Davis reports 400 recruits just arrived as a part of the 2,000 cavalry. These, as well as the Third Maryland, can be of no use on an active campaign, but, on the contrary, will be an embarrassment. General Arnold promised that the First Texas should be sent here to make a part of the 2,000, but that has not been done, and from what I learn there is no chance of its being done in time for this campaign, the regiment being still in Texas.

If authority be given to take the horses and armament of the regular batteries that are to go home, we can fit up the artillery here. I beg to refer to the reports and requisitions already forwarded to you by my chief of artillery, Captain Closson, and chief of cavalry, Colonel Davis. I respectfully suggest that General Lawler's division of the Thirteenth Corps, which now consists of ten regiments, about 3,500 strong, be increased by two regiments and divided into three brigades of four regiments each.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
No. 142. } *Morganza, La., June 17, 1864.*

1. In pursuance of orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, having been ordered to serve as infantry, will immediately turn over all their horses, horse equip-

ments, and sabers to the proper staff officer of the cavalry force under command of Colonel Davis. The regiment will retain its pistols and carbines until supplied with infantry arms and accouterments, for which immediate requisition will be made by the commanding officer of the regiment.

2. All men belonging to the Third Massachusetts Cavalry on any detached duty wherever within the limits of this command will be returned forthwith to their regiment. Those acting as orderlies at headquarters will be replaced by details from the cavalry.

3. The Third Massachusetts Cavalry are assigned to duty in the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, commanding the regiment, will report to Brigadier-General Grover, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, *June* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans:

The steamer Landis had 9 shots fired at her last night, between 11 p. m. and 12 m., from the east side of the river, just above Waterloo; 3 hit and passed through her. She is much injured, and is waiting here for an answer to a telegram to New Orleans. I have sent out a detachment this morning to reconnoiter. The dispatches for General Emory were sent yesterday by the first steamer, the Ida May.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *June* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans:

He showed himself in some strength this afternoon, with a battery, on Thompson's Creek and the Jackson road. After firing some rounds of artillery they retired. It is thought to be the same battery which fired on the Landis last night. Some heavy firing up the river this morning. After I send away the brigade ordered to Morganza this garrison will be weak.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., June 17, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
A. A. G., Defenses of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Capt. H. De La Paturelle, with a detachment under his command, succeeded in capturing, upon Bayou Cheramie, the notorious Captain Sickles and 5 men, 2 of whom have been rebel officers. Accompanying is the report of Captain Paturelle, the rebel captain's commission,* and three of

* Not found.

the most important orders* found upon him. Besides the secret service upon which he has lately been engaged, he has formerly constructed and placed torpedoes in the waters of the Teche and other streams of Louisiana, one of which at last found successful. I send the prisoners by the bearer.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., June 17, 1864.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of La Fourche:

SIR: In pursuance to orders from these headquarters, directing me to organize an expedition for the purpose of capturing some men (rebels) operating in the swamp beyond Tigerville, I ordered a detachment of 20 men of Maine cavalry to be dismounted and join the detachment of 20 men of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry and Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and 20 men from the Eleventh Wisconsin, Company B, under the command of Captain Merry, Second Maine Cavalry, to proceed through the swamp and blockade the Bayou Cheramie, having information that the enemy had a camp on or near the place. I gave orders to Captain Merry, Second Maine Cavalry, to lay his men still in ambush, to wait until the enemy try to run out from the bayou, in their pirogues.

At the same time I ordered 40 men of the Eleventh Wisconsin, stationed at Tigerville, with the 20 of the Twenty-sixth Indiana and Eleventh Indiana Infantry, under command of Captain Lewis, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, to proceed through the swamp again and reach the right end of the said bayou, with order to scout the swamp and push them toward Captain Merry's position. After hard traveling they succeeded in obtaining the pirogues with 6 men, which they captured. Among them is Captain Sickles and Capt. Tom Wilson. The expedition came back on the 15th June, 1864, at 11 p. m.; brought with them six loaded carbines of different description, after having destroyed some small boats on the bayou. I most respectfully recommend Captain Lewis, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, for his behavior on this expedition, also Captain Merry, of the Second Maine Cavalry, and the men under both commands, for their conduct, marching 30 miles a day through the swamps.

H. DE LA PATURELLE,
Capt. and Inspector of U. S. Forces on M. R. R.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 17, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: I have just received a letter dated Devall's Bluff, June 14, 1864, from a reliable Union man, who states as follows:

I have just returned from my trip up White River. I met with some difficulty while coming down the river. I was chased from my canoe by the rebels, but succeeded in escaping unhurt. While I was in Augusta a part of Joe Shelby's com-

*Not found.

mand passed through, moving down the river in direction of Devall's Bluff. They were in possession of a complete outfit of U. S. uniforms, arms, horses, &c., and passed themselves to suspected Union men as Federal troops until they could obtain such facts as would justify them in their cause to confiscate such property as they needed from such men. I furthermore learn[ed] from a reliable youth who visited their camp for my benefit that Shelby had four pieces of artillery and about 2,500 men. The day I left Augusta Shelby's entire command was to pass through, moving in the direction of his advance. The day I was driven from my canoe, 6 miles above Des Arc, I went into the country on the east side of the river and stopped at the house of a friend, where I had the pleasure of a second trip into a canebrake to escape Shelby's scouts. While they remained at the house the lady of the house conversed with them freely, and they told her that Shelby's command had come as far down as 10 miles below Augusta and they at that time were picketing at James' Peach Orchard Bluff. Shelby's scouts were in 5 miles of this place, on the east side of the river, yesterday, in search of Union men. From what I know and can learn from reliable men, they are scouting heavy on the east side of the river. Shelby's force is cavalry. McRae's old command is now under Colonel Dobbin, and is down on Indian Bay, below Clarendon. McCoy and three or four companies are on the west side of White River above Des Arc, stealing, as it is their best mode of war.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
June 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for information. My news does not altogether agree with this letter.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP SECOND BATTALION, NINTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Near Searcy, June 17, 1864—6 a. m. (Via Brownsville.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The most reliable intelligence says Shelby is near Augusta. Straggling bands of his men have been in here recently. Twelve passed through Searcy day before yesterday. He has, it is said, organized the bands that have infested this section as bushwhackers. I will send a party to West Point to-day, and another up the Little Red a few miles.

Respectfully,

W. DRUMMOND,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 17, 1864.

Hon. W. P. HALL,
Governor State of Missouri:

GOVERNOR: General Sanborn, commanding Southwest District, and General Brown, commanding the Central District, both urgently request the calling out of at least a portion of the militia to secure the people from being driven out. I am reluctantly forced to believe that we shall be obliged to resort to a call of such portion of the

Enrolled Missouri Militia into service as may be deemed expedient and needful to prevent this deplorable result. I therefore recommend the issue of an order that commanding officers of the Enrolled Militia will furnish such quotas from their commands as may be called for by the U. S. district commanders, under authority of the commanding general of the department, to serve such short term, not exceeding six months, as may be needful to secure the country from robbery and plunder by guerrillas and other enemies of the Government and State.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 166. } *Saint Louis, Mo., June 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

10. The general commanding, having applied for the payment of some thirty-five companies of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, called out through His Excellency the Governor, and continued in service by proper U. S. officers, in reply, is authorized by the War Department to have these troops regularly mustered into the service for the period of twenty months, reckoning from November 1, 1863.

11. The organization of the companies or regiments must conform to that of the volunteer force of the United States.

The regimental or company commanders will immediately report (through the various district commanders under whom they are serving) to the department commander the companies to be mustered in, in order that mustering officers may at once be assigned to that duty. In order that the period of service may be understood by all parties concerned, this order will be read by the company commanders at the head of each company. Under the foregoing, the said forces will receive pay from November 1, 1863, under the prescribed regulations of the Pay Department, and be holden to service until June 30, 1865. The muster-rolls will be carefully prepared by the company commanders before being presented to the mustering officer. The remarks on the rolls should be full and explicit. The regulations for mustering volunteers will be observed in mustering the said troops.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 17, 1864.

Col. J. F. TYLER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

The general commanding expects you to guard with the three companies of infantry and one of cavalry (Captain Milks') all the bridges up to and including the one across the Meramec. The details of the plan will be arranged by yourself.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

Are the people in the counties around you disarmed? If so, where are the arms [that were] taken from them? Would it be well to authorize all of undoubted loyalty to keep arms, or would it be better to give arms only to independent companies, organized under proper auspices, or to let only the seven companies General McCormick is organizing have them?

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 17, 1864.

General EWING:

The citizens of the counties around me have been disarmed and the arms sent to the arsenal at Saint Louis. I think the truly loyal people around me might be allowed to carry arms, which, if they would be courageous, might be used to great advantage. It would not be safe to give this privilege to even loyal men indiscriminately, but given to them when they gather in communities; otherwise it will serve only as a means of supply for the rebels.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN:

What has become of your local militia? Report what they are doing and how many there are, what report you have from them, and where and how is ammunition issued. Answer by telegraph. Is there anything in the report that rebels are crossing in vicinity of Wellington?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 17, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I respectfully answer: No militia in service. The citizen guards successfully protect large portion of the district. Ammunition is furnished on requisition with their arms. Extra supplies of buckshot cartridges for their guns. There are about 5,000 of them. The localities where bushwhackers prevail is where no companies of citizen guards were formed. I have not been informed that rebels were crossing the Missouri at Wellington. Our troops are in good position to meet a raid from that direction.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 17, 1864. (Received 11.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

[You] would be certain to know if any such [force of] rebels as 300 or 400 had crossed the river near Wellington, or at any other place in your district. Jackman is somewhere near Glasgow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June 17, 1864.*
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Moonlight, Fourteenth Kansas, with four squadrons of cavalry, just came in here, and he proposes to scout through Snibar Hills toward Missouri River. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, Fifteenth Kansas, with four squadrons, was at Raytown this morning, and started on a scout on the Little Blue. Colonel Moonlight is still here; proposes to go out to-night.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 17, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

The general commanding directs that Colonel Moonlight, with his command, move to Hickman Mills, and that you make a scout with a force of 100 men to the northeast of Pleasant Hill, in the Snibar Hills. You will order Major Pritchard to make a scout to the eastern part of Jackson County, while Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, Fifteenth Kansas, will move to the west and take position near Little Santa Fé to prevent the guerrillas passing into Kansas. You will take command of all troops that enter your district and move them as you deem proper, under such general instructions as you may receive from these headquarters.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUND PRAIRIE CHURCH,
La Fayette County, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:

COLONEL: On the arrival of Companies L and E I ordered them to proceed to Marshall, Saline County, Mo., with ten days' light rations. Major Suess took command of them, he traveling in that direction. They had to pass directly through the country in which a force of guerrillas are camped under one Anderson. They will strike the enemy if in their power to do so. In five days I will relieve one of

these companies with one from this camp. Inclosed find a copy of my order to Lieutenant Shumate, who will be in command of the forces in Saline. I would have been glad to have been able to place larger forces in each of those towns, but could not with the troops at my command. I trust the peculiar situation of Saline County, covered as it is by the troops operating in the counties south and west of it, will enable me to give peace and protection to her people with the two companies which I have sent there. I would be glad to have one new company for the county, but General Brown, I am sure, has not got the men to spare.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your friend and servant,

HENRY NEILL,

Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS., MOUND PRAIRIE CHURCH,
La Fayette County, Mo., June 16, 1864.

Lieut. D. SHUMATE:

You will take command of your own company and Company E of First Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and proceed to Marshall, Saline County, Mo. You will take ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt. You will leave a sufficient force to guard the town of Marshall and scout the country from Arrow Rock to Miami, and, if you find it necessary, will leave a small force in Miami and Frankfort for the protection of those places. You will in part have to subsist upon the country, but it must be done in an orderly manner and by your orders, and such articles as are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of your command. In all cases make written orders. I have inclosed a copy of the commanding general's order to me, which must be consulted for your government. Arrow Rock must be protected also by garrison, unless the citizen guards are able to do it themselves.

HENRY NEILL,

Major First Cav., Mo. State Mil., Comdg. in the Field.

CAMP NEAR WARRENSBURG, MO.,
June 17, 1864.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of the 13th instant, I proceeded with detachment Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to Holden, where I halted two hours to feed, after which I proceeded west as far as Kingston. I then turned northward, scouting the country thoroughly in the neighborhood of Lone Jack and Chapel Hill, frequently dismounting a portion of the command, and sending them in the brush where cavalry could not go. Becoming satisfied that the rebels had divided themselves into small bands and gone east or north, I returned to Holden at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, where I received a dispatch from General Brown, directing me to move to Columbus.

I accordingly moved in the direction of Brush Creek and soon found the trail of a small squad of rebels, which I followed for sev-

eral hours, and while in pursuit of this band I found where several other bands had fed their horses and gotten their suppers the previous evening.

This was in a southwestern direction, and 5 or 6 miles from Columbus. I searched diligently for them until night, frequently dismounting a portion of the command to act as infantry. At 6 o'clock this morning I marched to Columbus, where I ascertained that three different bands of rebels passed through that place last night, numbering in all 25 or 30. I followed them 5 miles northeast of Columbus, and finding that they had again scattered, I spent several hours scouting the brush in that neighborhood. My men being entirely without rations, I turned my course and came to camp. From all the evidence I could get I am satisfied that the rebels are all moving into the lower part of La Fayette or Saline County. I found 3 U. S. mules in the pasture of one Fulkerson, 3 miles east of Lone Jack. I took possession of them and brought them away and hold them subject to your orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. FERGUSON,

Capt. Co. B, Seventh Cav., Mo. State Mil., Comdg. Detach.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,

Warrensburg, Mo.:

The Chamber of Commerce respectfully represent that our city is left without troops for garrison duty, our business men and other citizens performing that duty at present, to their great inconvenience and injury to trade. There is almost a total suspension of business, as the fact that all citizens being under arms gives a wrong impression abroad, thus diverting trade and travel to other and rival points. Will you prevail upon General Rosecrans to furnish more troops, that we may be relieved from present situation? The loyal character of our city justifies this request, which we doubt not will be speedily complied with. Our citizens are ready to co-operate with the troops in defense of the city.

K. COATES,
President.
PATRICK SHANNON,
Vice-President.
M. J. PAINE,
Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June* 17, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I respectfully request that you request His Excellency Governor Hall forthwith to call into active service the entire militia force of Dade, Cedar, Vernon, Boston, Jasper, and Newton Counties for the period of sixty days unless sooner relieved, with directions for the troops of each county to rendezvous at the county seat of their respective counties, and report to Brigadier-General Holland for orders. This request is made for the following reasons, viz: First. These counties are being devastated by marauding bands of guer-

rillas, and the present military force is inadequate to prevent these bands from murdering many Union men and destroying much property. Second. Large numbers of troops from the rebel army are constantly moving north through this section of the State, and cannot be checked and driven back by the present military force.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL, *Brookfield, Mo.:*

I would much prefer that the negroes taken by Truman go back to their homes and go to work. They must not be permitted to lounge around the towns. Let all enlist who will and are fit for service. We can't press them to do that, however. Complaint is made that the negroes of Mrs. S. C. Jones were forcibly taken from the plantation. They had better go home and hoe corn. Everybody, white or black, should either be at work or in the army. No idlers or loungers of any color must be allowed to remain within your county. Stir them up.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June* 17, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

When I came home Tuesday night I found those negroes here. The provost-marshal came from Macon to enlist all who wished to; got but 2 recruits. I then started every one of them for home. None of them have been here since. Mrs. Jones' negroes left for the country with the balance. I arrested 4 blacklegs to-day from Livingston County who were lounging about playing cards. I have released them on condition that they do not come into the county again. I know them. The men I sent to Keytesville have not yet returned. I have a scout of 20 men in the northern part of the county. Mrs. Jones is a she-rebel; I know her of old; and she has a son-in-law, by name of Dr. Harris, of this county, who has always been a rebel, who writes very good letters and professes great loyalty. The doctor wrote me a long letter yesterday about Mrs. Jones. I will send it to you, with my answer, to-day.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Kansas City, Mo.:*

My subordinates in Clay and Platte Counties are of the opinion that there will be quite a concentration of guerrillas on the line between Clay and Ray Counties, with the intention of crossing the Missouri River somewhere between Parkville and Richmond, within the next two or three days.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Capt. W. B. KEMPER,
Liberty, Mo., via Kansas City, Mo.:

I have ordered Captain Tiffin from Richmond to Greenville. He can re-enforce you. Send a messenger to him. I have ordered Major Clark, at Platte City, to re-enforce you as strongly as possible. I cannot spare troops from here. Call out every man you can trust, and go at the concentrated devils with determination and extermination.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Maj. J. M. CLARK,
Platte City, Mo., via Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Re-enforce Captain Kemper, at Liberty, with 75 men to-night, if possible, for a combined movement against the guerrillas. Captain Kemper has the point.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Commanding at Macon City, Mo.:

COLONEL: The general directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of June 14, and to say in reply that the suggestions contained in it are for the most part approved. The troops of the Enrolled Missouri Militia will be ordered on duty as fast as required by you, and you only to designate the companies which you considered best, to have them ordered into duty. It is not considered best by the authorities at Saint Louis to order General Douglass and staff on duty at present. If it should be deemed advisable you will be informed. In the meanwhile choose only the best officers to place on duty. Choose men to command who have influence and position to back them, and place with them men of the most reliable character. As soon as you have designated the militia, and they are placed upon duty, you can call in and consolidate the detachments of the Ninth, stationed at remote points.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CLINTON COUNTY, ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Plattsburg, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: I think from the instructions received from your office that you are under the impression that Ridgeley is in this (Clinton)

County. It is in Platte. The force I have at that point is not sufficient. If left to me I shall send more men there. I have men wounded without proper medical treatment. What arrangements must I make for them? Please drop me a line of instruction by the bearer.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

B. F. POE,
Captain, Commanding Company.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SWAIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

The party whom your force met and fired into, when in pursuit of the escaped prisoners, were not ordered out from these headquarters, and it was not known that Captain Givens was in pursuit until we received dispatches announcing the unfortunate occurrence. No one was ordered in pursuit between Stewartsville and Chillicothe, but were directed to watch out and give information. I am led to make this telegram to you, as I learn that at your headquarters there has been much discussion on this point reflecting severely upon Captain Holloway, who gave the order. I was at the time seriously indisposed and not able to give attention to business. It was a sad affair, but I cannot see that any one was particularly at fault in the matter, and before you censure any one it would be well to fully understand the facts.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Col. CLARK H. GREEN,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Your communication of the 14th instant just received. The villain Truman has been stopped in his mad career, and, with his confederates in crime, is now in prison waiting trial and punishment for his most diabolical conduct. Give the people assurance. Let all classes unite in putting down bushwhacking, thieving, and marauding. I will do all in my power to strengthen and aid the loyal arm. Truman was not in the district by my authority. He had deceived my superiors and was at his hellish work before I knew of his presence in Chariton County. I sent a force to take him and have him here safely jeweled in Saint Joseph jail. I have been an invalid for three weeks. Shall go to Howard and Chariton Counties as soon as I am able to travel. I beg of you and all other good men to stand shoulder to shoulder in the work of restoring quiet to your disturbed section.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

ALLEN, MO., *June* 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

SIR: I have just returned to this place from Saint Louis. I learn 4 more men were murdered by bushwhackers night before last in Chariton County. The names of 2 I have are Charles Coleman and Charles Grotjohn; have not learned the names of the other 2.

Respectfully,

LUCIUS SALISBURY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, June 17, 1864.

Col. W. E. MOBERLY,
Thirty-fifth Regt. Enrolled Mo. Militia, Brunswick, Mo.:

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th instant, and to say in reply that Captain Stanley has been ordered on duty with a force of 100 men, which will be increased if necessary. The villain Truman, whose shameful outrages have created such excitement in your county, is now in prison here, together with his confederates in crime, waiting just punishment for their misdeeds. He was a detective, acting under direct orders from Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal-general, whom he had succeeded in deceiving completely as to his real character and intentions, and acted under telegraphic instructions from department headquarters, the nature of which were unknown to the general commanding. Assure the people of Chariton County that no repetition of such iniquities will be permitted as long as General Fisk remains in command of this district, and endeavor to unite all loyal and law-abiding citizens in an earnest effort to put down disorder and to restore harmony and good feeling in your now distracted district.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 17, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS, *Leavenworth, Kans.:*

Thanks for your information. No doubt we shall all have a lively time here unless Canby makes some very decided move soon. I shall call out select Enrolled Militia, so that we can concentrate all we have.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 17, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:*

A delegation from Platte County is here to-night remonstrating against the Kansas troops who come over from the fort and scout through the county. They say that Major Clark is unable to carry out his plans to capture and exterminate the bushwhackers, from the fact that the Kansas troops come and go without any co-opera-

tion with him and his troops. I was not aware that troops from the fort had been over there but once, and then by my consent, to capture bushwhackers near by Leavenworth.

I have assured this delegation that Major Clark shall now have every opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of his militia, and that all you and I want is the total rout and extermination of the villains who are disturbing the quiet of Platte by the killing of citizens and plundering the county. No complaint is made of the conduct of your troops, not one word, only that they come and go without co-operation. Suppose, general, we leave it in this way, that you lend a helping hand to Major Clark when he asks you for aid, without reference to these headquarters. I think this plan will prompt Major Clark to great effort to put down the troubles, and it will insure the co-operation of the sympathizers, who are now very desirous that their militia should demonstrate their efficiency.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 17, 1864.

Lieut. D. J. CRAIGIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform you that since my last letter nothing of importance has transpired at this post, with the exception of the sending away a detachment of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, to Salina and Smoky Hill, and a detachment of Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, to Council Grove, Kans. I sent them out in obedience to an order from General Curtis, ordering one company to Salina and one to Council Grove, but as there were but two companies at the post I only sent those of the companies who were mounted.

I have to report that Company H, Seventh Iowa, are in need of at least 20 horses, and that requisitions have been sent in before leaving Fort Kearny; also that Company L, of the Eleventh Kansas, are not properly armed or equipped, and not horses enough to mount one-half of the men. The fault is not with the company commanders, as they have sent in requisitions for everything necessary to have their commands properly armed and equipped. I have now 14 men at this post, who in case of attack could make a defense. However, I do not anticipate any trouble in this country either from rebels or Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MALVEN,
Captain, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 18, 1864. (Received 3.10 p. m., 27th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

The preparations for a demonstration against Mobile are progressing favorably. The force required for this purpose is greater than General Sherman indicates in his telegram to me. I will be able to

send a force twice as great without endangering anything. The forces collecting at Memphis, which must be now quite large, I will not draw upon while there is any danger to be apprehended for General Sherman's communications. I have just returned from the fleet off Mobile. Admiral Farragut will render any assistance that may be in his power, and is now quietly conducting some preliminary examinations that are necessary.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 41. } *New Orleans, La., June* 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report for duty without delay.

3. Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report for duty without delay.

4. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report for duty without delay.

5. Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report for duty without delay.

6. Brig. Gen. F. S. Nickerson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Gulf for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 75. } *New Orleans, June* 18, 1864.

1. All shipments of gold to the port of New Orleans from this date, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Government at Washington, will be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be delivered to consignees or claimants only upon satisfactory assurances that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments or the laws of the United States.

2. All parties to whom consignments of gold have heretofore been made are directed to deposit the same with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the above regulations. The provost-marshal-general is directed to enforce a strict observance of this order.

By command of Major-General Banks:

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 18, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, *Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Gulf:*

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that water transportation be at once sent to the commanding officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps at Morganza, La., for 5,000 infantry and 500 cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 160. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. The Twenty-first New York Battery is hereby relieved from duty at Port Hudson, and will proceed without delay to Morganza and be reported for duty to the commanding officer at that point, when it will receive the battery and equipments complete of Battery C, Second U. S. Artillery. The commanding officer Twenty-first New York Battery will be governed in regard to the disposition of the property now pertaining to his battery by the instructions he may receive from Brig. Gen. R. Arnold, chief of artillery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

15. The battalion of the Ninetieth New York Volunteers now at Donaldsonville is hereby relieved from duty in the District of La Fourche, and will be sent without delay to join the battalion of the same regiment now at Morganza. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., June 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

8. General Grover will hold his division, or so much of it as will amount to 5,000 men, in readiness to move on board of transports at a moment's warning. He will take one battery of rifled guns and one of 12-pounders. Colonel Davis will hold 500 picked cavalry in readiness to move at a moment's warning, at the same time and in the same manner. The command will take on board the boats ten days' rations, two of which will be cooked when the transports are reported as nearly ready. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster, will prepare transports for the above with all possible dispatch. The expedition will be under command of Brigadier-General Grover, who will report at these headquarters for special instructions. No wagons will be taken, and but one ambulance to each brigade.

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By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 18, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Hearing of Colonel Slemons and his command being encamped near, I sent out a reconnoitering party. They have returned, and report that he has moved in the direction of Monticello. The party followed on their trail about 20 miles.

The scout of 200 men of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry have returned. They brought in some 200 head of cattle from the Watesca Bayou. There is plenty of beef-cattle near Arkansas Post, on the prairie.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Get all the beeves you can and send them to Little Rock.

E. A. C[ARR],
Brigadier-General.

USSEY'S FARM, NEAR HARRIS' LANDING, *June* 18, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The party which I sent to Arkansas Post have returned, not being able to reach that place on account of the recent rains having swelled the bayous to overflowing. Shelby is at Cotton Plant. If I am to remain here any length of time I would like to bring up the portion of my regiment which was left in camp at Bayou Two Prairies, and which was badly mounted or dismounted, with camp and garrison equipage. Some of the company officers are behind with their returns, and would like an opportunity to finish them.

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *June* 18, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Williams is in from scout 15 miles above Dover, bringing 4 men conscripted by Coffee. Coffee is at Wiley's Cove, Searcy County. Captain Taylor is in from Clarksville. Coming down, ran a party who were firing into a steam-boat near Galla Rock. Lieutenant Carr, in from Perry County, sent after some rebels there and to destroy flat-boats partly destroyed by Shelby, and to recover ferry flat drifted away by river rising; recovered flat. Shortly after Lieutenant Carr returned 29 rebels of Shelby's command appeared on river 7 miles below. By time scout got over they were gone. Major Lovejoy is in Perry County with 80 dismounted men on four days' scout.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Arkansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 18, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I send on following pages copies of telegrams, for the information of the major-general commanding, received this day from Colonel Rogers, commanding at Cape Girardeau.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 18, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

Our scouts just in from Chalk Bluff report that, from the best information they can get, Shelby is now at Jacksonport, and was intending to move on Devall's Bluff. From citizens from Randolph and Lawrence Counties the same intelligence is obtained. Captain Shibley also heard from various sources that McRae had reported to Shelby and had been sent by him to Southwest Missouri. McRae had some 600 men. I think that Shelby is at Jacksonport, but which way he will move is left to conjecture. I have made the changes in the force at Bloomfield by you ordered. There seems to be a lull in guerrilla outrages, but it will be brief, I think.

J. B. ROGERS.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 18, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

The following from Bloomfield just received:

Colonel ROGERS:

Captain Dawson just in from Poplar Bluff. Could hear nothing from Shelby west. Everything quiet in Butler County. I have spies in Greene, Randolph, and Lawrence Counties. Will keep you advised.

HILLER.

Still later:

One of the spies just in from Greene County, Ark., says Shelby is at Jacksonport, and force variously estimated from 2,000 to 5,000. Says they are shoeing their horses fast, and that the general talk is that the biggest raid of the war is soon to be made into Missouri. He says that report in North Arkansas is that Steele had surrendered to Price with 9,000. The people are made to believe it is so. Kitchen has ordered every man that has ever been in rebel service into camp at once. Most all have deserted their arms, and have either gone into camp or are hiding in the brush.

HILLER.

I don't bet much on that spy. He knows too much, but still think Shelby is there and means mischief.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 18, 1864.

General EWING:

What information I have of Shelby you have got from Colonel Livingston, First Nebraska, now in Saint Louis. Please see him. He stated to me that Shelby was at Batesville with 2,500 men and four rifled pieces, and another force ranging from mouth of White River to Pocahontas, about 1,200 or 1,500 strong, contemplating move into Missouri.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *June* 18, 1864.

General EWING,
Commanding:

Two guerrillas stole 2 of our horses and were pursued and overtaken. A debate ensued and they were killed.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 18, 1864.

Colonel TYLER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

Colonel Callender reports 292 rifles and shotguns taken from citizens about Pilot Knob were returned by him to an acting ordnance officer at Pilot Knob. He does not say when. Are they there yet, and, if so, in what condition? Are there any other public arms there? I want you to clear off all trees on the hillside within long rifle range of Fort Davidson, and to thoroughly block up all roads leading to any of the hills which are within range of ordinary field artillery. Do this without delay, unless you see some sufficient reason why it should not be done, in which case advise me.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 18, 1864.

General EWING:

A patrol of 10 of my men ran upon 50 bushwhackers in this county. Both parties fired; 1 bushwhacker was wounded. My men are still [out]. We had 1 horse killed; he had, though, been taken from the rebels a few days before, so the Government is not out any money by the operation. Economy is my motto. I wish I had two more companies of One hundred and thirty-fifth [Illinois]. Would, though, much prefer my own two companies.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 18, 1864.

General EWING:

Major Wilson telegraphs that a paroled soldier just from Jacksonport, Ark., says that Shelby was there six days ago, and that he

has with him about 3,000 men. His headquarters are about 30 miles below Jacksonport; he signs himself as commander of Sub-District of Northeastern Arkansas. A scout has just returned from Doniphan and below; reports all quiet there. Shall I send Major Wilson down to Arkansas on a scout? I am prepared to send three spies down there. I would like very much to command an expedition against Shelby; he is from my county, and I think with any fair show I can whip and probably capture him.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 18, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I know nothing of any rebels crossing the Missouri River. Have reports from the river up to 4 p. m. yesterday. They say nothing about it.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 18, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I desire to respectfully caution you against placing confidence in any reports you receive from or through the instrumentality of Truman, who has recently figured in Chariton County. He is a great liar and rogue.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 18, 1864.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

No credence is given to Truman's reports. He is in prison for his numerous crimes. Don't give attention to supposed sources of information.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 18, 1864.
(Received 8.30 a. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Ford, with every available man, left this station at 1.30 a. m.

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Kansas City, Mo., June 18, 1864. (Received 4 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of Central Missouri:

I have the honor to report, through headquarters Fourth Sub-District, that owing to the absence of soldiers, they being called into the field, I have been compelled to make a draft upon the citizens of this city for guard and picket duty. Some of them have refused me to do such duty, and I had them put into the guard-house. Have I done right?

J. NELSON SMITH,
Commanding Station.

(Copy to commanding officer Fourth Sub-District.)

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 18, 1864—4.10 p. m.

Lieutenant BERTHOUD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

The action of Major Smith is approved. In case of emergency every citizen is liable to duty.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 18, 1864.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Scouts report all quiet.

GEO. H. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 18, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington, Mo.:

A battalion of Fifteenth Kansas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, are scouting on Little Blue. Should they commit depredations upon Union men, you will make every effort to arrest the guilty parties. The commanding officer at Lexington will forward this dispatch.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 18, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding Camp:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that Lieutenant McGuire, Company B, of your command, with detachment of 25 men, will move forthwith to the mouth of Clear Fork, thence along the

Black Water to Brownsville. Lieutenant McGuire will move his command in such manner as to thoroughly scout the section of country through which he passes, avoiding highways and roads, keeping a sharp lookout for small bands of guerrillas and co-operating with the citizen guards, and will send frequent reports of his operations and movements. The command will carry ten days' rations of bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, and will return to camp at Warrensburg on the 28th instant.

You will also detach from Company A, of your command, 20 men on foot, under command of a competent officer, to enter the brush in the vicinity of the camp this evening, and move up the Post Oak, carrying with them two days' rations of bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, in haversacks.

On Monday morning, 20th instant, you will detach from the same company 20 mounted men, who, leading the horses of the party on foot and carrying five days' rations, will move by road to a point on the west fork of Post Oak to be indicated by Captain Peak, and await the arrival of the foot scouts. The united force will then scout both forks of the Post Oak in such manner as may be deemed best by the officer in command. You will also direct Capt. J. M. Turley, of your command, to move this evening, with sufficient force, and to scout the Clear Fork in his own way and manner, his command carrying five days' rations in haversacks and to return to camp at this station, in the absence of further orders, on the 25th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 18, 1864.

General FISK:

GENERAL: Major Hunt went over direct to Major Clark's headquarters, pursuing villains that had taken teams 3 miles from Leavenworth. Saw Major Clark, who seemed satisfied. Went on to Ridgeley and liberated Captain Fitzgerald, returning by Weston, everywhere assisting efforts with militia. A night after he returned, heard of rebel camp below ferry and went down to find it. Same time sent word to Major Clark so no interference could exist. Major Clark had gone to see you. Major Hunt returned, finding no bushwhackers. The loyal people, like myself, will be glad to have Major Clark [to protect] them, but when rebels come within gunshot of my lines I shall be after them, and I hope you will do the same on my side of the line. Will this prevent Major Clark from doing so? Who cares who kills bushwhackers? Burlingame is trying to get the privilege to build the line of telegraph. There is a report to-day of 11 of Wilson's men being taken near Parkville, but I hope it is a mistake. Major Clark better be after the bushwhackers. I shall be glad to leave it all to him.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *June* 18, 1864.

General FISK:

Your dispatch of yesterday received and gives great satisfaction. Truman took a great many horses from this section, some of them no doubt contraband, and could be so proved had he not turned thief himself. An effort ought to be made to restore these horses; some of them were valuable stable horses. It is believed he arrested and threatened to hang men and then sold them their liberty. He took horses and sold them back to their owners. He robbed houses of good clothing, &c. The horses, perhaps, are the only species of property that can be recovered. Mr. Lewis has just returned and joins in this and hopes to see you here soon. We heartily join in all efforts to restore peace and quiet and maintain the same.

C. H. GREEN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 18, 1864.

Col. C. H. GREEN, *Glasgow, Mo.:*

The property taken by Truman, so far as I can find it, will be promptly returned to the rightful owners on application to myself. I will thank you to give publicity to this fact, so that the owners of the stable horses may get their stock without delay. The negroes have mostly returned to the plantations, where they are needed in the corn-fields. I shall be at Glasgow at the earliest moment the disturbed condition of affairs in Northwest Missouri will permit my absence. I am yet quite an invalid. Truman is a great criminal and will receive the punishment he deserves. I am sick at heart at the recital and perusal of his villainies.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 18, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS, *Macon, Mo.:*

The provost-marshal at Mexico has sent the following telegram to the district provost-marshal:

An escort of 6 men conducting arms and ammunition from Centralia to Columbia yesterday were fired upon and 2 of the party wounded badly; the remaining escaped, but the arms, ammunition, horses, and wagon were captured. Rebels reported rendezvousing at Dan Powell's old place, drilling. I have notified provost-marshal-general.

ISAAC GANNETT.

This looks like bad work; the arms should be promptly retaken if possible. What think you of the rebel camp, drilling, &c.?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *June* 18, 1864.

General FISK:

Major Leonard dispatches me from Glasgow about the same statement. Says he has forces out after the bushwhackers. I have not

heard anything of a general rendezvous. The escort consisted of Major Evans and 5 men of Company A, Ninth Missouri State Militia. They were all bushed by 10 or 12 men; 1 slightly and 1 dangerously wounded; balance escaped. I knew nothing of the arms going to Columbia until I heard of the capture. It was a badly managed affair.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, &c.

MACON, MO., *June* 18, 1864.

General FISK:

Chariton will soon be quiet. Particulars by mail. Where is Mr. James H. Robinson?

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 18, 1864.

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL,
Brookfield, Mo.:

Take care of Chariton until Captain Stanley can get his men together. Remove the blockade between your station and Brunswick.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

COLDWATER GROVE, KANS., *June* 18, 1864—2 p. m.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I moved with my company from the station yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. Struck the timber on fork of Grand River, and scouted it carefully to a point 3 miles west of Harrisonville, Mo. Struck and followed trail supposing it that of a body of the enemy, but finding it that of a portion of Colonel Moonlight's command moving eastward, returned, scouting through timber of second fork of Grand, and have just reached this station. Have found no indication of the enemy's presence, and am satisfied that, owing to the lack of subsistence, he has no force in the section through which I have scouted. I move this evening to Rockville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTOON,
Captain Co. H, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 18, 1864.

Col. J. A. KELLER,
Olathe, Kans.:

You can relieve the militia from further duty at present at all points except the following: Olathe, Shawneetown, and Shawnee Mission.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Comdg. District.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *June* 18, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Comdg. Dist. of Colorado, Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.:

COLONEL: The high water on Cache la Poudre has prevented my arrival here until the present time, and upon examination find my ordnance department in the worst disorder. Captain Robbins on arrival will inform you, if you have not already heard, of the panic and excitement created by the report of Indians advancing on Denver, the mob breaking for the ordnance store-room in a body, demanding the issue of arms, ammunition, &c., which Morgan would not do until ordered by Captain Wanless to open and issue to them; the mob at the same time threatening to tear down the building if not supplied. So soon as the door was opened they crowded in, and quite a number helped themselves. Of some of the issues I find memorandum receipts. I will endeavor to have returned all ordnance taken or issued as soon as possible. The Governor, as near as I can find out, will probably become responsible for the missing property. In this state of things it will be impossible for me to report at Fort Lyon at present, unless you desire it so. As soon as I can straighten matters here I will leave and join you, if then required.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully,

CHARLES C. HAWLEY,
First Lieut., Ordnance Officer, Dist. of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. L. DUFF:

COLONEL: In compliance with your request, and for the information of Lieutenant-General Grant, I inclose the following statement of the forces in this department:

Aggregate of enlisted men for duty	3,404
Distributed as follows:	
With Indian expedition under General Sully:	
Cavalry and mounted rangers	1,272
Infantry	728
Artillery (mountain howitzers)	127
Total	2,127

(This force marched on the 1st of June from the frontier settlements of Dakota Territory, against the combined bands of Sioux assembled near Fort Berthold, on the Missouri River, and is far out on the plains.)

At the frontier posts of Minnesota and engaged in establishing post on James River:	
Cavalry	672
Infantry	252
At posts along the frontier of Iowa and Dakota (infantry)	353

Of these troops, one mounted regiment and one independent battalion, lately raised, are mounted rangers raised for service in the Indian country. The infantry has never been in the field and only about eighteen months in the service. It is impossible, for the present, to spare any part of this small force without exposing the

whole frontier to attacks from Indians, and causing the depopulation of all the frontier settlements of Minnesota and Dakota, as well as exposing unprotected the whole of the great emigration to the Idaho mines. One infantry regiment, the Sixth Minnesota, I sent ten days ago to re-enforce General Steele at Helena, Ark.

I am, &c.,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request your instructions relative to the course I shall pursue in permitting ammunition to be taken to Pembina and other points along the line, as well as to Fort Garry, in British territory, by this route. Last spring, before marching with the expedition, I issued orders to the commanding officer at Fort Abercrombie to cause all trains or teams bound for the points designated to be searched, and any ammunition found to be detained, excepting only those of British subjects who were transporting bonded goods from England, which I did not deem it proper to interfere with.

After my departure Colonel Miller, who was left in command of the forces in garrison in this district, submitted the question to you, and received instructions to permit ammunition to be transported through the lines upon the condition that good bonds should previously be given that it would not be allowed to pass into the hands of the savages. I have good reason to believe that much of the powder and lead thus transported was sold to the hostile Indians, although it would be impossible to substantiate the fact by legal evidence, it being the interest of the people generally in that region to keep the matter *sub rosa*. It would be proper to take such measures as may prevent a recurrence of such proceedings.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. Dist. of West Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have received your two dispatches in relation to General Sturgis' operations, and am greatly pleased to learn by the last that the loss was not so great as at first reported. We have [been] too much disposed to underestimate the ability of the rebels to concentrate a large force unexpectedly and rapidly. We find here, on both sides of the river, that whenever a movement is necessary every effective man is taken and the local duties are performed by men and boys not fit to be in the army, but who can, nevertheless, perform guard, picket, and provost duty in the neighborhood of their homes. We must adopt this policy whenever, and to the extent,

that the people within our lines can be relied on. Our present policy absorbs too many effectives. There are thousands of Army followers amassing wealth by their connection with the Army who should be made to contribute personally to the support of the Government. With them and the militia that will soon be in your district, I hope that you will be able to put every effective soldier in the field. Do not allow staff officers to retain effective soldiers as clerks and orderlies, and replace them as far as the regulations permit by hired men or by non-effectives. If any men are employed upon duties not strictly military, have them relieved and sent to their companies; even if not effective in the field they may take the place of men who are.

No persons not essential to the efficiency of the fighting force should be allowed to accompany any expedition, either by land or by water. Every superfluous man or animal that has to be fed and transported or protected is an embarrassment. It has been one of our misfortunes since the commencement of the rebellion to rely too much upon artillery, and to use it to a greater extent than it could be usefully employed. It abstracts so largely from the infantry to guard it that any preponderance is a serious embarrassment. Ordinarily one gun for every thousand men, with half that proportion in reserve, will be ample, and none should be sent into the field unless it is properly manned, horsed, and equipped. There is great abuse in the quantity of transportation that is carried into the field. This should be looked into carefully by the inspectors whenever any command moves, and an example should be made of every officer who disobeys or evades the regulations. I cannot of course judge correctly with the knowledge I now have, but it is my impression that we lost more artillery and baggage wagons in Sturgis' expedition than should have been taken with it.

I hope that A. J. Smith's command is in condition to be sent at once against Forrest, and that his force will be driven out of the country or destroyed. The operations in this neighborhood are subordinate to this necessity, and Smith's movements will be to a material extent a co-operation. I anticipate, however, that you will be able to send me temporarily 5,000 infantry to replace other troops that will be employed in this operation. I will send you as soon as it can be copied a detailed statement of the strength of the rebel force west of the river. They are in great straits for supplies, and if we can prevent their receiving any from our own people we will attain a most desirable end. I send you a copy of E. K. Smith's address to the people of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I will advise you in a few days as to the movements in this neighborhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 19, 186

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, representing that non-combatants, citizens engaged in peaceful occupations, were carried off from

their homes as prisoners of war by the forces under Major-General Banks in the evacuation of the Red River Valley. But three cases of arrests of non-combatants when the army under General Banks left the neighborhood of Alexandria have been reported. The arrest of these individuals was the result of a misapprehension, and as soon as their cases could be investigated they were discharged and passed beyond our lines on their way to their homes. A number of persons in the dress of citizens, who subsequently claimed to be non-combatants, were captured in the performance of picket duty, and a party implicated in the capture of an ambulance under a flag of truce, and loaded with medical supplies for our wounded, were also captured. These three classes comprised all the persons referred to in your letter of whom I have any knowledge, and the last two, by possessing or assuming the military character, have subjected themselves to its responsibilities.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June* 19, 1864.

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3. Upon the arrival at Port Hudson of Brig. Gen. John McNeil, Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann will proceed without delay to Morganza and report to the commanding officer at that point, to assume command of all the U. S. colored troops stationed there.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *June* 19, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: By direction of Colonel Wood I sent out this morning four scouting parties south. They will be gone not more than three days. Nothing from the scouting party that went to Little Red River. Expect them in to-night.

HOMER THRALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Ohio.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 19, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An officer and 50 of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry just returned from escorting telegraph repairer. They report having seen and chased a small party of rebels, supposed to be part of Webb's company, but did not capture any of them.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *June* 19, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If it is proper, will you please inform me if there are scouting parties from Brownsville or Little Rock in the direction of Peach Orchard Gap, Quitman, and Searcy?

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Arkansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 19, 1864.

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

There is a detachment of the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry in the neighborhood of Peach Orchard and Searcy.

By order Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHAS. W. MINER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *June* 19, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch just received from Captain Napier, Boston Mountains. He reports Jackman, Newton, and others having passed through there on the 9th instant with 300 to 400 men, and when last heard from were at Burrowsville. He reports that country infested with small bands of rebels, mostly deserters from both armies. He captured 2 from this regiment, 1 of whom was shot trying to escape guard. The other will be sent down under charges. He also sent in 4 men of Second Arkansas Cavalry, who had been cut off from their command and were living out in the mountains.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CAMP SECOND BATTALION, NINTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Near Austin, June 19, 1864—3 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Shelby's men have been crossing Little Red River in small detachments at night, for five or six days past. They cross at West Point and the fords above Searcy.

The largest squad of which I have definite information numbered about 40 men; another 30, and several smaller; several squads went in the direction of Hickory Plains. Fearing that they were concentrating there, I sent a scouting party in that direction yesterday. They could not cross the Cypress, but learned that Shelby's men were near Hickory Plains in large force; they could not ascertain

the number. This morning a citizen sent me word that he was in their camp yesterday, and that they had 1,500 men and six pieces of artillery, and designed moving on the railroad.

The country in the region of Searcy and West Point, is full of small squads moving down for some purpose. Two companies are located west of Little Red, between Searcy and West Point. Several squads moved down from the direction of Peach Orchard Gap, passing between Bayou Des Arc and Bull Creek. One of my scouting parties had a skirmish with about 30 of Shelby's men day before yesterday, between Searcy and West Point, and run them into the swamps, killing 1 horse and wounding a man. We lost 1 horse and equipments. I sent my dispatch yesterday under the escort of the scouting party to Hickory Plains, and as they could not cross the Cypress, they had to return. I moved down here to-day and shall make a reconnaissance to-morrow to ascertain the location and force of the enemy if they are at the place represented.

Respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Major, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *June* 19, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned from a scout to Little Red River. Was with Major Drummond, Ninth Iowa, last night. Have no information later than that which he has sent.

WM. E. LOCKWOOD,
Captain, Twenty-second Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 19, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Commanding Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Prairie Bayou:

COLONEL: You will send out one battalion of your regiment to take the place of Colonel Geiger's command below Clarendon, on this side of White River. This battalion will thoroughly scout the country up and down White River, and get all possible information from the east side. It will take advantage of the prairie as far as possible to graze animals. It will also procure forage and provisions from Devall's Bluff from time to time by steam-boat. It will send daily reports to these headquarters direct. It will destroy all gangs of bushwhackers.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHAS. W. MINER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., June 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: By your order I have an infantry force of 50 men of the Twelfth Iowa, commanded by Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, at the mouth

of White River. He reported to me on the 18th instant that Price and Marmaduke's forces were on the south side of the Arkansas River, 12 miles from him. He was employing his whole force and 50 negroes (the wood-choppers) in felling timber and fortifying his position. He states that his position has been reconnoitered by small squads of the enemy's cavalry, the pickets fired on, and 1 negro killed and 5 negroes carried off. I this day send him orders to continue to fortify his position, to co-operate with the gun-boats, and to take refuge on board, if attacked by an overwhelming force.

But the root of the evil is in the trade stores. For several months there have been three trade stores, allowed to obtain each $5,000 per month, and the steam-boat Panola was, until I ordered her away, at Napoleon with permits to sell $20,000 per month. All these supplies go to the enemy. I respectfully suggest that these trade stores be closed up and ordered with all their goods as far north as Cairo. The fact is patent, nearly all the trade goes to the enemy. This post would have been captured long ago had it not been for the interest of the enemy to let it remain and get supplies. The wood-choppers can be supplied with rations, the contractors paying for them. I restrict trade to the narrowest limits at this place, but as the Treasury agents license these stores, they have made it to the interest of every one of them to evade my orders. Why should any trade store be allowed in Arkansas? The new civil machinery is not allowed to go into operation except within the picket-lines of the military posts in Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, June 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF GUN-BOAT,
Mouth of White River:

SIR: Inclosed I send you a copy of my instructions of this date to Captain Hunter, and request your co-operation. I think the traders should ship to Memphis or Cairo all their stores, except the necessary supplies for the small population on the island who are engaged in the Government service. It is treason to supply the enemy. I desire that you and Captain Hunter should advise them to follow the dictates of patriotism and prudence.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HELENA, *June* 19, 1864.

Capt. J. R. C. HUNTER,
Twelfth Iowa Vols., Comdg., Mouth of White River:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 18th is received. I this day send you seven days' rations for 50 men, to be issued to the negroes you have employed in constructing your defenses. I commend you for your decision in taking energetic measures. You will use all the resources

on the land to defend your post. You will compel the aid of every man within your reach in case of an emergency. You will request the commander of the gun-boat to place himself in such position as to render you aid and afford you a safe retreat on his boat, in case you are attacked with overwhelming force.

You and he will take such measures as to prevent the enemy from capturing the provisions and clothing in the warehouses of the wood contractors or the trade stores. If the emergency justifies it, you will compel them to ship their articles on some of the steam-boats, and, in the last extremity, destroy them. You will restrict the trade to the narrowest limits. Captain Prichett wrote me that the surgeon of the Tyler would give your command medicines and attendance. You can apply also, with perfect assurance of assistance, to Captain Phelps. I have written to General Canby this day of your situation, and trust he will take steps for your relief. Write me and send me a diagram of your position, and that of the gun-boats and the trade stores.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June* 19, 1864.
(Received 27th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Lieut. T. F. Beall, of rebel secret service, made a lieutenant for burning the Sunnyside near Memphis, proposes to leave Shreveport about this date, with 10 picked assistants, to burn and destroy store-houses, boats, &c., at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis, possibly also at Memphis and Cairo. This party will be in squads of 2 or 3 at each place. They correspond by mail, in cipher. Lieut. T. F. Beall was formerly a lawyer at Shreveport, La. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light build, slender, slim-faced, and light-brown hair, light mustache; has been recently cut so as to leave scars, probably, on left side and near top of head, above and a little behind the ear; also at the junction of nose and forehead; also on inside of left hand near the thumb. He spits a good deal while conversing. All will be in citizens' clothes. Sometimes they wear pistols.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 19, 1864.

Lieutenant GOODBRAKE,
Commanding, Clinton, Henry Co., Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: By direction of the general commanding I have the honor to state that information has been received at these headquarters of a reputed attack on Neosho by 600 rebels on last Tuesday, 14th instant; also that on the 16th instant a force of rebels attacked a detachment of Wisconsin troops 40 miles southeast of Fort Scott. The rebels are reported as moving north; do not give full credence to this report, but send this information to the commanding officer

at Germantown, in order that he as well as yourself may be thoroughly on the alert, and transmit as speedily as possible to these headquarters any and all information you may receive of the movements and whereabouts of the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 19, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The guerrilla bushwhacking force is steadily increasing in nearly all the Missouri River counties in my district. The villains are constantly crossing the river to this side. It is evident that I shall need many and good troops to properly care for so extended and disturbed a section. I wish it were practicable to send me reliable troops from without the district. I need them very much in the counties of Clay and Platte, where I am thoroughly convinced there will be serious trouble unless I speedily make a change in the troops there stationed. In the counties of Andrew, Buchanan, Platte, and Clay there is no organized militia except the Paw Paws. Other militia enrolled and organized in Buchanan and Andrew in April last, but as yet the new companies have not received the sanction of His Excellency Governor Hall.

If this new militia should receive official sanction and the officers be commissioned, a portion of it could be very advantageously employed, while another portion of it ought not to be placed on duty at all. I have no troops in Platte or Clay Counties, other than Paw Paws, except 25 men. Some of the Paw Paws are fair troops, but none of them have much zeal in fighting anything or anbody but Kansas jayhawkers and Red Legs. They do not try to catch Thornton and his Confederate recruits.

I have studied well the whole organization and faithfully endeavored to make it efficient against the accumulating rebel hordes, but without success. Many of the Paw Paws have themselves gone into the brush. No bushwhackers in either of the counties of Platte or Clay have as yet harmed a Paw Paw.

They do not harm each other in the least, and I very much fear the understanding is they will not. Union men are plundered and murdered, and refugees from the two counties are asking for protection that I cannot give from the means at my command. Throughout the district I am daily strengthening the militia force, but it is difficult to find good men for the ranks and more difficult yet to find good officers. The militia have been in and out, disbanded and reorganized so frequently, and have performed so much service without pay that they have become somewhat discouraged and great numbers have played out. I shall do all I can with the means in my hands to deliver my district from the woes that threaten to overwhelm us. If possible to aid me with reliable troops, I am quite sure their service will result in more good in this district than any other in the department.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Your letter of the 17th received. The irregularities of which you complain must be stopped. You have the power in your hands; use it prudently but with firmness. Can you not ascertain who these persons are, and arrest and punish them, no matter what their professions of loyalty or disloyalty are or what their associations or position in society? They will be promptly punished for their crimes. Counsel moderation and unity among the people. Exhort them to unite in putting down these disturbers of the peace. Harrison will be relieved from active duty in the Enrolled Missouri Militia and appointed detective, as requested.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

OMAHA CITY, NEBR. TER., *June* 19, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith minutes of a council held with Brule and Ogalalla Sioux, June 8, 1864, at Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.; report of spies sent out from Cottonwood Springs, in pursuance of my instructions, into the Cheyenne and Sioux country. These papers were forwarded by Maj. G. M. O'Brien.

I am, major, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for information.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *July* 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter., June 8, 1864.

In pursuance [of] an invitation from these headquarters, dated May 31, 1864, the following Indian chiefs reported with their braves to hold a council: O-A-Schu-Cha or Bad Wound, Con-qu-num-pa or Two Crows, Zo-lah or Whistler, Cur-tig-a-lisha or Spotted Tail, Two Strike, Long Face. Little Thunder authorized Spotted Tail to represent him in council, as he was sick and unable to attend.

By MAJOR COMMANDING:

Question. Do you propose to remain peaceable?

Answer. We have been peaceable since our treaty, and want to remain so. We will not fight with our white brothers.

Question. In case you had to fight, which side would you take, Cheyenne or white?

Answer. We cannot be forced to fight on either side; we do not want to fight the Cheyennes, and will not fight the whites, as the whites could kill all of us. We want to be permitted to live and hunt our game where we can find it, as was stipulated with us in treaty, and in so doing (remaining quiet and hunting) we want protection from our white brothers, as they are more numerous than we are.

The COMMANDER. Then, as you appear to want to remain peaceable, you must keep your people off the Platte Valley road, and not allow them to interfere with emigrants, nor trade with them, but you may visit the road in small numbers and trade for clothing and provisions. You must not remain long on the road in so trading. Also, you must not interfere with stock belonging to white people, in any way. Some of your people have been in the habit of trading for whisky indirectly. This I insist on having stopped, and in case any white man offers to sell or trade you whisky, either directly or indirectly, I require of you, the chiefs and head men, to report such immediately to these headquarters. Also during this war with the Cheyennes you must not get up any war parties against the Pawnees, as it will have a tendency to get you into war with the whites. You are also required to report to these headquarters any hostile movement in the direction of the Platte Valley road, or otherwise, coming within your knowledge.

If you agree to these instructions, I want it distinctly understood that in case you fail to comply with them you will be considered as enemies, like the Cheyennes, and treated accordingly; but if you comply you will be considered as friends.

Reply. We agree to all, but want assurance that when you send out soldiers against the Cheyennes that we won't be molested. We are afraid your soldiers will not know us and may take us for hostile Indians and kill us. We also want to be allowed to remain on the south side of the Platte River to hunt our game. We cannot live without game, and there is none in the country north of the Platte, where we are allowed to hunt. We also want a white man with us to show you we intend to do as we have agreed, and in order to prevent us from being attacked by your soldiers, not knowing us. We now are gathering all our people together and will not allow any of them to scatter until this war is over between the whites and Cheyennes. There were some of our young men among the Cheyennes, but we ordered them home. All have now come, except 6 women who are married to Cheyenne men. We have now together 210 lodges and expect some more. We want to be told from time to time what is wanted of us to do. We want our goods distributed to us on the north side of the Platte, about 10 miles above this point, as we are so poor and our horses so few we cannot go to Fort Laramie to receive them. It would not pay us for our trouble, and if we do not go we are afraid you and our white brothers will think we mean to be hostile, which is not the case.

The COMMANDER. I cannot give you any assurance that your goods will be distributed where you want them, but will recommend it to be done this time; however, you must not think that it will be done because I say I will recommend it. The Government wants to do what is best for you; they (Indians understand Government to mean the white people, acting together as one man) want you to live peaceably among yourselves and with your white brothers. Occasionally you will find foolish and bad white men that may want to make trouble with you. Do not mind them, but report them to these headquarters and they will be punished. I also want to warn you that any of your people found committing any depredation will also be punished, and should you fail to give such as commit any crime up when demanded you will be treated as enemies and punished as white men have been accustomed to punish you—for instance, as Harney treated you.

Reply. We have said we only wanted to know what to do and we would do it. We will do as you have said you want us.

We have some robes and peltries that we want to trade for food and clothes, and want traders allowed to go to our village, situated south of Plum Creek. Our agent, Major Lord, would not let any but one man trade with us, and that man had only a little goods for so many Indians, so we are bad off for many things; we were afraid to come on the road, as we heard you would kill us, so we now have more to trade than we want to bring on the road and want traders.

The COMMANDER. I have no objections for a few good men to go trade with you, providing I can be satisfied these men will not trade you whisky.

By the COMMANDER:

Question. State what you know about the Cheyennes.

Answer. Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches had a fight with soldiers on Island Wood Creek; killed 2 officers and 1 soldier, and wounded 2 more that since died. Cheyennes lost 2 chiefs and 1 brave. Soldiers fought two days, then went south (fighting as they go) to Fort Lyon. There may have been more Indians. Cheyennes have killed 2 ranchmen on the Santa Fé road, and say they will kill all the whites on both the Platte Valley and Santa Fé roads, and we believe they will try to do so. They will fight as long as they can, then go south of the Arkansas River and escape.

Question. What do you think of the Cheyennes in making war on the whites?

Answer. We think they are fools, and will all be killed.

Question. Have you any more to say? I am done.

Answer. We are happy and glad to meet you and shake hands with our white brothers in token of friendship, to show them that our hearts are good. We wanted to come and see you long ago, but were afraid. When we got your invitation it made us all glad. Our wives and children and our head men cried for joy. So now we all shake hands with you as a token of our friendship and good feeling.

[Here shaking of hands and, after that, smoking.]

The above is the substance of the conversation. There was much unimportant talk not deemed essential.

WASHINGTON M. HENMAN,
Indian Interpreter.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT COTTONWOOD, *June* 10, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, *Commanding:*

In accordance with instructions from you, delivered on the 2d instant, to proceed forthwith into the country of the Cheyenne and

Sioux Indians, and gather all information which would be of service to the Government in regard to impending hostilities between the whites and Cheyennes and other Indians, and, further, to collect a delegation of Indians from the Ogalalla and Brule tribes of Sioux, and bring them to this post for the purpose of holding a council, we herewith make the following report, which is respectfully submitted:

Our course from Fort Cottonwood was due south to Medicine Lake Creek, a distance of 30 miles, to a Sioux village, consisting of 40 lodges, where we secured the services of 3 braves as companions on the scout. From thence down Medicine Lake Creek (southeast) 65 miles, to its confluence with the Republican River; thence down the Republican River (east) 40 miles, to a point immediately opposite mouth of Plum Creek (on Platte), where the main Sioux village, consisting of 210 lodges, was found; thence north to the Platte, 40 miles; thence west 50 miles to Fort Cottonwood. The first day out, between this post and Medicine Lake Creek, we discovered Indians at a distance whose actions were suspicious.

The following day we proceeded down Medicine Lake Creek 30 miles, when we were suddenly surrounded by a party of about 20 Cheyennes, not, however, without us observing them first, but supposed them to be Sioux. Their actions were very hostile, they threatening and at the same time making efforts to kill us, but the interference of our Sioux friends, who assured them that we were not soldiers, but men who had had Sioux wives and lived in the country, saved us. We were allowed to depart, but strictly watched for the following night and day, when we reached the main Sioux village, and were well received, the Sioux expressing their indignation at such treatment to their friends.

We presented your letters of invitation to council to the principal chiefs, and the following day was fixed for their departure to the post. It is the impression of the Sioux generally that the Cheyennes and their allies will attack the settlements on the Platte at an early day, destroying all who may come within their reach, and at the same time supply themselves with horses, arms, and ammunition in order to prosecute the war more vigorously. The hostile Indians are camped on Island Creek, about 50 miles north of Fort Larned, and are supposed to number 1,200 lodges; each lodge will turn out 3 warriors. Those 1,200 lodges include Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, and Kiowas. They are generally well armed (the Cheyennes particularly) with good rifles and revolvers. For the past five years the Cheyennes have been trading revolvers to fight the Pawnees. They procure large quantities of ammunition from the Mexicans on the Arkansas River. They design to divide, half going to the Platte River to destroy ranches, murder immigrants, and take horses and mules; the other half of them doing the same on the Arkansas River. Then, if hard pressed, they will take their plunder and cross the Arkansas River, going south into the Apache and Comanche country. They have their spies out in every direction; they are met on the Platte traveling as Sioux, watching the movements of troops, that they may warn their friends of danger. Their scouts are on almost every creek. They are in the Sioux camp and are determined not to be surprised.

The Colorado Battery, in charge of Lieutenant Eayre, is supposed to have reached either Fort Larned or Fort Wise with the loss of only 6 men. When last heard from they were retreating south,

keeping up a running fight. The large guns are reported to have done no execution, none of the shells having exploded. They were loaded repeatedly with bar lead, cut into small pieces, and fired. The battery corralled on a plateau or high level prairie, 2 miles from water, where the Sioux report them having fought two days. Were supposed to be short of ammunition. Two Cheyenne chiefs were killed and 1 brave. When the fight commenced runners were dispatched to the camps of the Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanche Indians, who were not far off. They have since consolidated. The Sioux were also sent for, but refused to join them. It is reported by many Indians that the Arapahoes also refused to join them. Nothing has been heard from any other expeditions that may be in the country.

ALFRED GAY.
JOHN W. SMITH.

CAMP CANBY, COLO. TER., *June* 19, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place at 2 this p. m. I have been on the march ever since I left Denver, at the same time scouting. I sent 50 men under Lieutenant Dunn out this morning, with three days' rations, as that is as long a time as we can take rations without packing, and we have no saddles. As I am very tired and not well, I will not give detail of march till to-morrow.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOE C. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Cavalry of Colorado.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 43. } *New Orleans, La., June* 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report for duty without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER LOUISVILLE,
Off Skipwith's Landing, June 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send for your information the following, received from 17 paroled prisoners captured from the Lebanon and Clara Ames (cotton boats), and sent to me by Captain Baldwin, commanding the U. S. steamer Romeo: Burbridge is encamped 7 miles back and about 4 miles above the railroad which comes into

Eunice, with a very large force, having eighteen pieces of artillery, two of which are 20-pounder Parrotts, the rest 6 and 12 pounder pieces, mostly rifles. He has also four 24-pounder pieces on the way, which will probably be in to-day (20th instant). They are now on or near Bayou Clay, over which they are constructing bridges, intending to attack us about Choctaw Island and foot of Cypress Bend. Montgomery and Ross are said to be ready to co-operate on the Mississippi shore with twelve pieces of artillery. Colonel Greene is with Burbridge's command.

General Fagan had his headquarters at Monticello. He will probably be in to command the whole. Marmaduke was at Lake Village with ten or twelve pieces of artillery. Marmaduke left Lake Village Saturday, 18th instant, and has moved north. Couriers and pickets are constantly seen on the Arkansas bank. Burbridge has a large number of horses, mules, wagons, &c., and others coming in. Arms and ammunition said to be in abundance. Shelby has gone to Missouri. Kirby Smith still at Shreveport. These men state the enemy intend blockading the river as long as possible and then all go to Missouri. General Taylor is said to be on his way to join Marmaduke with quite a force. These paroled prisoners positively state the enemy intend trying to stop the navigation of the river between Columbus and head of Cypress Bend. I feel sure the information received from these men is reliable. If the enemy does come to the bank of the river, as he threatens, a military co-operation will be necessary to clear the river of him. I have only been able to hear that Marmaduke has about 1,000 men and Fagan 3,500.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. K. OWEN,

Lieut. Commander, U. S. N., Comdg. 6th Dist., Miss. Sqdn.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 26, 1864.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri.

Other information renders it improbable that General Dick Taylor is adding to Marmaduke's force. It cannot be ascertained that Marmaduke has more than Pratt's battery of six guns. The numbers of Marmaduke's, Shelby's, and Fagan's given correspond nearly with that reported by other informants.

By order of Major-General Canby:

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, &c., U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 20, 1864.

Commodore J. S. PALMER,
Commanding, &c.:

COMMODORE: The commanding general desires me to request of you the following information: What amount of naval force is there in the waters of Berwick Bay and those waters adjacent, and

number on the defense of the La Fourche District? Can that naval force be increased or rendered more effective? The commanding general desires this information in view of the fact that without the aid of the navy the La Fourche District will not be safe if invaded by a large force of the enemy. The general requests an answer at your earliest convenience.

I am, commodore, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June* 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The Fourth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. George G. Trull commanding, will proceed without delay to Morganza, and be reported for duty to the commanding officer at that point, where it will receive the guns and equipments now in possession of Lieut. Franck E. Taylor, commanding Battery L, First U. S. Artillery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

9. The One hundred and thirty-first New York Volunteers will proceed without delay to Morganza, and be reported for duty to the commanding officer at that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish immediate transportation for this regiment and for the battalion of the Ninetieth New York Volunteers now at Donaldsonville, and under orders for Morganza.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *June* 20, 1864.

Captain CLINTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

General Grover's command got off last night to expel the enemy from Tunica Bend and ascertain what is doing at Fort Adams. The U. S. transport National passed here this morning from above and reports Fort Darling captured by Grant, and that severe fighting is going on about Richmond. I cannot ascertain what degree of credit is to be given to the report.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Gulf Department, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have been informed, though unofficially, that the troops of my division at this point are to be attached to the Nineteenth Corps, an arrangement which will be very satisfactory to me, and, as I believe, to the officers and soldiers of my command gener-

ally. I wish, however, in this connection, to call your attention to the fact that there is but one brigade, the Second, of my division here.

The composition of the First Division, in accordance with the last orders from Thirteenth Corps headquarters, is as follows:

First Brigade: Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, Eighth Indiana Veterans, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, and Thirty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteers, Eighteenth Indiana Veterans, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

Second Brigade: Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers, Seventh Kentucky Volunteers, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, and Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.

The regiments of the Second Brigade, with the Twenty-third Iowa, of the First Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Illinois, of the Second, Herron's division, in all 3,500 men, are here, but the Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers has just been ordered to New Orleans preparatory to being furloughed home. As to batteries, the First Wisconsin Battery also goes to New Orleans, while the other, the Second Ohio Battery, is unfit for the field in consequence of worn-out guns. Thus I will be left with only 3,000 infantry for the field and no battery.

The First Brigade is virtually broken up, is no longer under my control, being distributed at various points in the department—at Brashear City the Eleventh Wisconsin and Thirty-third Illinois Veterans, at Baton Rouge the Twenty-second and Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, at Carrollton the Eighth Indiana Veterans and Ninety-ninth Illinois. The Eighteenth Indiana is at home and the Twenty-third Iowa here. I do not know if any of the first six regiments mentioned can be spared from their present positions, but if they can, I respectfully but most earnestly request that a sufficient number of them be sent me to make two brigades of 2,300 men each, and that the batteries which belong to the division be also ordered to report to me. The division would then be somewhere near 5,000 strong. If time and your convictions of duty will allow, permit me to request immediate attention to the subject of this communication.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry have been ordered to New Orleans from their respective stations, in accordance with your request of this day, to report to Maj. D. C. Houston, chief engineer of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 20, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information two dispatches, Nos. 11 and 12, from M. M. Kimmey, U. S. vice-consul at Monterey, both dated 21st ultimo, which I will thank you to cause to be returned to this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for his information.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

U. S. CONSULATE AT MONTEREY, MEXICO,
May 21, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th ultimo, also the accompanying circulars, Nos. 44, 45, and 46. The following review of the affairs of this Government I have obtained from the most reliable source and may be considered undoubted: Since my communication of the 14th instant, General Patonio has been ordered to remain at Durango instead of joining General Doblado's forces; the object, to hold that place against the French, who are said to be preparing a force at Zacatecas for that point. Under date of April 27, General Uraga writes to President Juarez, from Zapotan (State of Jalisco), that his forces are in perfect condition; that he is constantly harassing the French, and that all show the greatest enthusiam in the contest against the invader. General Ortega is now in Somberete (State of Zacatecas) with 6,000 men. His cavalry give no rest to the French garrison at Fresnillo. General Patonio is fortifying Durango; he is raising new forces, and when joined by the troops from Chihuahua will move against the French at Fresnillo or Zacatecas.

In Fresnillo the French imprisoned the former deputy from that place, Dr. José Echeverria, who was ministro de hacienda when the French disgracefully broke the treaty of Soledad in 1862. It was not known for what reason he was arrested. In San Luis Potosi they also imprisoned, on Sunday, the 8th instant, Dr. José Maria Aguere, a distinguished person, and a minister in the time of Avista. It seems that they intercepted a letter from him to General Doblado, and for this the French general ordered his arrest.

General Doblado, with his force, was in the valley of Previssima; General Carvajal had joined him with 600 cavalry, and they were expecting to attack Matehuata. Four hundred men are said to have left Matehuata and went over to Doblado, shouting, "Viva la libertad!" "Viva la Republica!" In Matamoros two Frenchmen attempted to assassinate Governor Cortina; they were arrested and immediately shot.

From the City of Mexico we have papers to the 5th, and the Government have letters as late. The papers in favor of intervention were furious against the United States on account of the resolution of Mr. H. W. Davis, recently passed by the House of Representatives. They hoped the resolution would not be approved by the Senate, and considered it certain that the Americans would send a minister to the Emperor Maximilian. The forces of General Perfidio Diaz had defeated the French in Acatlan. Generals Alvarez, Pinon, and Seiva were raising new forces in the State of Guerrero to work in combination with General Diaz. The French vice-consul from Matamoras is still under arrest here for sending information to the French minister at the City of Mexico.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEY,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

U. S. CONSULATE AT MONTEREY, MEXICO,
May 21, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: An American named Robertson or Robinson passed through here a few days ago for Guaymas or Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast. He had with him 5 men, all from Texas, where they had served in the rebel Army. The intention of the party was to seize one of the California steamers and run her out to sea as a rebel privateer. I have notified our consuls at both places.

Since the return of General Banks' army to Alexandria, and the reported retreat of General Steele's forces toward Little Rock, the rebel traders here have taken new life, and are sending enormous quantities of goods to Texas through Eagle Pass and Laredo. The occupation of Brownsville has no effect in stopping the trade. Goods find their way into Texas as well by the upper river crossings as they formerly did through Brownsville.

There has never since the commencement of the war been a time when it was of so much importance to have the trade between the Mexicans and Texans closed as now. Supplies of all kinds go from here direct to the rebel army in Eastern Texas, and also into Arkansas, and while our generals are doing all in their power to cut off their means of support in the East, they seem to be either neglecting or misunderstanding the value of this trade to the enemy. Although I have succeeded in getting from the Government here an order to stop all goods contraband of war, and have no doubt but all goods found will be stopped, yet hundreds and thousands of pounds of powder will find its way across the Rio Grande disguised as other goods. The only lead the rebels west of the Mississippi get comes from Mexico. The blockade of the frontier of Texas would do more good to our cause in Texas than an army of 10,000 men sent into the State.

The rebel army in Texas has been nearly all ordered to their eastern frontier. A close conscription has been ordered by General Magruder. It takes all from seventeen to fifty years of age. The rebel army of Texas now amounts to about 38,000 men. Refugees still keep coming over the Rio Grande, and, with few exceptions, go

from here to Brownsville and join the U. S. service. Governor Vidauri is still at Laredo. Some of his principal officers are here in prison.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEY,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 20, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to state, in reply to your communication of the 14th of May, that the horses of the cavalry regiments ordered to this city by paragraph III, Field Orders, No. 28, that are unfit for transportation, may remain at Brownsville, but the men must be forwarded by first boat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of Pulaski County, Ark., resident in Eagle Township, having been encouraged to plant crops under the belief that we would be permitted to cultivate the same, are induced to make the following statement and offer the following petition: Our crops of corn and cotton are now in a very promising condition, and just in that stage of advancement where they need constant attention, and should they be abandoned now it will not only result in serious loss to us, but to the community at large, as there will not be 20 per cent. of the grain produced here which is necessary to support the people. The U. S. troops scouting in our neighborhood frequently seize horses, and thereby interfere seriously with farming operations.

Therefore we, the undersigned, believe and earnestly pray that you will grant us special protection for our farm stock. We do not wish to keep pleasure horses, but simply our farm horses; and anything that we can possibly spare to the Government in the way of stock or supplies we will most cheerfully contribute. We wish to withhold nothing from the support of the Government, being intensely anxious for the suppression of this rebellion. Any reference you may wish in regard to our loyalty we will, we think, be able to give. We only pray, general, that you will grant us protection for our farm stock, at least till we finish our crops, being willing to uphold and sustain the Government to the full extent of our ability.

Respectfully,

JAMES PATY.	A. BARAQUE.
JOHN SANDERS.	M. W. HEARN.
JAMES CRAIG.	R. C. WALLS.
JAMES GRIFFIN.	E. CONE.
T. B. MORRIS.	T. B. COUCH.

I am pleased to state that the foregoing petitioners are true and loyal to the United States, being my former neighbors.

O. P. SNYDER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 20, 1864—7 a. m.

Col. W. D. GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to send the inclosed copies of telegrams for the information of the major-general commanding.* I have sent orders for all the cavalry to move in the direction of Hickory Plains, and have sent the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry on this morning's train to Brownsville. I have also ordered Graves' brigade, of the Second Division, across the river, to be ready to move on the receipt of further information. I have not heard from Devall's Bluff nor the camp on the prairie since I sent the orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

BROWNSVILLE, *June 20, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have no information, except that brought in by Captain Lockwood, who returned from scout last night, and who staid with Major Drummond the night before last and part of the day yesterday. Captain Lockwood reports that the pickets were fired upon every few minutes night before last. It is the opinion of all the officers that went out from this regiment, 3 in number, that Shelby is across the White and Little Red Rivers, and also that they have artillery. Your dispatch to Major Drummond has been forwarded.

HOMER THRALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Ohio.

BROWNSVILLE, *June 20, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From the best information that I can get, I do not believe that Shelby has been this side of Bayou Des Arc. He undoubtedly has squads of men this side White River. Do not think he has any considerable part of his force over. Send countersign by morning train.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 20, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Huntersville, Ark.:

Send the Sixty-first Illinois by this morning's train to commanding officer at Brownsville, to report.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*For Drummond to Dyer, June 19, see p. 453.

HUNTERSVILLE, *June* 20, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The scout from Tenth Cavalry just returned. Traveled 20 miles due north. They did not see or hear anything of the enemy.

Respectfully,

A. B. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 20, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Special train arrived at 5.30 a. m. Cavalry scout ordered toward Des Arc and Hickory Plains. If there is any considerable force on this side of White River, which I think is very improbable, they will attempt a dash on remount camp. It will be necessary for me to cover that place with my cavalry from here.

Respectfully,

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

I have ordered out the entire available mounted force at this place, which will be small, as the Eleventh Missouri report but 316 serviceable horses in all. I will mount a small vedette on the provost horses. I had sent 130 men this a. m.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Bayou Two Prairies, June 20, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I arrived here with my regiment at 6.30 p. m. It cannot be that Shelby is at Hickory Plains.

Very respectfully,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. SALOMON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you relieve the pickets, both infantry and cavalry, of the Second Division on the south side of the Arkansas River and take charge of the lines. The troops of the Second Division have been ordered on the north side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 20, 1864.

Col. W. H. GRAVES,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move your brigade to the north side of the Arkansas River without delay. They will be supplied with one day's rations.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHESTNUT HILL, SALINE COUNTY,
June 20, 1864.

General ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to say to you that the home guard is an entire failure. Men are called from their farms to guard the little villages, whilst their homes are plundered by the bushwhackers, and no effort made to rid the country of these scoundrels. A Mr. Keaton, a good, loyal citizen, is now at my house. He was in the Enrolled State Militia last summer, and had been called on by Captain Potter, of the home guards, to watch Arrow Rock. Last Friday he was released and returned home. That night 10 bushwhackers came and robbed his house. He shot 1 of them through his neck-tie, which was left on the floor with much blood. He returned to Arrow Rock, but could not get any assistance to go with him in hunt of the scoundrels. I am seventy three years old and offered to go if they would turn out, but none would turn out.

We are in a bad state of affairs. Our county have bands committing depredations. The cry was that if the soldiers would leave we would protect the county. The truth is, Saline has but few strictly loyal men, not sufficient to protect themselves. If we cannot get protection, not one Union man will escape those scoundrels. I have suffered the two last years, and do not expect to escape this season. I have a faithful man living with me, who will assist in defending our rights to the last. Men are afraid to write the true situation of things, as they exist, for fear of the rebels. I am willing to hazard all for the good of my country. Please consider our situation.

Most respectfully, your most obedient and humble servant,
P. W. THOMPSON.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 20, 1864.

General EWING:

My scout on headwaters of Black River killed a bushwhacker. He was, I think, of Berryman's gang. Scout sent out by Major Wilson, from Patterson, reports all quiet in and around Van Buren. Shall I send that scout out under Major Wilson? I asked this Saturday, but suppose you were too busy to answer.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, *June* 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am advised by Union refugees from the neighborhood of Batesville, Ark., that Shelby is at Magness Ferry, on White River, 16 miles from Batesville, with a force estimated to number 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery. Shelby's men were generally well mounted and well armed at the time that my informant left, which was on the 5th instant. They were having their horses shod, and seemed to be making every preparation to move. They were conscripting all persons between the ages of fifteen and fifty, and stated they were coming north to destroy the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Road and to attack Rolla. Freeman is said to be on the head of Spring River, with from 200 to 300 men. I regard this information as reliable.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR,
Commanding District of Rolla:

GENERAL: A dispatch from General Rosecrans directs me to consult with you with a view to being prepared to concentrate the trains between Rolla and Springfield, at such place as they can be best protected, as soon as we hear of a movement of Shelby in our direction. I suppose Lebanon to be a safer place than any other post between the two places. It might be safer to run them off into some by and obscure place. Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the matter?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
St. Louis, Mo., June 20, 1864. (Received 9.15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169.

* * * * * * *

8. Col. John S. Wolfe, One hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, will move his command to Warrensburg, Mo., to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. The men will have with them 100 rounds of cartridges each, in addition to the amount carried in their cartridge-boxes. On arriving at Warrensburg, Colonel Wolfe will report his command to Brigadier-General Brown, who will post three companies at Osage bridge; two companies at Gasconade bridge, and two companies at Jefferson City. The cavalry which General Brown has under his command will be concentrated and held in readiness for any service that may be required of them. Colonel Myers, chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, will have transportation ready for the above regiment, so that it may proceed without delay.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The regiment will be sent as above ordered as soon as transportation can be obtained, probably Wednesday morning.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I would respectfully state, for the information of the major-general commanding, that communications from headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated 8th instant, were not received until to-day, owing to a blunder of the postmaster at this place, who allowed them to pass on.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 20, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Following has just been received:

I have a prisoner in jail who pretends to know to a certainty just where Quantrill is encamped in Jackson County. He says Quantrill will cross the Missouri River this week, and that he is now 1 mile southwest of the Blue Church, and 10 miles east of south from Morgan Walker's farm. The prisoner's name is Truman, and he has been a detective.

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 20, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

You will immediately concentrate your command at Pleasant Hill, leaving one company at Kansas City. The sick in hospital at Westport will be moved to Kansas City.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *June* 20, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram received after 11 p. m. Colonel Ford had been gone about one hour when received. Shall start for Warrensburg as soon as I can communicate with Colonel Ford at Pleasant Hill.

E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 20, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that the available force, consisting of those present for duty equipped, of two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, move without unnecessary delay, with camp and garrison equipage and ten days' rations, to Holden. On the arrival of the two companies of Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, at Holden, the two companies of the First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, now at that station, will move without delay to Mound Prairie Church and report for orders to Maj. Henry Neill, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanding. The officers in command of the detachment of Seventh Missouri State Militia will be instructed to afford the greatest possible protection to property belonging to, and to the workmen on the line of, the Pacific Railroad, and to carry out all previous instructions given to the commanding officer at Holden with reference to scouts and patrols.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Germantown, Mo., June 20, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 19th instant, which came to hand this morning. In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 110, dated headquarters First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Warrensburg, Mo., May 23, 1864, I was relieved of the command of the station of Clinton, and ordered to Germantown, where I moved on the 25th of May, 1864. There are, however, 20 of my men at Clinton, in charge of Sergeant Webster, as a provost guard for Lieutenant Williams. Captain Peery has patrols on the Osage; they report a few straggling guerrillas, but none in force. Any information received will be promptly forwarded with the greatest dispatch by Captain Peery, commanding this station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. T. GOODBRAKE,
Capt., Comdg. Co. B., First Cav., M. S. M., Germantown, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. C. VAUGHAN,
Hon. JOHN A. S. TUTT, and others,
Lexington, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your petition asking for additional protection of your city, by stationing two or more companies of infantry at the post. The company at your place, with the co-operation of the citizens as heretofore, will, I have no doubt, be ample for the present time, and I have recommended through department headquarters additional measures

which, if complied with, will put your town and the country in a situation of safety. Every possible effort is being made to destroy the guerrillas in the country, as that will best afford to both town and country protection.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 20, 1864.

General FISK:

Report of capture at Parkville still doubtful. Considerable excitement at Wyandotte and Kansas City. Militia out. Reported fight in Sni Hills; 6 rebels killed; my troops pursuing in Missouri. Brown and Colonel Ford co-operating.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 20, 1864—4.25 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Truman is a great liar and scoundrel and has given information a number of times as to the whereabouts of Quantrill, none of which has proved true. The present story is with the view of obtaining his release. I have troops camped at Morgan Walker's farm, who know every foot of ground in the vicinity, which has been thoroughly scouted three different times within the last three days.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
No. 9. } *Saint Joseph, Mo., June* 20, 1864.

The counties of Buchanan, Platte, Clay, Clinton, De Kalb, Andrew, Holt, Gentry, Worth, Nodaway, and Atchison will hereafter compose a military sub-district, to be designated as Saint Joseph District, with headquarters at Saint Joseph, Mo. Lieut. Col. D. M. Draper, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the immediate command of the same. All returns and reports of troops (both volunteer and Enrolled Missouri Militia) will be transmitted directly to Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, as well as communications concerning matters of military interest within the limits of Saint Joseph District.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

GEO. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 20, 1864.

Captain COLLEY,
Ray County Enrolled Missouri Militia:

CAPTAIN: I am greatly pained to learn of outrages perpetrated upon quiet citizens by men of your command. This must at once cease. The best discipline should be maintained or you will drive

more men into the brush than you drive out. Let all who are at home remain there undisturbed, and do not allow your men to disarm any one except upon your order, for the best of reasons, unless found operating against us. I call your earnest attention to the importance of good order in your command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *June* 20, 1864.
(Received 8.37 a. m., 21st.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN:

Missouri is alive with bushwhackers, but it is believed that 2,000 can be concentrated on the border within two days. That they are proposing to overrun Kansas this summer there is no doubt. There are not 1,500 troops for duty in the State, and they are scattered, amounting to little more than a picket guard. Our militia laws are so defective that no efficient organization can be effected without additional legislation. We beg [you] to direct the proper authorities here to call out immediately 2,000 militia for eighty days, to be armed, equipped, and paid by General Government. Our people are greatly alarmed, and unless better protection is afforded at once many will abandon the State. Please answer.

GEORGE W. DEITZLER,
Major-General, Kansas Militia.

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 24, 1864.

The President directs me to refer the inclosed to the consideration of the honorable the Secretary of War.

JOHN HAY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *June* 20, 1864.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I have just crossed the plains and am sure, from authentic information, that an expensive Indian war is about to take place between the whites and the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and a band of Arapahoes. It can be prevented by prompt management.

H. D. WALLEN,
Major Seventh Infantry.

CONFIDENTIAL.] PARKVILLE, MO., *June* 20, 1864.

General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

DEAR SIR: The day your forces were over here a Union scout of 14, from Parkville, tracked the stolen horses to the rebel camp in Dr. Joseph Walker's pasture, near the head of Todd's Creek. They saw 2 horsemen riding rapidly from Dr. Walker's house toward the

camp, and when they found the camp they had just left. There was signs where 50 horses were fed—old cobs and fresh cobs. That night whistles were heard, calling them out of the thickets. J. Miller was seen coming from the camp before it was found. They had been camping there some time. Your troops were purposely misled. Dr. Walker and others belong to the Paw Paws for a cloak.

When Wilson's men found the camp, then Dr. Walker reported to Major Clark, but he took good care not to go there or let your troops know it. Moss played his part of the role in arming Paw Paws and permitting rebels to get private arms; now the Paw Paws will save their property under cloak, and secretly aid rebels, while they rob and assassinate Union men. Paw Paws will never find the bushwhackers. Secesh are laughing in their sleeves. They say they will clean us out in a day or two; we cannot raise more than 25 men to be depended on. Secesh say when Quantrill gets his men mounted, in three days he will collect his men and take Leavenworth. I am threatened, and if they find out I sent you any word they will assassinate me.

I got this information from reliable men who were in the scout and send it as I got it. Mrs. John Winston was there. They got a fine stud-horse hitched near the camp, and saw a fine sword in the house. It was evidently headquarters. Two weeks ago Mr. Morris' horses were stolen, and he got some men and tracked them into this pasture, but was warned by a secesh friend not to go into the brush, and he did not. Their whole operations are known to the secesh. Somebody feeds them. The great crime of Schofield and Moss & Co. in arming the rebels is now felt. When the Government has no troops and the leaves are out they act.

Ever sustaining your course in Missouri, and appreciating your great services, I am, truly, yours,

GEO. S. PARK.

P. S.—If I can find where the camp is or whether they have left I will send you word.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, June 20, 1864.*

I. Hereafter the sale of arms and ammunition is prohibited in the two eastern tiers of counties in Kansas, except as hereafter provided.

II. The provost-marshal-general of the department will issue special permits to a limited number of loyal dealers, who will be required to give such security, keep such account of sales, and make such returns as may be deemed necessary to prevent the articles from passing into rebel hands. The provost-marshal-general will also keep a record of permits granted, and will exercise such special supervision over the whole matter as will effectually secure the object of this order.

III. Any violation of paragraph I will be punished by fine, imprisonment, or confiscation, at the discretion of a military commission.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. H. HOYT,
Olathe, Kans.:

Did you bring any troops back with you? If you have come back to stay you will resume command of the post.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 20, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DAVIDSON,
First Cavalry of Colorado:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 19th instant, and have noted its contents. From the facts therein set forth, and the fact that your horses must be pretty well used up, and also from fact that our telegraphic communication with department headquarters is interrupted, and probably will be for three or four days, I consider that it will be better for you to halt your command and await orders. You will select a camp where there is good grass, as near your present encampment as practicable, and remain a few days or until orders are received, which may give time enough for your stock to pick up. Where is Camp Canby?

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: Captain Fisk, assistant quartermaster, proposes to leave the upper Minnesota about July 1 with a train of emigrants for Idaho. He will follow the route by way of Grand River, and will, on his way to the Missouri, pass the post to be located on James River. If it is found necessary, in your judgment, please direct a portion of your mounted men at James River to accompany and escort his train part of the way across to the Missouri. You are the proper judge whether such an escort is needed between the post on James River and the Missouri at the mouth of Grand River. If you can spare a piece of artillery (without horses or men) please let Captain Fisk have it.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 15th instant reached these headquarters in due course, and the brigadier-general commanding is gratified to learn from it that the reported presence of Indians along the

line of the frontier is without any foundation. A letter written by a Mr. Hill, ex-member of the Legislature, residing at Glencoe, dated 16th instant, to Governor Miller, contains a very improbable statement based upon the report of a woman living with her family at Lake Addie, that an armed Indian had entered her house during the absence of her husband, asked for something to eat, and inquired particularly how many troops were at the several stations in the neighborhood, &c., after which he departed. The report seems to have frightened the people thereabouts, and it would be well to examine into the matter for the purpose of reassuring them.

Scout Weymouth, who is understood to be at Preston Lakes, might be intrusted with the duty of inquiring into the facts and making a proper report thereof. Two or three of the scouts appointed to accompany the expedition under Major Clowney, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, to build the post at James River, being residents at a distance from here, were ordered to report at Fort Ridgely on 22d instant. Should they do so you will have them furnished by the quartermaster of the post with a serviceable horse each, and by the ordnance department with cavalry equipments, a carbine, accouterments, and ammunition, in accordance with the terms of paragraph VII of Special Orders, No. 137, from these headquarters, copy of which has been transmitted you.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY,
Commanding Indian Expedition, in the Field:

GENERAL: Captain Fisk, assistant quartermaster, in charge of a train of emigrants from Minnesota to Idaho, will probably reach the Missouri River at the mouth of Grand River by the 25th of July. He proposes to follow up Grand River, and from the head of that stream strike across direct to the mouth of Big Horn. If the condition of your operations and your command be such as to render it practicable without prejudice to your proposed movements, I desire that you will have what you consider a sufficient escort to meet Captain Fisk on the Missouri, and accompany his train to the Yellowstone. Of course I don't intend this as an order, as you must yourself be the judge of the practicability, in view of your situation and your operations, of furnishing such an escort. At all events, please communicate with Captain Fisk at mouth Grand River by July 25 what you can do in the matter.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 21, 1864.

* * * * * * * *

2. The organization of the Thirteenth Army Corps having been temporarily discontinued, the troops of that corps not included in the

organization of the Nineteenth Corps will be organized into divisions and brigades, reporting directly to the commander of the Department of the Gulf. The members of the corps staff will report by letter to the same headquarters for assignment or orders.

3. The following extract is transmitted for the information and action of district commanders:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *Alexandria, La., March* 21, 1864.

* * * * * * *

The persons mentioned in the following letter are rebels, engaged as agents for the Confederate Government, employed for the purpose of furthering the views of said Government in destroying Union vessels by torpedoes and other inventions. All officers belonging to army and navy are requested to arrest them wherever found.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

"To introduce R. W. Dunn, E. C. Singer, and J. D. Braman to my friends, B. C. Adams, Grenada; Capt. Samuel Applegate, Winona; Col. H. H. Miller, commanding regiment, West Grenada and Carrollton; W. P. Mellen, Natchez; Maj. John B. Peyton, Raymond.

* * * * * * *

"We must all help one another, and those who can be efficient in our cause must receive all necessary hospitality, aid, and information. I introduce none but the worthy.

"J. B. PAGE."

4. The following extract is transmitted for the information and action of district commanders:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *Alexandria, La., March* 21, 1864.

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DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

"To introduce R. W. Dunn, E. C. Singer, and J. D. Braman to my friends, Judge D. H. Proser, Woodville; F. A. Boyle, Woodville; Henry Skipwith, Clinton, La.; Conrad McRae, Fordoche, La.; W. Barton, Atchafalaya River, La.; J. J. Morgan, Atchafalaya River, La.; T. G. Galvit, Atchafalaya River, La.; James E. Lindsey, Atchafalaya River, La.; William M. Lindsey, Atchafalaya River, La.; William H. Nelson, Atchafalaya River, La.; Samuel Faulkner, Atchafalaya River, La.; Col. James L. Porter, Saint Landry, La.; Col. William B. Davis, Saint Landry, La.; Col. William Offutt, Saint Landry, La.; Capt. James Capps, Saint Landry, La.; S. A. Scribner, Saint Landry, La.; Elbert Goull, Saint Landry, La.; T. C. Anderson, Saint Landry, La.; Simon Richard, Saint Landry, La.; Henderson Taylor, Marksville, La.; S. L. Taylor, Marksville, La.; H. Robertson, Alexandria, La.; S. W. Henarie, Alexandria, La.; Governor T. O. Moore, Alexandria, La.; Col. C. Manning, General M. Wells, Rapides and Avoyelle Parish, La.; General P. F. Kearney, Rapides and Avoyelles Parish, La.; Hugh M. Kearney, esq., Rapides and Avoyelles Parish, La.; B. F. Murdock, Rapides and Avoyelles Parish, La.; B. C. Crow, esq., La Fayette Parish, La.; Hon. John Moore, Saint Martin's Parish, La.; William Robertson, Saint Martin's Parish, La.; Judge Baker, Saint Mary's Parish, La.; T. J. Foster, Saint Mary's Parish, La.; Judge Palfrey, Saint Mary's Parish, La.; Daniel Kent and Mr. Sickles (kindred spirits), editors Planters' Banner, Saint

Mary's Parish, La.; Phanor Prudehomme, esq., Saint Mary's Parish, La.; John Blair Smith, Natchitoches Parish, La.; Col. H. J. G. Battles, Caddo Parish, La.; Reuben White, Caddo Parish, La.

* * * * * * *

"We must all help one another, and those who can be efficient in our cause must receive all necessary hospitality, aid, and information.

"J. B. PAGE."

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 21, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Div. of West Mississippi:

I have procured very reliable information as to the condition of the railroad, and will make all arrangements for expediting whatever work can possibly be done at this place. Six miles of iron and a large number of railroad chairs will be needed at the very commencement of the work. I find it difficult to get details of good working parties at this post. The One hundred and sixty-first New York has arrived. I hear nothing from the others. Lieut. Col. U. B. Pearsall, Ninety-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored), and Capt. G. W. Stein, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, who were ordered to report, in Special Orders, No. 34, to me, have not arrived. Before commencing operations I find it will be necessary to have an order for the removal of a large number of contrabands, who are encamped and have built small buildings immediately in the way. If the order is sent to me, I will point out those who should be moved, and to what locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
No. 148 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I am directed by Commodore Palmer to say to you, for the information of the commanding general, that the naval force in Berwick Bay and the waters adjacent thereto consists of three tin-clad gun-boats, mounting in all eighteen or twenty guns, consisting of smooth-bored 32-pounders, 24-pounders, howitzers, and two 20-pounder Parrotts. Another tin-clad, upon an emergency, can be placed in Berwick Bay.

Very respectfully,

S. R. FRANKLIN,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., June* 21, 1864.

1. The Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers will proceed without delay to Morganza and report to the commanding officer of the Nineteenth Corps for assignment to the Second Brigade, First Division, of that corps.

2. The Twelfth Maine Volunteers will proceed without delay to Morganza and report to the commanding officer of the Nineteenth Corps for assignment to the First Brigade, Second Division, of that corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding at Morganza, La.:

General Banks is the legal commander of the Nineteenth Corps. I have recommended that another (General Reynolds) be designated by the President. The decision of the question will probably reach here soon after the expedition commences its movement, and the answer to your application somewhat earlier. Your service with the command would be entirely satisfactory to General Reynolds and myself, but any change in the organization of an expedition of so much importance, and after it had commenced its work, would be embarrassing. I give you these reasons for your consideration. I appreciate your feelings fully, and if you desire it I will cancel the order of leave and assign you to a command when the change can be made with less embarrassment.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Morganza, La.:

Your dispatch has been received and answered by mail. General Reynolds will leave to-morrow for Morganza. I will not be able to go there for several days.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, LA., *June* 21, 1864—1.20 a. m.

Capt. DE WITT CLINTON:

Eighteen hundred colored troops from Port Hudson, under Colonel Gaskill, reached here last night. I have sent off Dickey's bri-

gade, about the same number, under Colonel Frisbie, to take their place at Port Hudson. The engineer regiment, colored, ordered by department headquarters, left about the same time in steamer Colonel Butler for New Orleans.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY
(Care commander gun-boat fleet mouth White River):

GENERAL: I am informed that Brigadier-General Davidson asserted that he was coming here to take command of cavalry. I hope General Davidson will not be sent to this department. We cannot serve together in harmony.

Respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HICKORY PLAINS, *June* 21, 1864—4 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I reached Hickory Plains last evening and found Major Drummond here. What rebel force was here had retreated northward on the approach of Major Drummond. I do not think the rebels have had at any one time over 400 men here. Shelby I feel certain is on the other side of White River. Parties of his men are scattered all over this country. I have no doubt of that, but his main force is on the other side of the river, anywhere between Clarendon and Jacksonport, I think most likely near Augusta. His conscripts, I am told, are ordered to report at Cotton Plant. I am going to scout the country northward to-day. None of our troops have yet arrived here.

Respectfully,

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 21, 1864.

Colonel TRUMBULL,
Hickory Plains, via Brownsville:

You will drive all the scattered bands of rebels you may hear of east of White River or north of Little Red, and then return with your command.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHAS. W. MINER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HICKORY PLAINS, *June* 21, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
A. A. G., 2d Div., 7th Army Corps, Little Rock, Ark.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that I arrived here with my command at 11 o'clock this a. m. I found the Ninth Iowa Cavalry

here, Colonel Trumbull in command, and reported to him. Rebel General Shelby has not been in this part of the country. I would respectfully request that my command be returned to Little Rock, as I will be destitute of rations before this reaches you.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. McCARTNEY,
Captain, Comdg. Detach. Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

BROWNSVILE, *June* 21, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER:

I saw Lieutenant Pierce, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, 3 miles from here this morning. He had just come from Austin, and was in search of Major Drummond. Had not found him to deliver his dispatch yet. The lieutenant reports all quiet in the vicinity of Austin. I cannot hear anything of Shelby's force. I am now fully satisfied that his forces are not on this side of White River. The Sixty-first Illinois Infantry is not needed here. Shall I send them back to Little Rock?

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 21, 1864.

Col. O. WOOD,
Brownsville:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you immediately commence having the timber cut down in the vicinity of Brownsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HICKORY PLAINS, ARK., *June* 21, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

In the dispatch of yesterday from district headquarters, ordering me to move to this place, I am charged with behaving very badly in not sending in reports, and falling back without fighting. This charge does me very great injustice, and I desire and demand an investigation of my conduct, and hope that it may be made as early as possible. I sent in daily reports as required in the order under which I was acting. One of these reports failed to reach you, for reasons explained in my dispatch of the 19th instant.

The report that Shelby was collecting a force here, or near here, was not received by me until late in the night of the 18th, and as I determined to march for this point at daylight next morning, for the purpose of ascertaining if the report was correct, nothing was to be gained by sending special messengers before my arrival at Austin, by which time I hoped to get more definite information. Arriving near Austin I met one of my detachments returning from Brownsville, and was informed by one of my sergeants that he had

met a Rev. Mr. Talcott, who desired him to go to me immediately, with the information that Shelby was near here with 1,500 men and six pieces of artillery. My command being too much exhausted to reach Hickory Plains that night, I halted soon after receiving this message and reported the facts as I had received them, stating in my dispatch that I would move here the next day and ascertain if the reports were correct, and was in the act of doing so next morning when I received your dispatch of the 20th, and advanced immediately to the place where the rebel camp was reported to be.

What has been termed my "falling back without fighting" was a rapid march, by the only practicable or possible route, to Hickory Plains, where the enemy was reported and supposed to be, from Searcy, where there was no enemy to fight at that time. I came here for the purpose of seeing if the enemy was here and engaging him, unless I should find him in overwhelming force. I could not cross the Cypress on the direct route to Hickory Plains, and the route by Austin was the only way I could reach this point and be able to give you reliable intelligence. Reports which called for the concentration of a heavy cavalry force at this point certainly justify this movement on my part.

Hoping that my conduct will be investigated immediately, I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Major Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Commanding Third Brigade, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you cause a reconnaissance to be made toward Jenkins' Ferry and Benton, on the Saline River, with a force of 200 men, properly officered, starting this evening or at the latest before daylight to-morrow morning; the main body advancing to the point where the roads diverge, and smaller parties advancing to the river or as near as may be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that the Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the Eleventh Ohio Battery, now at Pine Bluff, also the One hundred and sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now at Devall's Bluff, be ordered to this place. I make this request with a view of getting as much of the Second Division as practicable brought together. The division is now almost entirely detached and scattered,

so that out of an aggregate of 11,000 troops not men enough are left under the orders of the division commander for a headquarters guard. And being aware that verbal requests of this nature have heretofore been without effect, I feel called upon to accompany the application with the following remarks: General Orders, No. 4, dated headquarters Division of West Mississippi, Natchez, Miss., May 23, 1864, provide that—

> Commanders of departments and districts, after providing adequately for the security of the posts it is necessary to hold, are charged with the duty of organizing as large a reserve force for service in the field as possible. The troops to be employed on this duty will be selected from those that from organization and discipline will be the most effective, and will be organized and equipped with as little delay as possible.

The inference from this is that the troops selected for service in the field will be those that are the best organized and disciplined (which is perfectly reasonable), and that a character for superiority will, as a consequence, be attached to them. It is also highly probable that troops that are already stationed at detached posts and that remain will, by the force of circumstances if nothing else, be required to continue at such posts and not participate in the proposed "service in the field." A movement will likely be at short notice, and there will be little opportunity then to relieve troops at remote stations. These considerations, therefore, are conclusive in favor of this application, if it is proposed to include any of this division in the "reserve force for service in the field." Further than this, I will base my application on the ground of simple justice.

The Second Division, after hard service and great exposure in the Yazoo Valley, during the siege of Vicksburg, many of the regiments veterans already from Fort Donelson and Shiloh, came up to Arkansas and participated in the expedition which led to the capture of Little Rock. Its previous services entitled it to some consideration. But the most of it was very soon detached, and it has been kept detached at different posts, as many as six, ever since. All this time, only one regiment of the Third (now the First) Division has been detached. The consequence has been that the Second Division has not had its just and fair opportunities for organization, instruction, and discipline. When, therefore, inspectors and important military personages have visited the army, the Second Division has not been able to do justice to itself nor to its commander. So uniformly to keep this division detached, and so studiously to preserve the First Divison together and intact, gives rise to the belief that this division does not stand with the commander of the department in good favor.

The fact that when the Third (now the First) Division lost a brigade in the late campaign, one of the best brigades was taken from this division to supply its place, is an indication that this division is to be subordinate and secondary to that division, and that the First Division is to prosper at the expense of this. To have troops most efficient, they should be together some period of time in order to acquire an interest and pride in their organization. The good of the service, as well as justice, requires, therefore, that as many troops should be detached from one division as from another. In detaching troops from the Second Division, the rule has not been followed of keeping even a brigade together, but brigades have been widely detached. I will cheerfully submit to all the inconveniences which the exigencies of the service and the natural and reasonable course of

things require, but I cannot patiently submit to what I regard as a systematic policy which is injurious to this division, and which has all the effects of injustice.

I earnestly hope that this application may receive favorable attention, and am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 21, 1864.
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

As there may be a leak, I report to you that an intercepted letter to Vallandigham says two corps have been ordered from Sherman secretly to Grant.

W. S. ROSECRANS.
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

8. The following assignment of officers of the Engineer Corps is hereby made, and they will report in person, without delay, as follows: Capt. M. D. McAlester, Lieut. A. H. Burnham, Lieut. C. J. Allen, to the commanding general Military Division of West Mississippi.

* * * * * * *

56. Col. Lewis Merrill, of Merrill's Horse (Second Missouri Cavalry), will relieve Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the Cavalry Depot at Saint Louis, Mo.

57. Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, on being relieved from the command of the Cavalry Depot at Saint Louis, Mo., will report in person to Major-General Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 21, 1864.*

Commodore PORTER,
Cairo, Ill.:

The presence of one gun-boat near New Madrid would add so much to its safety in case of a raid from Shelby, which the people of Southern Missouri seem to apprehend, that I beg to ask, if possible, that one on the Cairo station may be sent to that point and vicinity.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *June* 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding, received at 9 o'clock last night, to concentrate the cavalry in my command, I have ordered the Second Colorado to rendezvous at Pleasant Hill, except one company to remain at Kansas City to guard the stores; seven companies of the First Missouri State Militia on duty scouting in La Fayette and Saline Counties, at Mound Prairie Church, near Tabo, between this station and Lexington, leaving one company to guard the stores at Lexington, two at Holden, and two in Henry County for outpost duty, and the Fourth Missouri State Militia to concentrate at Sedalia.

The Seventh Missouri State Militia, one company of the First Missouri State Militia, and one company of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, and Battery L, Second Missouri Artillery, are at or near this station. The troops, when concentrated at Pleasant Hill, Tabo, and Sedalia, will await orders. The commanding general did not state at what point the general concentration would be made. Will he please do so?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Saint Louis, Mo., June* 21, 1864.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The necessities of the service have compelled the general commanding to order three of the seven companies of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois, ordered to you yesterday, to report to General Ewing for duty in his district; the remaining four companies will take post, two at Osage Crossing and two at Gasconade. The order has been so amended. The special order telegraphed you yesterday has led you into a mistake as to the general's intention. The concentration of cavalry was intended specially to apply to the cavalry which would be relieved from bridge guarding by the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois.

The general commanding is not yet prepared to strip the line of the river of its troops, as would be done by the order you have issued for a general concentration of all your cavalry. His idea is that they should be held well in hand, and in readiness to act at a moment's notice, fully armed and equipped; but at present, and without further developments, it is not thought advisable that your order for concentration be put in execution. Be pleased to order accordingly. The four companies of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois are ordered to be dropped at their stations without coming to Warrensburg. The order of yesterday was written during my absence from the office, by a green hand in department affairs.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have countermanded the order for a general concentration of the cavalry in my command.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to report that I have ordered all the stores, sick, and prisoners at Lexington to be moved to Jefferson City by steamboat, except forage and transportation, which will be moved to this station. The chief quartermaster is examining the depots at Sedalia and Jefferson City with a view to their removal and reduce the number in the district.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A forage train of forty wagons from Springfield is at Sedalia with an escort of but 30 men. I respectfully request, if there are any men or detachments at Saint Louis destined for the southwest, that they be added to the escort, it being exceedingly imprudent to allow it to return with so small a force.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

Your dispatch with regard to forage train from Springfield received. The general commanding agrees with your opinion that it would be exceedingly imprudent to start it back loaded with so small an escort. At present I know of no force from here for Springfield which could be added to the escort. When will the train be loaded and ready to start? If we can get the veterans of the Sixth Missouri State Militia ready in a week they may be able to join the escort, but otherwise you must increase the escort from yours.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I respectfully request that, as this place is 130 miles west of Gasconade bridge, Special Orders, No. 169, be changed so that the seven companies of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois ordered

to the Gasconade, Osage, and Jefferson City shall stop at the several stations, and that three companies move to this place. This will save about 240 miles of railroad transportation and two days' time.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 21, 1864.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I would respectfully recommend that Major Pritchard, with his command, be ordered back to their several stations. I have a big scout both on Big and Little Blue. Shall have another out to-morrow toward Mound Prairie. We shall have some troops in Kansas City. Shall I send them back?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

Captain Burris, with a heavy scout, is near Chapel Hill. I send the available force from Holden north to co-operate with you, and will send two companies of the Seventh to Holden in their place.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Send additional force of 50 men as escort to forage train from Springfield to Quincy, and thence toward Springfield until relieved by troops from latter place. On the return of this force they will divide into two scouts, one passing up the Tedbo via Leesville to Calhoun; the other via Duroc to same place. At Calhoun they will reunite and move direct to Sedalia.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864—8 p. m.

Capt. JOHN WYCKOFF,
Holden, Mo.:

Move to-night with 50 men of your command, and carrying in haversacks five days' rations, north and co-operate with Colonel Ford from Pleasant Hill, and Captain Burris on the line of Jackson County, reporting to Major Neill at Mound Prairie Church, or elsewhere, when you find him in La Fayette County. Captain Eads

will move in the morning with the transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and the balance of your command direct to Mound Prairie Church, and report to Major Neill. Captain Eads will not move until relieved by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 21, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

I have sent an additional force of 50 men as escort of forage train to Quincy. You will please send force to meet and relieve them at that point.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

ROLLA, *June* 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield:

My opinion is that all that can be done in the way of concentrating trains between this place and Springfield, in case their safety is threatened, will be to instruct the wagon-masters to reach the nearest station where there are troops, on information of such danger, as speedily as possible, falling back or advancing as circumstances may require, and if necessary and practicable returning either to this place or Springfield. If the trains are to be kept running I know of no means of adding to their security except by strengthening the escorts and preventing straggling. In case of any interruption of telegraphic communication, important information will be communicated by special messenger. Have you any information of Shelby's movements?

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR,
Commanding District of Rolla.:

General Shelby had not moved from his camp near Batesville six days ago. I expect to have full information of his movements or of his intentions in the course of a week, and will furnish you all the information I receive.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV., MO. STATE MILITIA,
Salem, Mo., June 21, 1864.

[General O. GUITAR:]

GENERAL: My scout of 40 men returned from Shannon County. Did not see any rebels. It is rumored that there are some 4,000 rebels on the Warm Fork of Spring River. I don't think 'tis re-

liable, though the country is full of bushwhackers. Disarmed some of the citizens last night. I apprehend no danger at present. I would respectfully ask permission to come to Rolla Thursday and return Saturday; I have some little business there to attend to, &c.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 21, 1864.

JOHN S. COLEMAN, Esq.,
Marshfield, Mo.:

SIR: Your favor of the 18th instant came duly to hand and contents are noted. I am gratified at the willingness you express to take the field whenever necessary for the defense of this section. The country will avail itself of your services, in common with those of all patriotic citizens, in case of an emergency. It is the understanding now that your section and the counties south of you are quite free from guerrilla forces, and it is hoped that this condition will remain. It is oftentimes the case that citizens do more to suppress guerrilla warfare while banded together at home than when in the service.

Hoping that all will do all in their power to suppress this unnatural style of warfare, and assuring you that the Government will continue to do all in its power to protect the loyal and true citizens, I remain, yours respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

When you have your provisional militia organized send them to me. I have command of Enrolled Missouri Militia. What is the reason I don't hear from you on the subject?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 21, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

A rebel colonel, by name Caleb Perkins, was seen at the town of Middle Grove, in Monroe County, one day last week, in full rebel uniform. Can he not be arrested?

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 21, 1864.

General FISK:

All quiet below. Troops returning after scattering rebels out of Snibar Hills. Superintendent commenced line to Weston, which will be carried forward to Saint Joseph.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: I have direct intelligence from Parkville. The story of taking Wilson's men was not true. Our people routed a rebel camp 8 miles north of there, where I have no doubt the plan was arranged for taking some of Wilson's men or their horses. But the movement of Major Hunt and the general excitement started the rebels from their hiding place. But the marks were fresh; they must have been fed by the neighbors, and there must have been from 40 to 50. It is the Winston and Walker neighborhood. Mrs. Winston was associated in the matter. What a pity Winston was not shot. The persons reporting to me and letters I have are very worthy of credence. I will send an aide over to see you. After you get through your arrangements, come over.

But do not come till you get through. Try to make a talk with the people. If you come before it may impair your influence with the Paw Paws. "Strategy, my boy; strategy." I am satisfied Quantrill is the leader, and his location may be found out if great skill be practiced. But he is not likely to be now where Truman told you, as my troops with Colonel Ford have just returned from a tour through that region. You must strengthen and infuse. You must have more militia and more loyalty in the militia lines. Have some of the sure men closely associated with the doubtful men. They do not like this, but you must give loyal men the reason for their doing this sort of double duty—fighting rebels and sneaks and taking the greater risks for their country. I have a bed for you and a glass of cold water.

Truly, your friend and comrade,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1864.

Captain CRANDALL,
Commanding at Brookfield, Mo.:

Deliver horses and saddles that were taken up by Truman to claimants when they prove ownership to your satisfaction, and when they establish their status as loyal men. Take receipts.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1864.

GEORGE S. PARK, Esq., *Parkville, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of June 14 and June 17, and to reply as follows: At these headquarters we are fully alive to the dangers that surround us and are working hard and constantly to counteract them. Everything that can be done will be done to prevent trouble. Your suggestions relative to the placing of more troops on duty will be acted upon as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. ANDERSON, *Louisiana, Mo.:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that you will at once order the disbanding of Capt. Hiram Baxter's company, now on duty at Louisiana, if in your opinion the interests of the service will permit it; and in case they are not disbanded, he orders their immediate removal from Louisiana to some other portion of Pike County which may be in need of their active service. You will make report of your action in the matter to Col. J. F. Williams, commanding at Macon. Frequent and reliable reports of irregularities and unsoldierly conduct of the men of this company have reached these headquarters, and the general hopes no more complaint may be heard on this score.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

STEAMER EMILIE, *Weston, June* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, *Leavenworth, Kans.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your valued letter of this date has been received. I would be glad to go over to the fort, and may do so before I return, but I assure you my hands are full and I must hasten to the other end of the district as soon as possible. The guerrillas are daily growing stronger, and I must hasten the organization of militia. I will do all I can for the people of this county. I have summoned 20 of the leading rebels of the county to meet me at my headquarters, and their lives, property, and honor (if they have the latter) shall be put in jeopardy for the safety of the persons and property of Union men. I have already adopted that plan in Clay County, and I believe it will work well. If I can't get over to the fort, will write you of my doings here. My family are all at the Patee House, and will be for some time. We must have a good old-fashioned family gathering. My love to the household.

Very truly, your friend and comrade,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, MO., *June* 21, 1864—3 p. m.

General S. R. CURTIS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours in regard to General Fisk is just received; the intelligence most thankful, especially as hope is thus inspired of immediate security. Bushwhackers seen on my farm for two days past. A band of 30 were robbing within 3 miles of here last night. Many of us expect to be forced to the fort for protection. I shall press General Fisk to see you in regard to our matters before his return to Saint Joseph. Rebel bushwhacking danger is hourly increasing. We are happy to look to a father, general, for the needed protection.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. WRIGHT.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 21, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

The company stationed at Potosi will be back probably to-night. The expedition sent to co-operate with the Colorado troops in the Sni Hills in Missouri has returned without meeting anything more than small parties of bushwhackers.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 21, 1864.

Capt. W. T. LARD,
Eighth Regt. Kans. State Militia, Council Grove, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that since the Indian territories were taken from his command he has not taken much care of their affairs, not having sufficient force in the department to do any substantial good in the premises. All the border force in the department is required to guard trains and watch bushwhackers.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 21, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I herewith inclose copy of a letter received from Capt. W. H. Evans, Company F, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in reference to the movement of two detachments of his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP COLLINS, COLO. TER., *June* 20, 1864.

His Excellency Governor EVANS:

SIR: I had the honor of receiving yours of June 16 last night, and in compliance with your request I have sent a detachment of 25 men of Company F, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in charge of Lieut. James W. Hanna, to Camp Sanborn, and will send 25 men, under charge of Orderly Sergt. W. H. Sellers, to Denver, leaving here this evening. They will camp at Big Thompson until to-morrow evening. Should the detachment of men under charge of Orderly W. H. Sellers not be required at Denver you can send a messenger immediately with such orders as you may deem necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EVANS,
Captain Company F, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 21, 1864.

Capt. W. H. EVANS,
Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 20th instant, inclosing one of His Excellency Governor Evans, a copy of which has been furnished to these headquarters by the Governor. As there is no immediate necessity for more troops at these headquarters, I would respectfully suggest that the 25 men referred to in your letter to the Governor as being now en route for Denver be ordered to report to the lieutenant in command of detachment sent to Camp Sanborn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding Northwestern Military Expedition:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to state that he is without intelligence of your movements since 1st instant. No dispatches have been received from you advising positions of your troops, stage of water in Missouri River, advance of boats, progress of the transports, or condition of your command generally. On all these topics the major-general commanding desires the fullest information at the earliest possible moment. Should it appear that any of your dispatches have miscarried or are lost, they should be at once duplicated.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Above Fort Pierre, Camp No. 14, June 21, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: On my arrival here I found a camp of about 200 or 300 lodges of Sioux; they were a mixture of all the upper bands of Upper Sioux, Yanktonais, Two Kettles, Blackfeet, Minneconjous, Sans Arcs, and Brules, also the warlike Uncpapas. They tell me they have come in agreeably to my treaty, to show that they are friends and to receive their annuity goods; that the rest of their bands have declared war against the whites, and that they are now united, about 1,800 lodges, or some 6,000 warriors, ready to give me battle, about three days' march west of the Missouri from the mouth of Heart River; that they are willing to make peace with me, provided I will quit the country and pay for the buffalo that have been killed by whites and for the wood consumed by steam-boats.

This information I also receive from scouts that I have. I therefore anticipate quite a serious engagement before I reach the Yellowstone. If I can succeed in giving these Indians a severe punishment, I think I will succeed in breaking the spirit of all the Indians now disposed to be hostile to the whites. They are perfectly aware, as well as our Government is, that this is their last hope; that if we succeed they will not have one foothold that they can claim their own, and that the whites, who are now coming into their country, will overrun it; and I have no doubt but that they will fight desperately.

The Indians that I have met here in council, though professing friendship, I have my doubts of; they are ready to take either side according to the success of my expedition, and there are many more now out who are waiting to see the result of my operations.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, July 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Halleck, for the information of the Secretary of War. Attention is invited to the fact that this report of General Sully corroborates all the information concerning the combination of the Sioux tribes on the upper Missouri River received at various times during the last four months and forwarded to General Halleck. Sully left Fort Pierre with his expedition (about 2,300 men) on the 23d of June, and is no doubt by this time in the immediate vicinity of the combined Indian forces. His force is small for such an expedition, but I trust it is sufficient. It is certainly all that could be furnished to him from this department, and embraces two-thirds of the whole force in the department. The Missouri River is in good boating order, and there probably will be no difficulty in getting up stores for the new posts by water.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 22, 1864.
(Received 2.20 p. m., July 6.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of the 11th has been received. The reconstruction of the Vicksburg and Shreveport road will not require so much material from the East as I anticipated. There are rails enough here to complete the road to Monroe and build 30 miles beyond; the railroads east of the Mississippi will furnish nearly all that will be required for the remainder of the distance. Three locomotives (of the same gauge) can be spared and move at once if the private traffic on the Opelousas road be discontinued. This will be done if necessary. I think there is enough material here to build all the locomotives and rolling stock that will be required. Skilled labor can be found among the citizens or in the troops, and the requisition that we shall have to make on the East, whether for labor or material, will not be large. The reconstruction of this road is necessary, if we attempt to hold the line of the Red River, and it will be far less expensive than any other form of land transportation. I put the rivers out of question, for they cannot be relied on, and were not before the commencement of the rebellion.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 22, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding U. S. Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant,* conveying the thanks of the Navy Department to officers and men of the army for assistance rendered the fleet at Alexandria, La. Copies of your dispatch to the Navy Department, the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, and your communication to me, I shall at once transmit to General Bailey, and the expression of the thanks of the Department will be communicated to the troops in a general order.

I am, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Vicksburg, June 22, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I find that there will be about 3,500 yards of bridging and mostly piling on the proposed line, and having ordered but two pile-drivers, I would suggest that two more be procured at New Orleans; also that a few 8-horse power portable engines be procured in New Orleans for use in connection with the pile-drivers.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

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*See Part I, p. 222.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

The commanding general desires to see you in New Orleans, and he directs that you place the work in your charge under the direction of a suitable officer of your command in order that there may be no interruption during your temporary absence, and that you repair to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 45. } *New Orleans, La., June 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. All railroad iron, whether in bond or private hands, within the limits of the Department of the Gulf, is impressed for the use of the Government, and will be taken possession of by the proper military authority

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Capt. and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *June 22, 1864.*

Statement of Mr. George Edwards, who got to our line three days ago: He is a cripple, and for that reason was permitted to come through their lines. He was detained by sickness near Winnsborough, La., four or five days, and while there he saw a good many of Harrison's men. Their camp was 10 miles east of Winnsborough, on Bayou Macon, on a man's place by the name of Osborn. There were about 1,000 of them, and Harrison's headquarters were at that place. There were about 400 more at Sicily Island, and three companies at Trinity. He says that a lieutenant that he was acquainted with told him that they were expecting General Taylor's force to come there and General Polignac's force, and as soon as they get there that they were going to cross a force over the river above Rodney and attack Natchez in the rear, and that part of their force was going to attack Vidalia at the same time. He says that their mail crosses close to Rodney.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 22, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: First Lieut. A. H. Holgate, corps of engineers, has been assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the troops at Morganza. He has been directed to report to you for temporary duty, and will be placed on such duty as you may direct until the return of General Reynolds to this city.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Capt. and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MORGANZA, LA., *June* 22, 1864.

Capt. DE WITT CLINTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., New Orleans, La.:

General Grover returned last night with his command. He did not find the earth-work reported by Captain Ramsay. The battery at Tunica Bend had gone, before he landed, in the direction of Clinton. At Woodville only a provost guard; at Clinton, 4,000 to 5,000 men, and a part of these under orders or actually moving to operate on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. He found cattle and corn plenty in the vicinity of Tunica Bend and Fort Adams, but no serviceable horses.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Comdg. U. S. Forces on the Rio Grande:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, I have the honor to state that the major-general commanding directs that you send the regiment lately stationed at Aransas Pass to New Orleans by first opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 22, 1864.

Col. W. D. GREEN,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose letter* from the provost-marshal-general of the department to my district provost-marshal, marked A, which states that the commanding general orders that a certain license given by the provost-marshal of the post of Little Rock be revoked at once, and the establishment remain closed till license is obtained from proper authority. No reason is given, and there is no indication what other authority than that of the post commander is necessary to license a drinking saloon.

On a former occasion a license was ordered to be revoked because the provost-marshal-general had given a monopoly to certain persons for one month, on payment of a fee of $100, but he states in his letter to you on that subject (copy* inclosed, marked B) that it is his intention, when that month has expired, to transfer that business to the local provost-marshal. In your indorsement on that letter, by order of the major [general] commanding, you direct that no more licenses be given till the expiration of the month. That month having expired on the 11th instant, commander of the post of Little Rock, with every sanction, directed the local provost-marshal to issue licenses to suitable persons to carry on business in the city, with the especial caution that the fees should be put as low as possible.

* Not found.

As the letter marked A is signed by one of the staff officers of the commanding general, and states that it is by his order, I am, of course, bound to obey and observe it; but I would greatly prefer to receive orders signed by an officer of the adjutant-general's department or aide-de-camp. I have no desire to contend for the privilege of licensing rum-shops, but it strikes me that it is a sort of business which naturally falls in the province of the local commander and provost-marshal; and I cannot understand why the provost-marshal-general of the department should trouble himself about it, except so far as to exercise a general supervision. I do not know that he conducts the local business at any other place in this department.

I believe in free trade—a trade as free as is consistent with good order and the interests of the United States. In my opinion, the fees exacted for licenses and the monopolies given to individuals cause hardships to our officers and soldiers by making them pay high prices. I do not know what is done with the money paid in as fees, but see that some of it is used in making permanent improvements in the city (grading sidewalks, &c.), which are of no value to the army, and the expense of which should be borne by property owners and not by our troops. I have directed the local officers to collect not more money than is necessary to preserve the health of the city, and propose to encourage trade within the lines and enforce reasonable prices.

Having received no orders defining what authority was competent to grant permission to do business in the city of Little Rock (except your indorsement on the letter marked B, which applies only to the month ending June 11), I took for granted that it was my duty to have that matter properly regulated, and gave instructions to the local commander accordingly. If, however, his licenses are likely to be revoked, and if I have no authority over the matter, it seems that much of my power to regulate this part of the district is destroyed, and I am therefore of opinion that it will be altogether best for the whole business to be left in the hands of the local officers, subject, of course, to supervision by higher authority. The provost-marshal-general would still be able to exercise all necessary control. I would be glad, at any rate, to be officially informed what authority is the proper authority to post licenses in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, HICKORY PLAINS,
June 22, 1864—5 a. m. (Via Brownsville.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The scout under Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, sent out yesterday in a northerly direction, reports no enemy. I think what forces were here have retreated across White River. A detachment of the Tenth Illinois reached here yesterday morning, and a detachment of the Eleventh Missouri yesterday afternoon. I shall move northward this morning.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, HICKORY PLAINS,
June 22, 1864—12 m. (Via Brownsville.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I start northward in half an hour. I am out of forage and provisions and shall have to get along the best way I can. I sent the detachment of the Eleventh Missouri back to the Bluff, and I have ordered the detachment of the Tenth Illinois to Little Rock. In consequence of the scarcity of provisions and the bad condition of the horses' feet I have also ordered about one-third of the Ninth Iowa to Bayou Two Prairies. This will leave me about 400 men, which I consider sufficient to clear this country to Little Rock.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 22, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Major Harker is out with a scouting party toward Hot Springs, with orders to return by way of Dardanelle and Lewisburg.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 22, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg:

Major Harker has returned from his scout.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *June* 22, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Lovejoy has returned from scout in Perry County. There was to have been a meeting at Doctor Hill's plantation on Saturday last for the purpose of organizing the citizens in that vicinity, and after harvest to join Connelly's company, who is now in vicinity of Danville with about 50 men. They are the only organized force over there at the present time. Major Lovejoy went over last Thursday night and Friday morning with 80 dismounted men, marching 25 miles first day over the Petit Jean Mountains, in order to surprise the enemy, but news of their coming was carried to Hill by a man named Burroughs, a citizen who has taken the oath. The major captured 2 prisoners; the rest of the gang escaped. The men marched 80 miles of mountain country and returned completely worn out.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LEWISBURG, *June* 22, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts in from Norristown and Galla Rock. All quiet on the river. Small squad of rebels seen opposite Galla Rock. None in Dardanelle. Lieutenant Carr is on scout to Dover; will return by Glass Village and Point Remove Creek.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Arkansas Cavalry.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 22, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An escaped prisoner named John Dudley, Company H, Third Missouri Cavalry, came in from Warren to-day. He reports that General Fagan is north of the Saline in the direction of Tyro. A brigade of infantry had marched to join him. Warren was occupied by only one company.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *June* 22, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The First Nebraska, a part of the cavalry sent out from here, have returned. Could learn nothing of the whereabouts of Shelby. No force in vicinity of Des Arc or Hickory Plains.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., June 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of the Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 15th instant Capt. Greene Durbin, quartermaster of this district, sent the steam ferry-boat J. R. Williams, with my approval, to Fort Gibson, for the purpose of transporting quartermaster's stores and bringing back to this post a load of salt and lime. Messrs. McDonald and Fuller, contractors for furnishing goods to the Indians in the Cherokee Nation, under my advice forwarded a lot of Indian goods by the same steamer to Fort Gibson. Being bound by orders from the War Department to furnish military protection to Messrs. McDonald and Fuller, in the transmission of their supplies to the Indians, I preferred that they should send these goods by steamer rather than send an escort by land.

An escort consisting of 1 sergeant and 24 privates, under the command of Second Lieut. Horace A. B. Cook, Company K, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, was placed on the boat. The boat having proceeded up the river about 70 miles, was fired upon by three

pieces of artillery, as reported, posted on the south side of river, and a force reported to be about 400 men. The boat moved up toward the north bank of the river and grounded. Lieutenant Cook and his men immediately left the boat and fled. Lieutenant Cook arrived here the next afternoon about 4 o'clock, but could give me no satisfactory information as to whether the boat was disabled or not. He reports that the captain of the boat and Lieutenant Huston, regimental quartermaster Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, who was on his way to Gibson, took the yawl and went over to the enemy. They have not been heard from since. This fact, if it be true, explains the manner in which the enemy were enabled to reach the boat. It turns out, however, that the enemy upon reaching her run her across the river and discharged her freight on a sand-bar.

The next day, about 10 o'clock, Colonel Ritchie, of the Second Indian Regiment (home guard), reached the north bank of the river opposite the boat, and with 40 men, by musketry firing across the river, drove the enemy both from the boat and from the freight, and kept them from it until the rise in the river washed away the greater part of the goods. The enemy, however, about the time Colonel Ritchie arrived, fired the boat and destroyed her. The escort on the boat were, in my judgment, fully able to have prevented the enemy from reaching the boat. If Lieutenant Cook had posted his men in proper positions on the bank he could have prevented the enemy from reaching her until he would have had time to send to me for assistance. I regard the conduct of Lieutenant Cook as a most unjustifiable and criminal abandonment of his post of duty, as it was in his power to have saved the boat. I therefore respectfully recommend that he be dismissed the service. Immediately upon receiving intelligence of the disaster I sent an adequate force, under Colonel Crawford, Second Kansas (colored), up the south bank of the river to rout and capture the enemy if possible, but they had fled.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Bermuda Hundred:

GENERAL: I inclose a copy of General Sherman's report of operations, just received.*

* * * * * * *

Generals Rosecrans and Curtis are continually calling for more troops in their departments, the President and members of Congress being flooded with stampeding telegraphs. They want 20,000 men to oppose 2,000 guerrillas. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker has tendered his resignation on account of ill health, but his friends are urging that it be not accepted, and that he be sent to New Mexico or Arizona. The Secretary is willing to do this if, in your opinion, General C. should be retained in the service and is competent for a frontier command like the one suggested. He desires your opinion on this matter as early as convenient. Reports to staff departments

* Refers to Sherman's report of June 8, to appear in Vol. XXXVIII. The portion of Halleck's letter here omitted will appear in Vol. XXXVI.

indicate stupendous frauds in General Banks' command, at Vicksburg, and on the Mississippi River generally. General Canby proposes a very general change of commanders, and for this purpose nearly all general officers not in actual command have been sent to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 22, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Since Major Hay's departure, bearing my letter about the secret conspiracy we have been tracing out, we have added much information of its Southern connections, operations, uses, and intentions. We have also found a new element in its workings, under the name of McClellan minutemen. The evident extent and anti-national purposes of this great conspiracy compel me to urge the consideration of what ought to be done to anticipate its workings and prevent the mischief it is capable of producing again upon your attention. Therefore I have sent the report of Colonel Sanderson, with the details of evidence, covering 1,000 pages of foolscap, by himself, to be carried or forwarded to you by safe hands. That report and its accompanying papers show:

First. That there exists an oath-bound secret society, under various names, but forming one brotherhood, both in the rebel and loyal States, the objects of which are the overthrow of the existing national Government and the dismemberment of this nation.

Second. That the secret oaths bind these conspirators to revolution and all its consequences of murder, arson, pillage, and an untold train of crime, including assassination and perjury, under the penalty of death to the disobedient or recusant.

Third. That they intend to operate in conjunction with rebel movements this summer to revolutionize the loyal States if they can.

Fourth. That Vallandigham is the supreme commander of the Northern wing of this society, and General Price, of the rebel Army, the supreme commander of the Southern wing of the organization; and that Vallandigham's return was a part of the programme, well understood both North and South, by which the revolution they proposed was to be inaugurated.

Fifth. That this association is now and has been the principal agency by which spying and supplying rebels with means of war are carried on between the loyal and rebel States, and that even some of our officers are engaged in it.

Sixth. That they claim to have 25,000 members in Missouri, 140,000 in Illinois, 100,000 in Indiana, 80,000 in Ohio, 70,000 in Kentucky, and that they are extending through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

Besides which prominent and general facts, the names of members, mode of operating, and other details appear fully, showing what a formidable power and what agencies for mischief we have to deal with.

With this synopsis of the report, it is respectfully submitted, with the single remark that whatever orders you may deem best to give,

it must be obvious to Your Excellency that leading conspirators like Charles L. Hunt and Dr. Shore, of Saint Louis, arrested for being implicated in the association, cannot be released without serious hazard to the public welfare and safety.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *June* 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I will send a gun-boat as soon as I can procure one.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 22, 1864.

Captain CHAPMAN,
Pacific:

Station your companies so as to guard all the bridges on the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad up to and including the upper bridge across the Meramec, keeping headquarters at Pacific Station, and using the cavalry stationed there exclusively for scouting.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, ROLLA DISTRICT,
Rolla, Mo., June 22, 1864.

Major RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose statement from E. R. Baily, a deserter and rebel. His statement in reference to Freeman and Shelby I expect is correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. REED,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, June 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding.

I think the statement of prisoner in regard to Shelby and Freeman is reliable. I have a rumor from Salem that Shelby is on the Warm Fork of Spring River, with 2,000 men. This is near the south line of Oregon County. I regard this rumor as not altogether reliable, though it is difficult to anticipate when and where Shelby will move.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Rolla, Mo., June 22, 1864.

E. R. Baily, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside in Maries County, 12 miles north of Rolla. I enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, at Rolla, Mo., in the summer of 1862. We were first sent to Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo. From there we went to Haynes' Bluff, 12 miles above Vicksburg. We then came to Arkansas Post; remained there until the post was captured; then went to Napoleon. On or about the 17th day of January, 1863, I deserted, in company with three young Greys, who lived near Rolla, Ben. Ellison, some of the Hart boys, some 12 or 13 in all. I was taken sick at a little town in Arkansas, 25 miles from Little Rock; was sick nearly two months; came near dying. When I recovered I was in debt. I hired to work, and worked until the 1st of August. I then came to Freeman's command.

The reason I joined Freeman was that I came to the conclusion that the Government was trying to free the negroes. I did not feel like fighting for any such purposes. I was in the Baker Hill fight, on Warren's Creek, and the Jacksonport fight, and the Colony fight. The Colony fight was on the 22d day of April, 1864. I got my horse killed there. I have never been higher up in Missouri than Thomasville since I joined Freeman, until I started home, the 11th day of June, 1864. I got a furlough from Lieutenant-Colonel Love, commanding regiment, on that day, for twenty days, and started home on foot. I left alone; brought no arms with me. Started to see my family. I have wife and two children; have not seen them since some time in September, 1862. I was captured near Saint James, Mo., on the 19th of June, 1864, by some of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

Freeman was camped when I left on the South Fork, some 35 or 40 miles southwest of West Plains, Mo.

He was not in camp when I left. He had about 400 men with him. Some 300 of these mounted; average horses in good condition. The rest of his band was southeast in the swamps. A battalion under Major Fristoe belongs to Freeman's command. Freeman's regiment and this battalion amount to between 1,200 and 1,500. I heard Shelby was at Batesville when I left, with about 3,000 men. We had been camped on the South Fork but a few days when I left. Went there from Currant River, 12 miles from Pocahontas. We left the Currant River about the 1st of June. I heard Marmaduke was this side of Little Rock about the time I left Freeman. I also heard Price was in Little Rock.

E. R. BAILY.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., *June 22*, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I left Saint Louis June 20, and reached Jefferson same afternoon. Inspected Companies H and I, Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, June 21, and came on to Sedalia in the afternoon, intending to inspect there, but finding a concentration of Colonel Hall's regiment in progress, proposed deferring it until the concentration was completed. I came to this place to-day, and shall commence the

inspection to-morrow. I am of the opinion that the garrison at Jefferson should consist of at least three companies of infantry and one of cavalry, and that there should be a company of infantry at each of the important railroad bridges over the Gasconade, Osage, and Lawrence. That would relieve two companies of Colonel Hall's cavalry for duty westward, where they are, in my opinion, more necessary. General Brown reports five scouting parties out from this immediate command to-day, one returning from the southwest this evening. He also intimates a general combined movement of his troops, north and west of this, from various points. The guerrillas appear very quiet and seem contemplating some new move, which General Brown is endeavoring to discover. His command appears to be active. He informs me he has reported all the positive information he has up to date.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Inspector-General, &c.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 22, 1864.
(Received 8.20 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Did you mean by your telegram last evening that the troops under Major Pritchard were to remain at Raytown or return to their former stations, as I had recommended? Please answer as soon as possible.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 22, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

Regimental headquarters will remain at Pleasant Hill and the troops will be kept constantly in the field hunting guerrillas. As you represent the Snibar Hills as being full of guerrillas, Major Pritchard's command will be of more service there than at Kansas City.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 22, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Three deserters from the rebel army are here to work on the railroad. They have taken [the oath ?]. I don't consider it a good plan to let such men go into the brush to work. They will do all they can against us. We have too many [of] that same kind already there. Shall I let them go to work?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 22, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

As a general rule the general commanding will not permit returned rebels to reside in the district unless they give good and ample security.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 22, 1864.

Capt. G. W. SQUIRES,
Calhoun Citizen Guards, Calhoun, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs me to instruct you to increase the company of Calhoun citizen guards to the largest possible number of good, reliable, loyal citizens, who will act with you for the common defense. You will strike from the rolls of your company the names of all persons who, from being rebels, insubordinate, mischief-makers, want of integrity of character, or who from any other cause endanger the peace of the country or the harmony that should prevail in the community. You will require that all persons who have arms that have been issued to them, and are not considered worthy to be members of the Calhoun citizen guards, shall deliver them to you to be issued to worthy men. You will make requisition for additional arms and ammunition so as to place your company in a condition for efficient service.

The commanding general directs me further to say that he expects by a joint effort of all good men, by your firmness and good sense, that you will be able to protect the people and harmonize their differences. When your reorganization has been made, you will report to these headquarters direct for further instructions. The commanding general directs me to inform you that he shall make every possible effort to give you a direct military protection as soon as the people of Calhoun will cease their exertions to demoralize the troops by giving them whisky and other intoxicating drinks, and the situation of the country will, in the opinion of Major-General Rosecrans, admit of the distribution of the troops. In his opinion your town has been the subject of a guerrilla raid from the disaffection in your midst, created by bad men for bad purposes, and he hopes that the lesson, so fatal to your property and lives, will have sufficient influence, with the exertions of the good men, to effectually heal your differences.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 22, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I am just in from a visit to Platte County, where I convened the substantial citizens, and trust I have enlisted them in a combined movement, civil and military, against the outlaws. I am quite ap-

prehensive of serious troubles in the border counties. I shall return to Saint Joseph to-night and go at once to the eastern portion of the district. Will visit Louisiana and give personal attention to the correction of militia evils in that locality.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Platte City, June 22, 1864.

[General C. B. FISK:]

GENERAL: I am just informed that Captain Snyder's company from Arnoldsville came into New Market on yesterday and behaved in such a manner as cannot be tolerated. They entered the town about 10 a. m., and commenced by tearing down some notices I had posted there calling upon the citizens to come out and act against the bushwhackers and thieves that infest our county. They then went to the house where the arms, &c., were stored, belonging to the company that had been on duty there, and took what they wanted. During the time they were very abusive and threatening toward the citizens, and particularly so toward the militia organization in this county. After leaving town they searched several houses, rummaging about and insulting any persons they came in contact with. General, I state the above upon the authority of Captain Osborn and Lieut. William Downing, whose signatures are annexed.

Now, general, how am I to restore or keep the peace when such conduct as this is permitted? There is no use disguising the fact that if these men are allowed to thus enter our county and conduct themselves we can have no peace. But enough of that company. You surely know by this time their worth as peacemakers. And now for my friends at Ridgeley. These men are conducting themselves very badly. They are foraging off the country and pressing arms, and pretty much all else that is wanted, so I am informed. Now, general, I do not wish to come in collision with either of these parties, nor with any other who wears the livery of the Union, and for that reason I appeal first to you. Give all parties to understand that they must change their conduct. Let the Arnoldsville company know that they are not to come into our county only on legitimate business, and that they must respect the rights of both citizens and soldiers; and let the Ridgeley company know that they will have to account to me, as commander of the county, for any excesses into which they may run. General, please give immediate attention to these matters.

I am, yours, &c.,

J. M. CLARK,
Major, Commanding Platte County.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 22, 1864.

Maj. J. M. CLARK,
Platte City, Mo.:

MAJOR: I desire to impress upon you again the great and increasing responsibility resting upon [you] in the discharge of your duties as military commander in Platte County. I think I understand the

difficulties now pretty well, and I believe that you do. I enjoin upon you that of the new troops you put on duty not one of them, officer or man, must be from the number who have heretofore been in the rebel service. We may admit that there are many of that class who are now good and true men, yet their presence on duty in the neighborhood of those who know their antecedents causes an irritation in the public mind that I have not the time or inclination to discuss with complainants. You must save both myself and yourself the perplexity of meeting such complaints.

I believe that the substantial men of Platte County are going to roll up their sleeves and give material aid in driving out the villains who will, if not soon driven out, bring swift and sure destruction upon all. Life and property will be worth nothing. Chaos and anarchy will be supreme. Let us save our border from the threatened calamity, if possible. The more difficult the duty the greater will be the satisfaction of having accomplished that which will give peace, good order, and security to our distracted neighborhood. The western question is indeed a vexed one. Still, I trust that Colonel Draper will solve it. Our people must be yielding and conciliatory on both sides. To do this there need be no sacrifice of principle, not in the least.

Let us all throw water on the flames, which, if not speedily smothered out, will burn us out. We will throw stones in each other's gardens afterward. Your men of wealth, character, and influence must rise above all personal quarrels; forget even the rapidly vanishing African, and not stop to chant funeral anthems over our institution, killed by the rebellion. Let not the agonies of expiring slavery cause us to forget the future, which will yet be bright in liberty and union if all do their duty. I am of the opinion that your force will need strengthening from Farley to the Clay County line. Captain Wilson has too few men. Re-enforce him with such as will harmonize, if possible. New Market needs prompt attention. Union men must not be driven from their homes. I shall hold the rebel sympathizers responsible in their liberty (personal) and their property for the personal security of their loyal neighbors. I shall be glad to hear from you very often. Press on with energy and determination and give us a good account of your administration.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, *June* 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

GENERAL: I have conversed with Captain Crandall as to his course and the course of his men here, and believe the facts to be that his men are as good as can be found in this country, temperate and earnest. They have undoubtedly killed 3 or 4 of the bushwhackers who entered Laclede, and in ferreting them out have visited some disloyal families, and no doubt in the hurried and arbitrary searches they have had to make their acts may have seemed rough. While on scouts, and to some extent for camp purposes, the disloyal have been required to provide for the militia. All these things will inevitably create disturbances, as you know no men now live about here

who will not swear that they are "good Union men," and there is a large class who are probably at heart Union men who have no positive character, and who would indorse the loyalty of the devil.

In fact, these men have many of them been allowed to live in the country heretofore for the purpose of indorsing the Unionism of the disloyal, and helping them out when in trouble. Their own "conservatives" can't help looking on all these men as friends who will help them at the polls next fall, and they must be protected. I am told that even Colonel Williams has said rather than go into a war to exterminate bushwhackers and rebels he would recognize the Southern Confederacy. To my mind, general, the time has fully come to set to work in earnest to exterminate all bushwhackers, and I think soon, if not now, this should also be extended to those who cheerfully aid and harbor them.

I am satisfied from my own experience that compelling the disloyal to foot the bills and furnish supplies, so that they shall, as far as possible, feel in their own pockets the effect of these disturbances, is the most effectual way to secure their earnest co-operation to put a stop to such troubles.

If allowed, Mr. Crandall will do this, and do it as judiciously as any man you can find, but to suppose that it can be done without complaint is futile. There may be a howl even from a certain class of Union men. Do you believe this marauding can be stopped without pursuing such a course? Captain Crandall knows how every man stands all through this country. It is not guesswork, but much of it knowledge derived from written testimony and confessions taken when he was provost-marshal. I am sure he won't act without good reasons. I feel sure you will fully sustain him in all he does, unless he wants to go farther than you feel you can be yourself sustained. I found him this morning inclined to feel that you were giving too much heed to the complaints of such as must be expected to complain if anything effective is done, or if what is done is not done by their clique. I have told him you had very properly referred complaints to him to keep him posted, that he might be on his guard.

Yours, truly,

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 22, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department:

SIR: I have information from various reliable parties, received since my last, of the running off of stock at different points on the line of our settlements from the Arkansas to the Platte River. I inclose copy of letter, which is from a most reliable man 130 miles down the Platte, which is a sample of and in correspondence with the other reports. All these hostile bands, as my scouts, from having followed their trail as far as was safe in that direction, and every other report received corroborates, run to the headwaters of the Republican, where they doubtless have a hiding place or camp of protection against pursuit. I had supposed that the information I have given you was sufficient to satisfy you that this Indian war is no myth but a terrible reality to a community situated as we are, so exposed and so far from our base of supplies, with a scarcity of subsistence already.

But your suggestions to Superintendent Lane, which he has communicated to me, leave me to doubt your realization of what I am so thoroughly convinced of now, and of which I have been troubling you so often. I am quite sure that the Minnesota horrors have only been spared a re-enactment by the timely notice we have had of this hostile alliance. A part of the evidence on file in my office, and which has been forwarded to Washington and Saint Louis last winter, was not sent you as I supposed; what I did send, with assurance of my confidence in it, would be sufficient. The carrying out of the plan then proposed, as reported in my letter of the 28th day of May, satisfies me that the Indians mean war, and I again respectfully ask that Colonel Chivington may be ordered to put forces after the hostile Indians from this side; that forces also be sent after them from the Kansas frontier, which is exposed; that General Mitchell properly guard the line on the Platte River and overland stage route, for which I understand he has sufficient forces, and then chastise and bring to terms these formidable foes. The Indians are doubtless cooperating with some Mexicans referred to in accompanying papers to my letters of the 28th of May and 16th instant, on the Cimarron and Red Rivers.

If you have evidence that my information of Indian hostilities and alliances for war are not well founded, I shall be most happy to be informed of it; yes, to satisfy me that I am mistaken will be the greatest favor you can confer upon me and the people of Colorado generally. But how any evidence can disprove the facts which are furnished I am at a loss to perceive, and how the multiplied and numerous assurances from friendly Indians, Indian traders, and people who suffer, and our troops, who have had several engagements with them, being attacked in nearly every instance, can fail to prove our dangers, I am at a loss to understand. I write earnestly, for until my interview with Mr. Lane I had had no suspicions that you in any way doubted the assurances of our danger. As requested, I shall from time to time furnish you with such reliable evidence only of either danger or its absence as may come to my knowledge.

In the mean time, general, believe me to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure.]

AMERICAN RANCH, COLO. TER., *June* 14, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory:

DEAR SIR: Having finally become uneasy at the repeated presence of Indians near my place, I have thought proper to inform you of the fact. I speak from personal observation, as I have been disposed to think the principal part of the seeing of Indians within 3 or 4 miles of here the result of frightened imagination. So yesterday started out, thinking to kill an antelope. When about 3 miles from home, suddenly saw about 16 Indians riding furiously toward me. I immediately started for home, they pursuing and firing upon me repeatedly; but having a good horse, I made my escape un-

harmed. I think if there were troops stationed along the road it would give a feeling of greater security to both settlers and emigrants. Our lives and property appear to be in great danger.

Hoping you will think of this, I remain, very respectfully, yours,

WM. A. KELLEY,
American Ranch, Colo. Ter.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 22, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Detachment en route to Fort Ridgely:

MAJOR: The scouts appointed to accompany you left Fort Snelling last evening under the charge of P. Bottineau, their chief, with orders to report to you at Fort Ridgely. They will be retained in the service until further orders from these headquarters; but in case any of them are derelict in the discharge of their duty, or prove otherwise insubordinate or worthless, you are authorized, of course, to dismiss them. The intention is to keep them on daily in examining the country, as well on the march as while the buildings at Fort Wadsworth are being constructed, so that they may give timely warning of the proximity of Indians. It may be also that they will be required later in the season to communicate with the returning expeditionary forces dispatched from this district to join the command of Brigadier-General Sully. The teams to convey the supplies for your expedition, &c., are now being laden as rapidly as possible, and will probably leave for Fort Ridgely not later than to-morrow.

Everything should be in preparation to leave forthwith upon their arrival. Captain Overton, commissary of subistence, has been ordered on duty as commissary of subsistence for the new post, and will report to you accordingly. An order for the issue of shelter-tents to the soldiers and scouts will be issued to-day, it having been decided at Army Headquarters that Orders, No. 189, shall not be departed from except in the case of commissioned officers. Four wall-tents or their equivalent will be allowed for the field and staff of your command, including the quartermaster and commissary, and three for the assistant surgeon and for hospital purposes. The line officers of each company will be entitled to one wall-tent for the three, and the chief of scouts to one common tent, if he has not already received one at Fort Snelling. The remainder of the tents ordered to be transported by you to Fort Ridgely will be turned over to the quartermaster at that post. Should the number of sick require it, you will cause to be built a hospital hut for temporary purposes while the building of the post is being carried on.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., June 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff of the Army:*

GENERAL: The siege of Richmond bids fair to be tedious, and in consequence of the very extended lines we must have, a much large

force will be necessary than would be required in ordinary sieges against the same force that now opposes us. With my present force I feel perfectly safe against Lee's army, and, acting defensively, would still feel so against Lee and Johnston combined; but we want to act offensively. In my opinion, to do this effectively, we should concentrate our whole energy against the two principal armies of the enemy.

In other words, nothing should be attempted, except in Georgia and here, that is not directly in co-operation with these moves. West of the Mississippi I would not attempt anything until the rebellion east of it is entirely subdued. I would then direct Canby to leave Smith unmolested where he is; to make no move except such as is necessary to protect what he now holds. All the troops he can spare should be sent here at once. In my opinion the white troops of the Nineteenth Corps can all come, together with many of the colored troops. I wish you would place this matter before the Secretary of War and urge that no offensive operations west of the Mississippi be allowed to commence until matters here are settled. Send the Nineteenth Corps and such other troops as you can from the Department of the Gulf to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Vicksburg, June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army:

Pursuant to instructions of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, I write you direct concerning the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad. The gauge is 5 feet and 6 inches. The road has been completed and in running order as far as Monroe, 74¼ miles. Beyond Monroe much of the grading has been done. The work was commenced both at Shreveport and Monroe, advancing each way. Perhaps 25 miles remain to be graded about the center of that portion of the road. The grade from Vicksburg to Monroe only varies 17½ feet, and I am credibly informed that the grade from Monroe to Shreveport is very light.

I have already on hand a large amount of timber and cross-ties, and I am making preparations so that the road can be put in running order in a very short time after receiving the locomotives and cars. Inclosed I send you copy of report* from E. A. Morse, captain and assistant quartermaster, superintendent of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad. The gauge of those roads referred to in his report I do not know, but will ascertain as soon as possible. There are at present in this place, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, thirteen box and platform cars and two locomotives. The gauge of the road is 5 feet. The machine shops of the road located here are capable of doing considerable and nearly all kinds of work if placed in care of proper persons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Brigade, and in charge of V. and S. R. R.

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* Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 23, 1864.*

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9. The Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry is relieved from duty at Baton Rouge, and will proceed without delay to Morganza, taking with it all quartermaster's and ordnance supplies now in its possession, where it will be reported to the commanding officer for assignment to duty with the Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

10. The detachments of the Second Illinois Cavalry and Fourteenth New York Cavalry now stationed near Kennerville will proceed, under the direction of the chief of cavalry, to rejoin their regiments at Baton Rouge. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

11. The Third Rhode Island Cavalry will be without delay reported to the commanding officer Defenses of New Orleans for temporary service as infantry. All horses in possession of this regiment will at once be turned in to the chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Division; all cavalry arms and equipments to Capt. F. J. Shunk, chief of ordnance, who will thereupon issue infantry arms and equipments in lieu thereof.

* * * * * * *

14. The Third Maryland Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty with the Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, now serving with the Nineteenth Army Corps at Morganza, and will proceed without delay, with all horses, equipments, camp and garrison equipage now in its possession, to New Orleans and be reported for duty to the officer commanding Defenses of New Orleans. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

15. The Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers will be without delay reported to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, who will prepare the re-enlisted portion to go North, to receive the furlough guaranteed in General Orders, No. 376, of 1863, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, and when these preparations are completed, will give the necessary orders for the movement. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

17. The pontonier company, Capt. J. J. Smith commanding, with the bridge and its transportation, will be sent without delay to New Orleans, and report to Maj. D. C. Houston, chief engineer. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 23, 1864.

Commander BACHE, U. S. Navy:

DEAR CAPTAIN: It is reported that the rebels are advancing upon us in front with 15,000 men, &c. Price is at Rockport and expects to form a junction with Fagan this side of the Saline. I wish to

send dispatches to General Canby. Please advise me as to the best way of doing so. General Cooper is reported moving toward Dardanelle with 5,000 from the Indian Nation. These fellows intend to scare us at least.

Yours, truly,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

LEWISBURG, *June* 23, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Jackman is 8 miles west of Grand Glaize conscripting, to raise a regiment to report to Shelby. He is reported to have about 300 men, half of them armed. Jocelyn is near Red River Mills with 25 or 30 men, cutting wheat. An escaped prisoner states that there is a rumor on Red River that Shelby is west of the White River again. Is there any truth in it?

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 23, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER:

A scout of 100 men was sent down the river this morning. They have not yet returned. All quiet round here.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, June 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have received an addition to my white troops. This day the Sixth Minnesota Infantry reported to me. The morning reports show the following aggregates for duty:

15th Illinois Cavalry	310
35th Missouri Infantry	267
47th Iowa Infantry (100-days' men)	741
6th Minnesota Infantry	815
Total	2,133

The Forty-seventh Iowa (100-days' men) are recruits, not well drilled, and are going through the usual trials of camp life, many of them being attacked with measles, dysentery, and 4 with small-pox. Many of them are youths from sixteen to eighteen years of age. The officers appear well and would make a good regiment of it if their enlistment had been longer. The Sixth Minnesota have been two years in the service in Minnesota and appear strong and healthy. My tri-monthly report will show you the number of colored troops at this post. They are in a good state of discipline.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV., MO. STATE MILITIA,
Salem, Mo., June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR,
Commanding District:

GENERAL: I have had scouts all over the county. Can't hear anything of Shelby or any other rebel force near. The county is swarming with bushwhackers. All seem to be going north in small squads, from 2 to 10 in a squad. They have stolen some horses and plundered a great deal this week in this county and in Texas County. They seem to have a hiding place on the Piney. I have nearly all my men out all the time. If I did not constantly keep running after them they would take all the property in the county and drive everybody off. We can't, it seems, come up with them, as they will not fight, the brush is so thick. Their idea seems to be to divest the country of everything there is in it.

There are two companies of Enrolled Militia in this county, and what few private arms they had they lost them by those fellows. These militia will never do any good unless they are called into service. If it could be so that about one of these militia companies could be called out for awhile, as a great many of them will not stay at home anyway; most of them have their crops about finished. Crops look very well, considering the lateness of the season. I apprehend no raid through this part of the county, as there is nothing to subsist on for man or beast. I will endeavor to keep you posted of any movement, as they can't get near here without my knowledge.

Respectfully, your obedient,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 23, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have to-day been engaged in the inspection of the police, mess, and camp and garrison equipments, books, papers, and property, respectively, of a portion of Colonel Philips' Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. The inspection is intentionally minute, and my detailed reports will cover all matters of importance. General Brown has some additional information relative to guerrilla operations, which he has reported. I see nothing yet from these reports sufficiently definite to base an opinion upon as to the future intentions of or the numbers of the guerrillas.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Inspector-General, &c.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Saint Louis, June 23, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copy of a letter * to Mr. Garrison, received from his foreman or general manager at Independence. Surely there must be some mistake, and yet Mr. Hale is a man of

*Not found.

good character. In the absence of Garrison, who is now in Jackson County, and will remain there superintending the laying of the railroad to the Little Blue (4 miles east of Independence), I appeal to you to interpose your authority and protect the company's property, as well as to enable us to progress with the road. We have a large amount of property in Jackson County, and have spent some money in getting men from Canada, and now when everything looks to an early completion of the road the state of things shown in Hale's letter is disheartening. I beg to suggest that the soldiers now stationed in Independence or the post be removed or changed. You know, general, that ill-feeling sometimes springs up from little causes, and I am inclined to think something akin is at the bottom of Hale's troubles. I have not consulted General Rosecrans on this subject, preferring to confer with you. We shall operate the road to Warrensburg in a few days, and if we can have protection enabling us to work we will finish the road this year. I especially attract your attention to Hale's letter, requesting your immediate interposition of the remedy—a change of troops.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

G. R. TAYLOR.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, June 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. J. H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District, for immediate and thorough investigation and report.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,
Kansas City, July 9, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. George West, Company F, Second Colorado Cavalry, and attention directed to indorsement of Brigadier-General Brown.

By order of Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District:

JAS. S. CLEVELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

LIBERTY, MO., *July* 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with the information that the undersigned knows nothing of the matter referred to in the within. My invariable rule has been, while in command of troops in the Fourth Sub-District, to instruct them to shoot bushwhackers whenever found, and I have yet to learn if there is any order forbidding it. I am aware of many instances of the employés of the Pacific Railroad Company feeding and supplying them with whisky, and of one instance of a railroad pass being found upon the body of a bushwhacker killed by one of my scouting parties, and of another of one of the railroad hands standing picket for them and warning them of our approach. It is my opinion that the section of the Pacific Railroad near Independence, Mo., is the best recruiting office the bushwhackers have.

GEO. WEST,
Capt., Second Colo. Cav., Lately Comdg. at Independence.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 23, 1864—10.20 p. m.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

The two companies of One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry ordered to Osage bridge, and the two companies of same regiment ordered to Gasconade bridge, will report to you. If you deem the information from Osage, Maries County, to be of sufficient importance, you will send a scout in that direction, and in case you should do so, order one company of infantry from the Osage bridge to Jefferson City.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 23, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Our scouts are skirmishing with the guerrillas every day. No reliable information in regard to their movements. No concentration at present in this vicinity.

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *June* 23, 1864.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I start for Kansas City to-morrow morning, if it meets the approval of the general. Shall return Sunday, as I have some men there that need looking after that are giving aid and information to bushwhackers. No scout in this evening yet. Captain Moses is out northeast with all command and 25 of Company K. Major Pritchard is scouting heavily from Raytown. Captain Boyd has all of his available mounted force scouting from Harrisonville, on the Grand and Osage. My district is still full of bands. No concentration as yet, but I am looking for it every day. Expect they will attempt a raid the last of next week. If it gets too hot, I would recommend that the whole regiment be concentrated at one point.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HOLDEN, MO., *June* 23, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Have heard nothing of bushwhackers. No corn to be had in the county. Can easily supply ourselves from Warrensburg.

Respectfully,

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 23, 1864.

Capt. J. M. POTTER,
Citizen Guards, Arrow Rock, Mo. :

CAPTAIN: Some complaints are made by the members of your company that the citizens of your county are detailed to stand guard in the town. The commanding general directs me to say that he is of the opinion that the object of the organization is to have the members' duties so divided that they will be on duty as near their residences as practicable, and that the protection of the agricultural interest is of primary importance. He desires me to say that the people of the towns, being congregated together, are amply able to protect themselves, and that they should be sent to the country adjoining on patrol and guard duty, as in this way both will be guarded and the farmers be enabled to pursue their business.

These instructions are only general, but be pleased to have them carried out as far as it is practicable. The general further directs me to say that it is his wish that the several members of the citizen guard should have their arms always with them, so that they will be prepared for defense or attack without first meeting at the point of rendezvous. Endeavor, if you please, to harmonize the differences in your company, and make all feel that they are under a mutual protection. I have ordered a few troops to your place, so that the people of the town will be relieved from guard duty.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 23, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Commanding, White River:

The selection of the camp made by you is approved. There is no objection to the home guards remaining at Berryville if it would be safe for them to do so. I do not think they would be attacked myself, but you will scout and protect that section of country as best you can with your command. Send detachments of your command west to the Wire road occasionally and drive the guerrillas away from there. If you leave the present position at any time you will sink the ferry-boat at some deep hole above the ferry and bring away the rope and tackle.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June 23, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have just returned from Platte County and find your telegram of the 21st, making inquiry relative to report of militia on duty in the district. In reply thereto would say that the tri-monthly re-

turns have been regularly forwarded to department headquarters, and copies of all orders placing on or relieving militia from duty have been forwarded to the adjutant-general of the State. The same officer who for the last year has acted as district adjutant of the Enrolled Missouri Militia has been continued on duty by myself, and he assures me that reports and returns have been made regularly as heretofore. I will this day forward by mail a full report of all militia on duty in the district. Reports will show when and where and by whom they were placed on duty.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 23, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

As a matter of justice to the State of Missouri, the militia called into U. S. service should be called out by the Governor on the requisition of the department commander. This is necessary for the perfection of any claim which the State may hereafter present against the General Government, as also for the protection of the State in the matter of payment hereafter of the militia. You will hereafter inform these headquarters of your needs of militia, and the general commanding will require in form upon the Governor for them. If a case of immediate, urgent necessity arises, when time is everything, you may require direct upon the local brigadier, and he will honor your requisition.

By order:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
A. A. G., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit report of the Enrolled Missouri Militia troops on duty in this district. Your telegraphic order of this date, revoking the authority heretofore intrusted to myself by the general commanding of placing on and relieving from duty the Enrolled Missouri Militia forces, as might by myself be deemed best for the good of the service and the best interests of the district, has been received. It will receive my prompt and entire obedience. The embarrassments that this order may bring upon me will be suggested respectfully in another communication, after a personal interview with His Excellency Governor Hall, who I learn will be in this city on to-morrow.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of Enrolled Missouri Militia troops on duty within the limits of District of North Missouri at this date, June 23, 1864.

Command.	Commanding officers.	Officers.	Men.	Where stationed.	When placed on duty.
					1863.
4th Prov. E. M. M. (several detachments).	Lieut. Col. A. J. Swain *a*	2	....	Chillicothe, Mo	Apr. 23
4th Prov. E. M. M. (company)	Lieut. John Desha	1	60	... do	Apr. 23
Do	Capt. D. A. Calvert	3	55	Carrollton, Mo	Apr. 5
Do	Capt. Clayton Tiffin *b*	3	56	Richmond, Mo	Apr. 23
82d E. M. M. (company)	Capt. W. T. Woods	2	70	Weston, Mo	Oct. —
Do *c*	Lieut. John H. Nash	1	25	Parkville, Mo	Unknown
					1864.
Do	Capt. John W. Younger *d*	3	80	Liberty, Mo	Mar. 31
81st E. M. M. (De Kalb battalion).	Capt. Joseph Truax	1	20	Maysville, Mo	Apr. 19
E. M. M. (company) of Buchanan County.	Capt. J. R. Snyder *e*	2	50	Buchanan County, Mo.	May 26
E. M. M. (company) of Clinton County.	Capt. B. F. Poe	1	50	Plattsburg, Mo	May 30
E. M. M. (company) of Buchanan County.	Capt. Peter Jones	1	30	Buchanan County, Mo.	June 3
E. M. M. of Buchanan County	Capt. Irvin Fish	2	50	do	June 3
66th E. M. M. (Company E)	Capt. E. L. Webb	1	40	Milan, Mo	June 10
51st E. M. M. (company)	Capt. Patton Colley	1	50	Albany, Ray County, Mo.	June 7
E. M. M. (company) of Andrew County. *f*	Capt. William R. Trapp	3	64	Savannah, Mo	June 6
38th E. M. M. (100 men 62d E. M. M.).	Capt. E. J. Crandall	3	100	Linn County, Mo	June 4
82d E. M. M. (company)	Capt. R. D. Johnston	1	30	Platte City, Mo	May 24
Do *g*	Capt. A. F. Osborn	1	30	New Market, Mo	May 24
E. M. M. of Clinton County	Capt. J. W. Turney	2	50	Ridgeley, Mo	June 0
E. M. M. of Callaway County	Capt. Hiram Cornell	2	50	Fulton, Mo	June 18
81st E. M. M. (Company K)	Capt. J. H. Davis	2	50	De Kalb, Mo	May 28
82d E. M. M. (Company E)	Capt. Thos. J. Wilson	1	24	Parkville, Mo	May 27
53d E. M. M. (detachment)	Capt. A. G. Lancaster	1	50	New London, Mo	June 7
67th E. M. M. (Company E)	Capt. I. W. Stewart	1	40	Montgomery County, Mo.	June 10
E. M. M. of Pike County *h*	Capt. Hiram Baxter	1	60	Louisiana, Mo	June 17
69th E. M. M. (company)	Capt. E. Sackett	1	20	Alexandria, Mo	June 12
53d E. M. M. (Company D)	Capt. John D. Meredith	1	40	Palmyra, Mo	June 13
81st E. M. M	Capt. Charles West, adjutant.	1	....	Saint Joseph, Mo	June 11
82d E. M. M	Capt. C. J. White, *i* adjutant.	1	....	Liberty, Mo	June 11
Do	Maj. J. M. Clark *j*	1	....	Platte City, Mo	May 27
51st E. M. M. (Company F)	Capt. D. P. Whitmer	2	60	Richmond, Mo	June 14
E. M. M. of Buchanan County	Capt. A. J. Karnes	1	30	Saint Joseph, Mo	June 20
35th E. M. M. (Company B)	Capt. Joseph Stanley	3	100	Byrnesville, Mo	June 15

a A. H. Starr, assistant surgeon, on duty since June 29, 1863.
b Authorized to increase to 80 men by recruiting from 51st Enrolled Missouri Militia.
c Placed upon active duty by order of Col. J. H. Moss.
d Authorized to increase the detail to 80 men.
e Stationed at Arnoldsville with his entire company June 4, 1864.
f Not on active duty at present.
g Relieved.
h Ordered relieved.
i Commanding Enrolled Missouri Militia of Clay County.
j Commanding Enrolled Missouri Militia of Platte County.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Do not hear of any bodies of guerrillas crossing the Missouri. They are scattered over the district, the highest number being near the line of La Fayette and Jackson Counties.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GLASGOW, MO., *June* 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I have read your dispatch to Colonel Green with much satisfaction, and his answer to you, as well as his letter of this date to you. Colonel Green and myself fully agree on the subject, and I fear our worst fears will be more than realized unless more troops are placed at your command, and that immediately. Could not Governor Hall call out a sufficient number of men, for, say, 150 days, to keep things quiet. Other States have done so where life and property were never in half the danger we are in. General Rosecrans would give all the aid and influence at his command to aid in the latter, and I believe the President would fully indorse and harmonize with the parties in the call, if properly presented and urged by Governor Hall.

I had a conversation with General Rosecrans while in Saint Louis, as you are aware, before starting East. While at Washington I had a very satisfactory conference with the President on the subject, and again with General Rosecrans on my return to Saint Louis, which warrants me in the conclusions above alluded to. One thing is certain to my mind, unless men are furnished and prompt and decided steps taken at once, somebody will be blamed for letting our railroads become useless by being destroyed and the navigation of our rivers dangerous, if not stopped altogether, and our country destroyed generally. I hope when this reaches you that you will have fully recovered from your late indisposition, and that we may very soon have the pleasure of meeting you in Glasgow. In the mean time if we can assist you in any way we will do so cheerfully.

Very respectfully, your friend,

B. W. LEWIS,
Per GEO. D. DAVIS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding department, for his information.

The writer is one of the first and best men in Missouri.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *June* 23, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

Comparative peace prevails. The rebels, however, are secretly organizing and having night meetings in the brush, preparatory to Shelby's coming on marauding, thieving, and destruction raid. The railroads in North Missouri are to be crippled, and, while Shelby is raiding, Price is to move secretly for Saint Louis. This is the private talk and programme, all of which we do not believe, but the rebels do, and upon which they are organized to act. The leaders are in the country and are getting encouragement from residents. Will write to-day, giving grounds for above statements. I believe trouble is brewing, designed to be more extensive than is generally believed.

C. H. GREEN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1864.

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Hannibal, Mo.:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant. You may be assured that Captain Crandall's policy, so far as I know anything about it, meets my entire approval. I have not censured him in the least. Tell him to go ahead. He must expect the snakes will hiss when they are stirred up. I am quite sure that I have no better officer in the district than Captain Crandall. When complaints are made against him they will be placed before the captain, that he may better understand who may be flanking him. Tell Captain Crandall to kill every bushwhacker he can put his hands upon, and to make the feeders, aiders, and abettors of the villains sorry for what they have done to help on the iniquity. Let the best of discipline be continued among the troops, and when they strike, let it be with such force and vengeance that their presence can be felt all along the lines. "No gloves on now." Forward the railway brigade.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *June* 23, 1864.

DISTRICT PROVOST-MARSHAL:

A body of rebels, 50 in number, were seen 3 miles north of town, late this evening, going toward Paris. They were dressed in citizens' clothes and armed with shotguns and rifles. Have had reliable information that the town will be attacked to-night. Will give the best we have got.

ISAAC GANNETT,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MEXICO, MO., *June* 23, 1864.

DISTRICT PROVOST-MARSHAL:

I have reliable information that this place is to be attacked to-night or to-morrow. I must have re-enforcements of at least 50 to 100 men. Send 1,000 cartridges, caliber .58. This is not doubtful. Send some from Macon City by special train.

ISAAC GANNETT,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1864.

Capt. ISAIAH W. JONES,
Enrolled Missouri Militia, Cameron, Mo.:

You are hereby authorized to organize, from your own company and from persons not attached to any company, a small force for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the citizens of Cameron and vicinity from the marauders who threaten the peace and quiet of the neighborhood. This force will not be armed, sub-

sisted, or paid by the State or the United States. All reasonable aid that can be afforded by the Government to any citizen will be extended to this organization. Let good order and the best of discipline be maintained when the force is on duty. Respect the rights and property of all. Let swift vengeance be visited upon the guerrillas and thieves who may be found in their hellish work. Let there be unity in action and spirit. Let all labor to uphold and maintain law and good order, and put down wrong in anybody. Life and property are a common interest; any good man should aid in protecting them.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

LEAVENWORTH, *June* 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I have news from secesh circles at Parkville which points to Leavenworth as the place the guerrillas hope to attack when they are sufficiently prepared. It is the general current of rumor, the talk of the negroes who overhear their rebel masters, that Quantrill will soon visit Leavenworth. As much to prevent causeless panics at night as to assure safety, I have placed the town under guard at night. The guards are instructed to pass officers of the U. S. service who make themselves known. I have no doubt the officers and men of your command will conform to the regulations it is thought necessary to adopt.

Captain Gregg reports that he is unable to supply transportation for the ordnance stores I wished to send to Lawrence. I have four companies organized on a line extending from the Missouri River, at Delaware, to the Topeka road. The officers have special instructions to be watchful, and may be very useful. All but one of the companies are mounted, but, like the other troops under my command, not half armed. They are cautioned not to let any forces pass their line without ascertaining all about them. The raiders, if they come at all, may be in Federal uniform, and the passage of troops is too common an event to create suspicion.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. N. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCKEAN:

I neglected to inform you yesterday that 5 bushwhackers got in on Dry Wood, 14 miles south of this, to the residence of Captain Rogers, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and murdered him night before last. He had come up with the escort to the train and been at home but a few days. He was killed in attempting to escape to the brush, and might have saved his life if he had staid in the house, as another man was with him and both well armed. He wounded one of the bushwhackers before he was killed.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER, *Comdg., Fort Ridgely:*

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 20th instant has reached these headquarters. The rumors referred to of the presence of hostile Indians in the "Big Woods" are probably of the same origin with those mentioned in my previous dispatch, and to which your attention was directed. It is not the belief of General Sibley that there are any such straggling parties in the locality stated. The latest and most reliable information from Fort Garry is to the effect that the refugee murderers who were in that neighborhood had all gone toward the Turtle Mountain, and it was from these principally that small raids were to be apprehended.

In view of the precautions taken by the military authorities to cover the approaches to the frontier by small detachments of troops, the settlers on the north side of the Minnesota, who have thus far been entirely unmolested, would do well to imitate the example of those on the line south of Fort Ridgely, where the hostile savages have really shown themselves, by repressing unfounded rumors and complaints, and by being prepared in case of emergency to aid the military in pursuing and destroying any of these outlaws who may be discovered.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., June 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff of the Army:*

GENERAL: Your letter stating that Generals Rosecrans and Curtis are calling for more troops is received. I am satisfied you would hear the same call if they were stationed in Maine. The fact is, the two departments should be merged into one, and some officer who does not govern so largely through a secret police system as Rosecrans does put in command. I do think the best interest of the service demands that Rosecrans should be removed and some one else placed in that command. It makes but little difference who you assign, it would be an improvement.

I had suspected wrong management on the Mississippi River, but believed Washburn and Slocum would purify matters so far as their commands and their powers go. Have they not done so? You ask if the resignation of General Crocker should be accepted, and if he is qualified for the command of New Mexico. Crocker and Sheridan, I think, were the best division commanders I have ever known. Either of them is qualified for any command. I would say by all means retain General Crocker in the service, and send him to New Mexico.* The only available major-general I can think of to take the Department of the Missouri, if the President will consent to the change, and I hope he will, is N. J. T. Dana.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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*So ordered by the Secretary of War June 28.

WASHINGTON, *June* 24, 1864.
(Received July 1.)

Major-General CANBY,
Division of West Mississippi, via Cairo, Ill.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Grant directs that the operations of your command be limited to the defensive, or such operations as may be required to hold the positions and lines of communication you may now occupy, and that all available white troops in the Department of the Gulf be immediately sent to Fort Monroe, Va., where they will receive further orders. General Grant is of opinion that the Nineteenth Corps, or its equivalent, can be spared. Northern and Eastern regiments which have the shortest time to serve will be sent first, as they will here be nearest to their place of enlistment. The Quartermaster-General will send you ocean transports as rapidly as possible. Please telegraph about how many troops you can spare. The troops will, of course, bring their arms and sufficient ammunition for immediate purposes. Their general supplies will be ready for them at Fort Monroe. Unless hereafter otherwise ordered, send only infantry or dismounted cavalry and artillery, who are to serve as infantry. Sufficient troops must be retained to render secure New Orleans and the lines of the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 24, 1864.

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have telegraphed to General Halleck and the Quartermaster-General that nearly all the locomotives and rolling stock for the Vicksburg and Shreveport road can be procured here. The cost will be much less than they anticipate, and it will, in my opinion, be much more economical than any other kind of land transportation and water transportation. The occupation of the line of the Red River and the completion of the road to Shreveport will give a new base for operations against Texas.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

The gauge of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad is the same as that of the New Orleans and Opelousas and the New Orleans and Jackson roads. Much of the material of both roads can be used. We can take at once six locomotives from the Opelousas road and two more will be completed in twenty days; one can be secured from the New Orleans and Pontchartrain road. Four locomotives on the Jackson road can be reached and repaired, as it is known where the missing parts are hid. A large number of box and stock cars can be

transferred from the Opelousas road, and we have on hand now the material for completing forty more, at the rate of twenty per month. The cost of building the road will be much less than I anticipated, as the reports of the material that could be made available had not reached me when I first telegraphed you. The number of mechanics that can be procured here is also much greater than I supposed. Simply as the means of supplying an army in or beyond the Red River, it will be more economical than any other.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 24, 1864.
(Via Cairo, Ill., 28th.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

The gauge of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad is 5 feet 6 inches. It is very important to have the locomotives and cars as soon as possible. Will you please telegraph to me at Cairo how soon they will be shipped? My bearer of dispatches, Captain Wooster, will receive and forward your answer from Cairo.

By order of Major-General Canby:

J. BAILEY,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in Charge of V. and S. R. R.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 24, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Comdg. U. S. Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

In some operations that are about to be undertaken two or three light-draught monitors would be very useful in the shallow waters of Mississippi Sound, but as this is within Admiral Farragut's command, I did not think it proper to make any suggestions in relation to it without his concurrence. Commodore Palmer informs me that the admiral would be glad to have them if you can spare them. It is the opinion of the commodore that monitors like the Winnebago and Chickasaw can be sent into the Sound or into Mobile Bay without danger. Can you spare them; and, if you can, will you give the necessary orders? They should be sent as soon as possible.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 24, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following information, obtained from Robert A. Hanna, formerly forage-master for Walker's division:

Left Alexandria on June 17. General Walker in temporary command. General Dick Taylor having been relieved at his own request,

another general officer had crossed the river to take Dick Taylor's command, whose name he does not recollect. No troops immediately around Alexandria, but there were at Marksville Walker's division of infantry, 4,000 strong, now en route for Black River; Polignac's division of infantry, 2,500 strong.

At Cheneyville, 21 miles southwest of Marksville, there were Green's cavalry brigade, 1,500 strong; Major's cavalry brigade, 1,500 strong; Parsons' cavalry brigade, 1,800 strong. In the whole command there were three or four batteries.

The troops are supposed to have rendezvoused there to graze their horses and obtain provisions for the men. Parsons' and Major's brigades are expected to move into Missouri to re-enforce Price. Green's brigade to Texas. Walker's division was expected on west bank of Black River. It should be there by this time, having left Marksville on 19th instant on foraging expedition. Thinks infantry will remain on the river above Marksville. He gained the above information from officers. Cavalry well supplied with horses and whole command well supplied with horses and mules. The whole of the cavalry of Dick Taylor's command is under General Wharton, armed mostly with Enfield rifles; infantry with smooth-bore muskets principally, some with Enfield rifles. Powder mostly home made and considered inferior to ours. Arsenals at Shreveport (now broken up), Marshall, Tyler, and Houston.

Morale of army good, but discipline poor. Officers think that neither we nor they will make any offensive move for some time. Dick Taylor intended a movement on New Orleans, but water in river and bayous got too high. Kirby Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport. Governor Allen reports to rebel Congress 91,000 men west of the Mississippi, but that estimate is generally considered too high by 40,000. Reports no clothing on hand at present in the whole command. The men are supplied mostly from their homes. Have not been supplied from Mexico since last winter. Mr. Hanna has a discharge from the rebel Army in his possession. He is suffering from consumption, and is now on his way home near Saint Louis.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. DENICKE,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 24, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following information, gained from one Richard Boyd, a planter, from Rapides Parish, La., 20 miles southeast of Alexandria on Indian Creek: Left home on June 5. Traveled through woods and swamps to mouth of Black River. Is not acquainted with the roads in that vicinity. The Second Louisiana Cavalry is encamped at Marksville. No other troops there then. Was carried to Mansura on the 9th. Saw there Polignac's brigade infantry and the Crescent Regiment Infantry. They were on the march to Marksville. Boone's battery had left the day before for the same place. No troops remained at Mansura.

General Walker's command is at Holloway's Prairie, 10 miles north of Alexandria. Strength of command not known. Was told that

General Walker had succeeded Dick Taylor, who was removed for cruelty to the inhabitants. Thinks all the rebel troops are going up to Shreveport, they having neither forage or provisions this side. Saw about 1,000 acres of timber cut down to get moss to feed horses and mules with. Horses get eight ears of corn per diem. Troops say they have little to eat. The rebel army drives off the inhabitants to take possession of their provisions. Guerrillas thick between the Atchafayala and the Mississippi. The rebel mail is carried across the Mississippi by two men, Pollack and Muller, who live 2 miles below Hog Point on the west bank of the river, below mouth of Red River. They intend to carry over a lot of percussion caps and a mail this week.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. DENICKE,
Captain and Signal Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 218. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June* 24, 1864.

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26. The leave of absence granted Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, U. S. Volunteers, in Special Orders, No. 34, June 11, 1864, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby extended thirty days from the 30th instant, for the benefit of his health.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June* 24, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry of this division, and to the command of the cavalry forces when concentrated and in the field. All reports and information called for by him will be promptly furnished, and any orders given by him under the authority of the commanding general will be respected.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June* 24, 1864.

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17. The Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry will at once be reported, under command of Col. G. D. Robinson, of the former regiment, to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, who will furnish them with a proper camp to carry out their instructions in regard to drilling.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of the 20th instant, in regard to the seizure of horses for the cavalry service, the major-general commanding directs me to say that you are hereby authorized to seize all horses fit for cavalry use within the department. In all cases vouchers to be given, and in the case of citizens of approved loyalty these vouchers are to be exchanged for regular quartermaster's vouchers, given by the chief quartermaster Cavalry Division.

The following exceptions to seizure will be made, viz: Horses used in Government employ, such as are in use in incorporated cities, and those used on plantations cultivated by paid laborers. Clergymen and physicians will each be allowed to retain one horse. If necessary horses may be seized in the city of New Orleans, but such seizures must be made under your own personal supervision. Your attention is especially directed to the great care that will be necessary to exercise by the officers making these seizures, and you will please inform these officers that any failure on their part to give the necessary vouchers, that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *June 24, 1864.*

Capt. DE WITT CLINTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., New Orleans, La.:

Seven prisoners of the First Louisiana (rebel) Cavalry captured last night report that General Buckner with a small escort crossed the Mississippi, somewhere near the mouth of Red River, a short time since.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER TYLER, *June 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

MY DEAR GENERAL: The boat which I sent up White River has returned, having met with no force of the enemy. From information gathered, it appears Shelby is mostly engaged in conscripting. He has some force at Cotton Plant and their headquarters is on Straight Lake. I have requested Colonel Mizner to send down a detail, in company with a gun-boat, to cut down the trees within 10 or 12 feet of the bank in the Oxbone on this river. It is supposed that the enemy, when the river gets lower, intends attacking boats there. He proposes cutting trees nearly in two, putting a charge of powder in the cut, and exploding it, so as to fell the trees as the boats pass, and

catch or smash them. The story seems plausible, and this is the most advantageous place on this river for a purpose of that kind. White River Station, where some 50 soldiers are stationed, was attacked by a regiment of rebels yesterday morning. They were soon driven off by the Lexington and the garrison, carrying off, however, most of their killed and wounded; we got, however, 2 killed and 3 wounded. Please excuse this hurried letter, as I am about starting. We shall start up the Arkansas to-morrow morning.

Very truly yours,

GEO. M. BACHE,
Lieutenant.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 24, 1864.

Commander BACHE, U. S. Navy,
Devall's Bluff:

CAPTAIN: A force sufficient to dispose of Shelby has been ordered out under General Carr. A scouting party has also been ordered down this side of White River as you suggested. It is not practicable, probably, to send a force on the north side of the river, and it is therefore proposed to send a principal part of the command by steamer. I would suggest that at least one gun-boat accompany the expedition, so that in case of necessity an express be sent back to Devall's Bluff in spite of the rebels who may post themselves on the bank to prevent it.

Very truly yours,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. HDQRS. 2D. DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., June* 24, 1864.

General Orders, No. 4, from headquarters Division of West Mississippi, May 23, 1864, sets forth that—

> Commanders of departments and districts, after providing adequately for the security of the posts it is necessary to hold, are charged with the duty of organizing as large a reserve force for service in the field as possible. The troops to be employed on this duty will be selected from those that, from organization and discipline, will be the most effective, and will be organized and equipped with as little delay as possible.

In time of war troops should always be so organized, disciplined, and equipped as to be ready any moment to exert all the power they are capable of. The proper commanding officers of this division will forthwith provide their respective commands with every article of equipment and clothing needful to render them in complete readiness for service in the field. A rigid inspection will take place at short notice, and it is required that there shall be no lack in whatever is needful for the efficiency of troops and a compliance with the Revised Army Regulations and general orders.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 24, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

Send scouting party, say 200 cavalry, down this side of the White River to pick up the men belonging to the gun-boat, and cut off any squads of rebels that may be in that neighborhood. Notify Captain Bache.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June 24*, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

I propose to move to Clarendon with about 2,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and a battery, with five days' rations. Have boats enough ready to embark them to-morrow forenoon. Have the One hundred and twenty-sixth and One hundred and sixth and the battery at your post ready by 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. Let me know the condition of the battery as to men, horses, and material. Make ready all the ambulances at your post to go with the expedition. Send accompanying dispatch to Colonel Geiger, at Bayou Two Prairies, Ashley's Station, by the train which will be ordered to Brownsville to-night, after the Sixty-first Illinois. Send only a small scout, say 25 men, down the river on this side. Have all your mounted men, except small pickets, ready to go to Clarendon with the expedition.

I have heard from Searcy to-day; there is nothing there only a rumor that Shelby was crossing at Des Arc, which is evidently a blind. There are two battalions Ninth Iowa at Searcy, who will cover your post as they come in. Have boats enough to take 2,000 horses and the battery, which I would prefer not to take apart; probably it can be distributed on different boats.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 24*, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Camp, Bayou Two Prairies:

COLONEL: March with all your mounted men, including Ninth Iowa Cavalry, to Devall's Bluff to take boats for Clarendon. Shelby captured a tin-clad this morning, and, I have no doubt, was there with his whole force. I am going with 2,000 infantry and all the cavalry I can raise, and battery. Shelby has four heavy guns. You will want five or six days' rations. If you have not got them can draw them at the Bluff, and plenty of ammunition. Be at the Bluff as early as possible.

E. A. CARR.
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 24, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON, *Commanding, Pine Bluff:*

A fleet of boats left Devall's Bluff this morning to come up the Arkansas. Send all your available cavalry to meet them. Answer.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 24, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON, *Commanding, Pine Bluff:*

Gun-boat 26, Captain Hickey, was captured this morning at Clarendon and burned. The boats ordered up the Arkansas have returned to Devall's Bluff. Don't send the scout ordered this morning.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June 24, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Brownsville:*

Have the Sixty-first Illinois ready to take train for Devall's Bluff, which will be sent from that place to-night to it. Have it supplied with five or six days' rations and plenty of ammunition. Report its strength to-night.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Camp Near Searcy, Ark., June 24, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Little Rock:*

SIR: I arrived here last night. There are no rebel forces up here. I have not much doubt that they have all gone to join Shelby. The current rumor among the citizens at Searcy is that Shelby broke camp at Augusta on Sunday, and that on Tuesday he commenced crossing the White River at Des Arc for a demonstration against Brownsville or Devall's Bluff.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June 24, 1864.*

Colonel GRAVES, or
COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Huntersville:

Have the Twelfth Michigan, Fifty-fourth and Eighteenth Illinois, with yourself, ready to take the morning train for Devall's Bluff, with five or six days' rations. Shelby has attacked and captured a tin-clad at Clarendon, and we are going after him. Report your strength to-night. I expect to go myself.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, and to inform you in reply that your action and the orders given by you to Captain Hunter are fully approved. I am also authorized to say that trade stores will not be allowed on this river, except at points where there is at least a regiment of troops, and boats will not be allowed to land at points other than military posts, or under the protection of gun-boats. Admiral Porter's orders on the subject are now very stringent, and the naval commanders will co-operate with you fully in breaking up contraband trade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Complaint is made to me that General Brown does not do his best to suppress bushwhackers. Please ascertain and write to me at once.

A. LINCOLN,
President.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 24, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

It is reported from Knobnoster that there is a band of bushwhackers, numbering 100, 2 miles north of that place. It is probably untrue, yet I desire that you will be on the alert for them. Advise the citizen guards of the report, and the party of 40 passed south between here and Holden last night. Send 100 men to the Knob with orders to move in such direction as may be found necessary. Look out for Dresden and the eastern railroad towns.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOBNOSTER, MO., *June 24, 1864.*
(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Colonel MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

One hundred bushwhackers 2 miles north of here in timber. What shall I do?

B. F. POE,
Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 24, 1864—8.35 p. m.

Sergt. B. F. POE, *Knobnoster, Mo.:*

Send word to Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Sitlington, of the citizen guards. Get women to go, if you can get no one else. Call out the citizens and hold the town. One hundred men leave here for the Knob within the next ten minutes.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 24, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Sergt. B. F. POE, *Knobnoster, Mo.:*

Major Houts with 100 men will be at Knobnoster to-night. On being challenged he will give the countersign, which is "Vicksburg." Ascertain the name of the farmer from whom you get your information. Did he count them? Give full particulars as to time, distance, direction, &c.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 24, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

The force of the district are pursuing the bushwhackers day and night. Four of the party who made the raid on Laclede have been captured and killed. The scare at Mexico has subsided. Citizens are organizing for the defense of towns. Chariton has become measurably quiet.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 24, 1864.

Col. J. F. WILLIAMS, *Macon, Mo.:*

The assistant provost-marshal at Mexico has telegraphed both to department and these headquarters for immediate re-enforcements. As he had positive information that Mexico was to be attacked, you will advise him that when he wants help he will report direct to you for the same. Have you heard from him this morning?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *June* 24, 1864.

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD, *Hannibal, Mo.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of 22d instant, and have noted with interest your remarks. I have no cause to censure Captain Crandall. I believe him to be the best Enrolled Missouri Militia officer in the district, and if I have any

better Missouri State Militia under shoulder-straps than he, I have not yet discovered him. It is impossible to conduct a war and the arts of peace at the same time and in the same locality without disturbing the tender sensibilities of individuals who, by their own cussedness, have brought these woes upon us. Men who have position and influence and disloyalty enough in their composition to permit them to affiliate with and protect guerrillas and bushwhackers must be held responsible with their lives and property for the safety of their more loyal neighbors, whose adherence to righteousness and patriotism has brought them to prejudice among traitors.

No rebel should be permitted to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* in a neighborhood where loyal men are hunted like dogs from their homes. It is a difficult problem to solve, I assure you, and I seek for wisdom, faith, and courage from Him who governs all things, and who will exalt nations and individuals only through righteousness. We must maintain good discipline among the troops, and when they move upon the enemy's works let it be done in order and under orders, and the blows fall in determined destruction. I will write Captain Crandall freely. All complaints made against him are submitted to him, as in justice to him and his command they should be. I wish you would watch the Meredith organization a little, and post me as to its character.

Very respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 15TH REGT., ENROLLED MO. MIL.,
Edina, Mo., June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Comdg. Dist. of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: About the last of April I took the liberty to address you in regard to certain matters transpiring in the community. I received a note from you dated 30th April. Still later I had a note from your headquarters, acknowledging another note of mine, making certain suggestions in regard to matters in this county, with a promise that I would hear more fully soon. I then thought I would do myself the honor of having a personal interview with you, at Saint Louis, about the 24th of May. I called at division headquarters and also at your residence, but I learned that you were to leave the city that evening for your command, consequently I had not the pleasure.

There are many things transpiring in our county at this time that induce many persons to believe that we are about to have a renewal of the times of 1862. Old rebels, who have been out with Price and Marmaduke, have been seen in the county, and I have been informed that some effort has been made by some of them to recruit men for the Southern army. Indications similar to those that obtained in 1862 are seen in many parts of the county. Strangers passing at night in the direction of the disloyal neighborhood. All these things are reported to me. Disloyal persons are said to be buying and selling ammunition, and many other indications. And yet we have no one authorized in this county to investigate these rumors, nor to arrest men that we know to be direct from Price's army. Unless some precaution be used, I have but little doubt that a raid will be made on this part of the State.

I have at this post about 100 stand of arms, with ammunition and willing hands to use them, if need be and the proper authority be given, and I have but little doubt that by authorizing some person to act as provost-marshal for this county, with authority to call out the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in case of necessity, that every end would be accomplished and prevent the organization of the disloyal element in the county. Men from all parts of the county come here and make these reports to me, thinking probably that I possess authority to act, but I do not understand that I have any whatever. There are, I understand, quite a number of men who have refused to enroll; young men, well-known to be disloyal, and those who have no property to make the commutation tax from and no authority to arrest them, are in the county. Excuse my intrusion, and only the good and peace of my country induces me thus to further trespass.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. WEST,
Colonel Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 24, 1864.

Capt. ISAIAH W. JONES,
Cameron, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I yesterday gave you authority to organize a small force for home defense at Cameron and vicinity. I hear much from your neighborhood that leads me to the conclusion that there is too much dissension and strife among the people, and this in itself greatly increases the difficulty. You must use all your influence to put down disorder, and in making up your force gather in good men from both parties. Consult freely with Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott, who lives near you and is your neighbor, and has nothing but the good of the country at heart, I hope. Confide in him.

Trusting that you may be successful in restoring quiet and security to your section, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. ELIAS PARROTT,
Eighty-First Regt. Enrolled Mo. Mil., Cameron, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am greatly pained to hear of the disturbances and outrages committed in your neighborhood. I have authorized Captain Jones to organize a small force of citizens for local defense. They will be neither armed, subsisted, or paid by the State or National Government. He will need to be very cautious in both organizing and conducting this force, and I will thank you to see him and give him such advice as your good judgment and position may prompt. Don't allow divisions among the people to come into this organization and destroy the good that can be brought out of it by properly uniting the citizens who have the good of the country at heart.

Let your influence be promptly and constantly thrown on the side of good order, subordination to law, and the vigorously putting

down of lawlessness. I know that you will cheerfully do this. It may become necessary to put a few troops into active service at Cameron, but I hope not. I very much regret to hear of outrages committed by some of the veteran Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on furlough. I should dislike very much to arrest and punish these brave boys, but I shall do so unless the complaints cease. I hope you will give your good influence against their conduct. Let all the neighbors unite in saving life and property, and not waste their energies in foolish bickerings. Let us save the country if possible, and it is.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph. Mo., June 24, 1864.

Capt. HIRAM BAXTER,
Louisiana, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of June 18, and to reply: Never mind the newspapers; we can't stop to correct them. Kill the guerrillas and thieves first, or soon there will be no country to save. Time enough to mind the talk of country journals when times are less disturbed than at present.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 24, 1864.

First. Lieut. RALPH T. WILSON,
Enrolled Missouri Militia, Savannah, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: The general commanding directs me to say that you are hereby authorized to raise from the company of Enrolled Missouri Militia to which you belong, or from the citizens of Savannah, a sufficient force to preserve quiet and order in the town of Savannah. This force will be under your own command and will act as an aid to the civil authority, and will aid in protecting the lives and property of the citizens of Savannah from guerrillas and marauders.

The force will not be armed, subsisted, or paid by the State or National Government. All reasonable aid that can be extended by the Government to any citizen will be extended to this organization. Let good order and the best of discipline be maintained while the force is on duty. Respect the rights and property of all. Let swift vengeance be visited upon the guerrillas and thieves who may be found in their hellish work. Let there be unity in action and spirit. Let all labor to uphold and maintain law and good order and put down wrong in any one. Life and property are a common interest; any good man should aid in maintaining them.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 24, 1864

Hon. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find authority to Captain Carter to organize his force as agreed between the general and yourself yesterday. A similar one was sent the captain by mail last night.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

Capt. JOHN E. CARTER,
Co. E, Thirtieth E. M. M., Trenton, Grundy Co., Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to say that you are hereby authorized to organize, from your company and from persons not attached to any company, a force of 20 men for the purpose of protecting the lives, interests, and property of Trenton. They will not be equipped, subsisted, or paid by the State or National Government, and will have the privilege of attending to their avocations, but will at all times be ready to suppress trouble and to assist the civil authority in enforcing the law, preserving the peace, and arresting offenders. Let good order and the best of discipline be maintained while the force is on duty. Respect the rights and property of all. Let swift vengeance be visited upon all guerrillas and thieves who may be found at their hellish work. Let there be unity of action and spirit. Let all labor to uphold law and good order and to put down wrong in anybody. Life and property are a common interest that any good man should aid in protecting.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *June 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

Bushwhackers robbed a Union man yesterday between Brunswick and Laclede. I am going to Brunswick with Captain Stanley's arms and stores and shall place every rebel on guard to protect that country and hold them responsible for all damage. We cannot afford to send a guard of 20 men every day to guard the mail. I will give each rebel sympathizer a certain portion of the road to look after.

E. J. C[RANDALL,]
Captain.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 25, 1864.

Commodore J. S. PALMER,
Comdg. Naval Forces, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding this military division to transmit, for the information of the naval authori-

ties at this point and the Gulf Squadron, the following indorsement made upon an application for a transfer from the land service to the Navy:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf. The commanding general has been advised that the efficiency of the fleet, under the command of Admiral Farragut, will be seriously impaired unless 500 men can be transferred to it from the Army. He therefore directs that the orders from the War Department in relation to the transfers be published to every company serving in the department, and that the transfers necessary to fill the quota assigned to the Department of the Gulf be made at once. The disposition of the company commanders to retain their men must not be allowed to delay or interfere with the execution of the law, and the name of any officer who may attempt to evade it will be reported to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions to furnish in part the latest information as to Price's forces received at these headquarters, I have the honor to report information received as follows: From Maj. W. D. K., lately assistant adjutant-general and assistant inspector-general on General E. Kirby Smith's staff (and arriving from General Smith's headquarters at Shreveport on June 19, 1864), is to the effect that on June 9, 1864, the date at which the informant left Shreveport, Major-General Price's headquarters were at Camden, Ark. The total force under Major-General Price's command at that time is estimated at 9,000 men, and was constituted nearly as follows:

First. A division commanded by Major-General Fagan. This division consists of two brigades, commanded respectively by Colonel Homes [?] or Hames [?] and by Brigadier-General Tappan. The total of this division is rated at 3,000 men.

Second. A division commanded by Major-General Churchill. This division consists of two brigades, one of which is commanded by a Colonel Crawford. The total of this division is estimated at 1,500.

Third. A division commanded by Maj. Gen. M. M. Parsons. This division consists of two brigades, one of which is commanded by General Clark, the other by General Ruffner [?]. The total of this division is estimated at 1,200 men.

Fourth. Marmaduke's cavalry. Of this cavalry there are two brigades, one of which is commanded by General Cabell; the name of the other general officer is unknown. The total of this cavalry force is estimated from 1,200 to 1,500 men.

Fifth. Shelby's cavalry. This force consists of two brigades; names of brigade commanders unknown. The total of this force is estimated 1,200 to 1,500 men.

Sixth. Irregular troops under the general command of Col. B. F. Danley. These companies are not attached, nor are they held in regimental form. They are principally engaged in conscripting. There [are] about 1,000 men under command of Major Rankin, on Saint Francis River. They are disorganized and without arms. General Dockery has command of 900 exchanged and paroled prisoners; headquarters at Washington, Ark. The total of field artillery within the district of which the informant had knowledge was twenty-two pieces.

At the date above mentioned the divisions of Generals Marmaduke and Parsons had their headquarters near Princeton, Ark. The division of General Fagan was encamped 20 miles south of Pine Bluff, on the road leading from Camden. General Marmaduke's cavalry was near Gaines' Landing. General Shelby had crossed at Dardanelle, on the Arkansas River, and was, on June 6, between the Arkansas and White Rivers, going east. The cavalry force of the District of Arkansas is represented as poorly disciplined, mounted on mules and horses, and carrying a variety of arms. Captain ———'s battery of six guns (two Parrotts, two howitzers, two unknown) is attached to Marmaduke's cavalry. This battery is held to be the best mounted and equipped in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The cavalry force under General Shelby has four mountain howitzers.

In reference to movements, Major K. is able to give only the general impression at General Kirby Smith's headquarters to June 9. It was to the effect that General Smith's general plan is for a movement in force in the fall, on Little Rock. General Smith is now reorganizing his command. General Price is at Camden and is busy with the reorganization. Lieut. Col. C. J. Turnbull, assistant inspector-general on General Smith's staff, went recently to Camden to aid in this work. It is the opinion of Major K. that it will be necessary to collect additional supplies before General Smith can move in force. I have the impression, very generally entertained, that General Smith did not expect to move until September. In reference to this Major K. narrates the following incident, occurring at General Smith's headquarters at Shreveport: At the mess table Lieut. Col. S. S. Anderson, assistant adjutant-general of General Smith's staff, made remarks, and they were echoed by Colonel Austin, inspector-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, assistant inspector-general of the same, to the effect that the campaign was over until fall, that they expected no move on our part until then, and that their own forces would not move.

A fuller report of the information obtained from this office will be given as soon as it can be prepared. There is given here only that bearing upon the points for which this was asked. From other reports forwarded to these headquarters from Natchez, without date, received here June 22 and 23, there are gathered evidences, not entirely reliable, of a concentration of troops at Trenton, Ark.; but to what extent or for what purpose there is no information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, &c., U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Morganza, La., June 25, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans, La.:*

General Emory has not received the organization nor your letter. He is very desirous to remain on duty with these troops and declines leave of absence. The only change required will be to relieve Brigadier-General McGinnis, whose health is bad, and whose division is now and still may be commanded by General Grover. On full consideration and conference with General Emory, I cordially recommend your approval of this arrangement. Please answer this morning.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June 25, 1864.*

General Orders, No. 52, of 1863,* headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby amended to read as follows:

A military court, to be known as the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf, is hereby constituted, for the purpose of hearing, deciding, and passing judgment upon—

I. All cases of violations of general or special orders, violations of the recognized laws of war, or other offenses arising under the military jurisdiction where the offender is not in the military service of the United States.

II. All civil crimes against the persons or property of the inhabitants, committed by any person in the military service of the United States, and of which no legally established civil court has cognizance.

III. All other cases, arising under the military jurisdiction, which may be specially referred to the court by the commanding general.

The court will exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction in all the above cases, but when the penalty extends to loss of life or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, a verbatim record shall be kept of the proceedings of the court, and the sentence shall be subject to the approval and action of the major-general commanding the department.

The court shall have power to bring before it and to examine into the cause of confinement of any person held imprisoned within the department, provided that, upon the application of the person so held imprisoned, it shall be made to appear that he is not undergoing the sentence of any court of competent civil or military jurisdiction, nor waiting trial in such court, nor confined by order of the major-general commanding the department or the commander of the Defenses of New Orleans in his absence. And the court, upon such examination, shall have power to discharge the prisoner from confinement, or to make such other order or decision as the justice of the case may require. The session of the court will be held at the city of New Orleans, or such other point as may from time to time be designated in orders.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 649.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 25, 1864.*

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11. Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, U. S. Volunteers, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as chief of cavalry of this department.

12. Col. John P. Sherburne, Eleventh New York Cavalry, Scott's 900, is announced as chief of cavalry of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

13. The staff of the Cavalry Division will remain on duty as at present, reporting to Colonel Sherburne.

14. The Second Brigade of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, now stationed near Kennerville, under command of Col. J. R. Slack, will proceed, with the least possible delay, to Thibodeaux and be reported for duty to Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding District of La Fourche. This movement will not be delayed to enable the troops to take with them their camp and garrison equipage; a sufficient detail will be left behind for this purpose. Such rations as are on hand and easy transportable will be taken with the men. The brigade commander is charged with the prompt execution of this order. The quartermaster's department will furnish immediate transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 25, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER NINETY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS
(Through commanding officer Defenses of New Orleans)

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that the Ninety-first New York Volunteers will retain its present organization as a heavy artillery regiment, the commanding general of the Military Division of West Mississippi having recommended that it be so recognized by these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
At Brownsville or Devall's Bluff:

Major French has a scout just in from 20 miles beyond Searcy, who reports that McRae's command of about 300 men was ordered to break camp yesterday morning at 4 o'clock and to cross the railroad at Big Prairie, about 10 miles east of Brownsville, to join a force of Marmaduke's, supposed to be near there, on the south side of the railroad; and, if they were not found there, to go down toward Arkansas Post until they found Marmaduke, and to operate on White River. They are short of ammunition, and their object is to capture a boat with ammunition; so the scout reports. There has a party of 600 men, of Shelby's command, gone to Crowley's Ridge for the pur-

pose of securing ammunition which they expect from Saint Louis. Another scout reports that the rebels are grinding wheat at a large mill 10 miles from Quitman, on the Springfield road. Watts' old command is doing the work. All the rebel soldiers are ordered to report to Shelby from that vicinity.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Devall's Bluff:*

The following is from a dispatch received from Major Clarkson, commanding at Lewisburg:

A deserter from Price came here this morning with statement he left Camden night of 14th. Dockery was there, with his brigade of 500 men and two pieces of artillery. General Price was also there, but no other troops; most of the army was in the vicinity of Monticello.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The following dispatch has just been received from General Carr, from Devall's Bluff:

Apprehension is that there is a rebel force west of White River which has crossed the Arkansas. Direct Colonel Clayton to send scouting party toward Saint Charles to ascertain the truth.

Colonel Clayton has been directed to send the scout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 25, 1864.

Col P. CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

A deserter who came into Lewisburg from Camden reports that Dockery, with 500 men and two pieces of artillery, is at Camden. The balance of the army is in the vicinity of Monticello.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 25, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON, *Commanding, Pine Bluff:*

It is reported that a rebel force has crossed the Arkansas River, and is now west of White River. Send scouting party toward Saint Charles to ascertain the truth.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 25, 1864—8 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

What number of men shall I send out in the direction of Saint Charles? It is very difficult crossing the river at this point. Please answer.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, &c.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 25, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

Embark all the troops at once that are ordered on the expedition from your post. Consult with the commanding officer of the navy, and if it is thought advisable let them proceed at once to Clarendon under command of the senior officer. General Carr leaves on this morning's train with the troops.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Devall's Bluff:

I am satisfied that there are no rebel forces south of the Little Red. Shelby is concentrating all his forces. Jackman joined him last Saturday or Sunday with a force estimated at from 600 to 1,200 men. I think it quite important to watch Clarendon and the crossing at Des Arc. I returned to camp to-day.

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Commanding Third Brigade:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say, if the scout across the river concerning which he spoke to you in person last evening has not already left, that you will send it out without unnecessary delay. Tom Steele, with 8 men, is said to have been on the Filkins and Duell place yesterday. Captain Mills having reported that there are large numbers of fat cattle in the section of country to which this scout is ordered, you will instruct the officer in command to drive in as many good beeves as he can with safety, turning them over to Captain Smith, commissary of subsistence. The officer will be also instructed to bring in with him all good horses and good riding mules that he may find.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY,
Saint Louis, June 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you a letter from Judge John P. Clark, of Mexico, in Audrain County, in regard to guerrilla troubles. He is one of the best and most reliable men in the State, and his warnings deserve to be heeded.

I have just returned home from Platte County, a trip over the Platte County railroad, over the whole line of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad from Saint Joseph to Macon City, and have been twice from Macon to Saint Louis within a week, and I will state to you as the result of my observation, from what I could hear and learn, that the Enrolled Militia, or some other military force, should be called out at once to protect persons and property. It is my opinion that unless it is done we may look for the destruction of railroad bridges, station houses, and cars. I believe a military force should at once be placed on duty as a guard at Perruque bridge, on our road, and at the two large bridges near Mexico. If Perruque bridge was destroyed the use of our road would be at an end, as it would take several months to rebuild it.

I think it of the utmost importance to the quiet of the State that a good, strong cavalry force be at once put on duty under the control of good, wise, discreet officers, who will not foolishly exasperate the people, but punish, when nothing else will do, with certainty and severity.

This force will have to be continued until, say, the 1st of November, when the leaves will be off the trees. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In 1861 I asked General Halleck for this protection, and, either from not having the men or my inability to impress on him the importance of the matter, it was neglected, and our road was destroyed for 100 miles, every bridge and culvert burned, one depot, thirty-odd cars and engine, our wood; ties were taken out and piled and set fire to, and the rails thrown across them until bent so as to be useless.

I feel that unless you soon—indeed, at once—take steps to protect us that we are in danger of the same thing. If it does not come, we may owe it to your quietly, but at once, placing guards at these bridges I have mentioned, and then placing an active cavalry force in the field to scour the counties up and down the road constantly.

Since I began this letter Mr. Moulton handed me the letter from Col. John Doniphan, of Platte County. We are, with a committee of the city court and mayor of Leavenworth and the county court of Leavenworth County, going to pass from Weston to Allen, on the North Missouri Railroad, to look at the line of the West Branch of the North Missouri road, to which the people of Leavenworth propose to subscribe $500,000 to aid in its construction. Brigadier-General Fisk said to me that he would furnish an escort and go with us in person to converse with the people, and see if he could not convince them, without having to use the bullet argument, that it was their interest to turn their attention to raising crops and building roads, instead of destroying what they had; but it seems from Colonel Doniphan's letter that he thinks we would be in danger. We shall go if we get the escort and take the risk. I most respectfully ask

for early action, and that you will do whatever your judgment may dictate as best, as I consider it worth much more than mine in military matters.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and Supt. North Mo. Railroad Company.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MEXICO, MO., *June* 24, 1864.

Hon. I. H. STURGEON,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: I have to-day expres ed to you two packages; one of gold, $246.50, and one of notes of $3,973.50 ($4,220), which you will please have put in some safe place for me, subject to my order or yours, as may be best. We are here in a bad state of affairs—guerrillas all over the country and rebel sympathizers cooperating with them in many ways. They are threatening the town and are robbing many good men through the county. What few soldiers are here and the citizens were on guard all last night expecting an attack. We need more troops here; in fact, unless something is done speedily, we will be ruined in property and many lives sacrificed of men who have ever been truly loyal, and are the only friends of the Government. We Union men of the town feel that there are many in our midst who are in daily communication with these people, and would be rejoiced to witness our ruin or even our death, and if an opportunity offered would aid them in their hellish work. I am no alarmist, but speak what I know and daily witness, and have for some time past. I hold that a more vigorous work is needed to be done than has ever been done in this county. The worst men are still in the county, men who have ever been low, designing men, and all the time working for the destruction of the Government and all Union men. Please say to the military authorities that this county is pretty well stirred up with bushwhackers. They are plenty. Three good men robbed last night and this morning—Dr. Smith, J. W. Gamble, and Jacobs; all Union men. Let me hear from you soon.

Yours, as ever,

J. P. CLARK.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WESTON, MO., *June* 23, 1864.

J. B. MOULTON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Before the arrival of your letter from Saint Joseph to me Mr. Horace May had left for Atchison and the East, and said if he could find the profile, &c., he would send to you. I hope he has done so already. He will not be back for four or five weeks. The country is still very much disturbed, and I do not think it prudent to make any trip along the line of the road. The prejudice against Leavenworth and Kansas would be sufficient to have the party fired upon by the bushwhackers.

Yours, truly,

JOHN DONIPHAN.

CIRCULAR, No. 7. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., June 25, 1864.*

The following signals and pass-words for July, 1864, will be transmitted by sub-district commanders to the commanding officer of each scout, detachment, or escort detailed from their respective commands, every precaution being taken to prevent their being known to unauthorized persons: During the daytime the commanding officer of a scout, detachment, or escort, on observing the approach of a party or body of men, will ride a few paces in advance of his command and raising his hat or cap, with arm extended at full height, will lower it slowly and place it upon his head. The commanding officer of the party thus challenged will immediately answer the same by raising the hat or cap from the head and extending the arm at full length horizontally, bringing the arm back slowly and replacing the hat or cap upon the head. The signal to be given and answered, where the nature of the ground will permit, before the parties have approached nearer than from 300 to 350 yards.

At night the party who first discovers the approach of another, when within challenging distance, will cry out loud and distinctly, "Halt!" and the party thus challenged will immediately answer, "Lyon," to be followed by a counter challenge of "Who comes there?" to which the party last challenged will answer, "Reno." The failure of either party to answer promptly and correctly will be the signal to commence firing. The badges to be worn during the month of July will be as follows: On the odd days, as the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, &c., a red strip of cloth fastened around the hat or cap, and on the even days of the month, as the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, &c., a white strip will be worn in the same manner, the colors alternating each day.

Special care will be taken to avoid mishaps through negligence or the failure on the part of the men to change the badges as herein directed.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 25, 1864.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Nothing new from scouts. All quiet as heard from.

GEO. H. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOBNOSTER, MO., *June* 25, 1864.
(Received 7.45 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Found no guerrillas here. I will lie in the brush to-day, and will return to this place this evening.

THOS. W. HOUTS,
Major, Commanding Scout.

KNOBNOSTER, MO., *June* 25, 1864.
(Received 5.15 p. m.)

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have thoroughly scouted the brush surrounding this place and find no trails of guerrillas. Citizens of the country know nothing about them. I have seen none. I await orders.

THOS. W. HOUTS,
Major, Commanding Scout.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 25, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Maj. T. W. HOUTS,
Knobnoster, Mo.:

Return with your command to this station.
By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SMITH, NEAR RAYTOWN, MO.,
June 25, 1864.

Maj. J. L. PRITCHARD:

SIR: In obedience to your orders I left camp at 6 p. m. on the 23d, with 10 men, and proceeded through the woods by the line of railroad to the lower crossing of the Little Blue. Found where some bushwhackers had crossed and gone toward Independence. Followed up the creek, and camped by the road to Pleasant Hill. 24th, scouted through the woods and followed the road on the track of some bushwhackers who came to the railroad; camped at 10 p. m. near the railroad. 25th, marched at 3 a. m., and scouted through the woods up the Blue; saw no fresh signs of the enemy; marched northeast and reached camp at 1 p. m. I am positive that there is no camp of the enemy on Little Blue, as we thoroughly searched from the lower crossing up to the crossing near Hickman Mills.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

PHILIP HAYES,
Corpl., Company E, Second Colorado Cavalry.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June* 25, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of my scouts is in from Northeastern Arkansas and reports that on last Thursday morning General Shelby's headquarters were at Smithville, in Lawrence County, and General McRae was at Smith's Mills, on Spring River, not far from Salem; that a captain of Shelby's command told him that they were all going to concentrate at Salem and move upon Rolla or Springfield very soon. He says they have a train and are still running all the mills. The force under Shelby is estimated by the people in the country about him at 4,000, but my scout thinks he has not more than 2,000 effective men. Saw and heard nothing of artillery.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 25, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: My frequent telegrams to your headquarters have kept you advised of the condition of affairs in this district. Disorder and disturbances have, in some localities, materially increased, but in the greater portion of the district all is quiet. I have ceased not to labor day and night, with words, sword, and pen, to put down lawlessness and wrong, and to give assurance of quiet, peace, and good order. I confess that I have never before had so difficult a problem assigned to myself for solution. The political conflict which for the next few months is certain to add to our sorrows will be constantly opening up new channels for strife and discord, and unlocking the caves from which madly rush the ill winds that blow no good whatever. The loyal element of my district has been heretofore unhappily divided into as many factions as there are tenses in the grammar. We have present, past, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect loyalty, each class of loyalists disturbing the others, and wasting energies in crimination and recrimination that ought to be devoted to the salvation of the country. I have endeavored to unite these discordant elements, and have been measurably successful.

In calling militia into service I have been careful to select the best of officers and men—men of character, property, position, and influence, of decided loyalty, yet free from violent prejudices. Notwithstanding all my care in these particulars, bad officers and unprincipled men will get into power and position in some localities, but they are promptly relieved and punished for their wrongs when authenticated complaints reach me.

I here repeat what I have in former communications expressed, that the Enrolled Missouri Militia, as such, cannot be made effective, and I respectfully renew the suggestion that a regularly organized force of U. S. volunteers, to serve for, say, 150 days, be immediately placed on duty in this district and throughout your department.

The volunteer organizations would at once break down the partition walls of loyal and disloyal militia. I believe that two such regiments, organized with care and well officered, would be of great service to the district. I would be glad to give personal attention to the organization of such a force. Neither you nor I can possibly please everybody; good men will complain of our action; delegations of all sorts will besiege you with complaints against certain militia on duty in this district; changes will be pressed upon your consideration, and not a few will advise you that there is no necessity for a single soldier north of the river. The outs want their ins.

The Paw Paw militia on duty in Clay and Platte Counties ought to be relieved altogether. I have carefully weeded out from among them every man who has heretofore been in the rebel service, and added to them as good material as the counties afford, but they cannot, or will not, be made effective against guerrillas and bushwhackers. They will fight nothing but thieves, and they must be Kansas thieves at that.

I have just returned from a trip to the lower counties, where I convened delegations from each county of the men of the greatest

wealth and influence, and Southern sympathizers at that. I assured these gentlemen that I had not called them together to say one word about the past; that although they had been reported to my headquarters for arrest, yet I now met them as friends and had come to place the salvation of their counties in their own hands; that they must speedily drive out the murdering guerrillas or a storm would break upon them whose fury neither you nor I nor any other earthly power could arrest. The same desolation that had been visited upon Jackson and other counties would inevitably come upon Platte and Clay unless all good citizens, irrespective of bygones, should promptly combine and co-operate in giving security to life and property. I believe that my mission among them in that particular will result in good. The people have entered upon my plan with enthusiasm, and old neighbors long estranged have renewed their friendship and united in a covenant to maintain peace and quiet, and put down wrong in all.

In the counties of Andrew, Buchanan, Clay, and Platte there is nothing but Paw Paw militia. The Governor has not as yet recognized any other, and consequently I must make the best possible use of them. Their officers tell me that they can better manage a portion (say one-half) of them in the ranks than in the brush, for if disbanded altogether they would promptly re-enforce their brethren who make up the bulk of the corps de bush of Northwest Missouri. What a commentary upon patriotism and loyal service; and in making this statement I do "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." I have canvassed well the rise and progress of the Paw Paw nation, and am accused by good men of having an admiration for the tribe. I cannot give you all the points that lead me to the conclusion herein expressed, and I never could have reached a correct understanding of the case had I not personally inspected and watched the workings of this anomalous organization. With the Paw Paws on one hand and Truman on the other, I have been most industriously employed in raking after. I will most cheerfully receive and gladly obey your every suggestion and command, and trust I may often be benefited by your good counsel.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The commanding general observes that you issue two separate series of special orders from the headquarters District of North Missouri, numbered and dated alike, but referring to entirely different subjects, and signed by different staff officers; one set sent to General Gray, the other to these headquarters. This is an irregularity which must cease. All orders which you may have issued calling into service the Enrolled Missouri Militia without express authority from Major-General Rosecrans will be suspended until further orders.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 25, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to request that the letters and telegrams to myself from the major-general commanding, relative to the calling into service of the Enrolled Missouri Militia of this district, be carefully examined, and that the censure for irregularity and reproof for exceeding my authority, this day administered from department headquarters, be withdrawn.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 25, 1864.

Major-General PLEASONTON:

All orders that have been issued from these headquarters calling militia into service were issued in conformity to orders from Major-General Rosecrans, from whom I received my authority to call out or relieve militia. Said authority was revoked by Colonel Greene, assistant adjutant-general, the 23d instant, and I have since that date ceased to order any militia into service.

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 25, 1864.

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have the honor to request that you name to me the instance in which I have made order calling into service the Enrolled Missouri Militia without express authority from Major-General Rosecrans.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MO., *June* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: The Louisiana National Union League, in session to-night, having read and signed a document to you for your consideration in regard to the disbanding of Capt. H. Baxter's company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, the action has produced a very great despondency of spirit and feeling among the Union element of this city and its vicinity. To be candid with you, my dear friend, the members of the Union League and many others not members (but truly loyal in this vicinity) have good cause to be afraid of danger, for persons and property of Union men, I understand, have been threatened by rebels and rebel sympathizers. The general feeling among the Union men of this place is insecurity. They are liable any night to destruction. Hence, my dear friend General Fisk, a terrific spirit is beginning to kindle among the Union masses fearful to contemplate. They feel as if the proper authorities of the State had forsaken them, and that the mantle of Federal and State authority was to be continually thrown around the rebels and rebel sympathizers.

Consequently with the disbandment of the aforesaid company the last vestige of hope has gone, except in their own individual and

collective strength to defend themselves and their homes. Consequently many have begun to say that the time has come for the Union element to band itself into companies of secret combinations, and with such defend themselves and mete out justice to all rebels and rebel sympathizers in their own way, regardless of all law and order. Think, my dear friend General Fisk, what a hell upon earth men released from all restraint are able to kindle, and I am afraid the authorities are indirectly, if not directly, producing this state of things in our State by their mistaken policy of conciliation toward rebels and their sympathizers, consequently responsible for the terrible conflagration that is now in embryo, and may be ignited by some apparently insignificant spark. Two men have been ordered to leave town for their rebel sympathies and language. Should they return I have no doubt but death would be the consequence. Again, I am reliably informed by Major Johnson, and he tells me he has it from negroes or a negro, that a man named Webb Shaw, down at Prairieville, was organizing a rebel company to make a raid on this place some night. He did not wish it to be generally known, for fear of producing a general state of alarm among the citizens of Louisiana. He seems to believe the report, and in consequence the Buffalo League have met, organized, and are prepared to defend themselves as they pass through their part of the county to us here. I do sincerely think, my dear friend General Fisk, that it would be a great act of humanity to order some troops to this point, with orders to punish criminals and protect the loyal, and I have no doubt that it would arrest that fearful state of things much more than we perhaps anticipate. If we cannot have our own militia, send us a company of Kansas men. They are a perfect terror to all rebels around. This, general, I have written you in the spirit of freedom, friendship, candor, only desirous of the good of our cause from Minnesota to Texas; therefore I will add no more at present, as Captain Baxter is ordered by the League to visit you personally in regard to the state of affairs here in Louisiana and Pike County. Consequently I bid you farewell for the present, and subscribe myself,

Your dear friend, general, and obedient servant,

WM. FULLER.

LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MO., *June* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: The undersigned, members of the National Union League of Louisiana, and loyal citizens of Pike County, have learned with some surprise that Capt. H. Baxter, Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, has been relieved from duty, and his company ordered to be disbanded. We were truly gratified when first advised of this company being called into service, as we have known the officers and men familiarly for years; known them to be truly loyal and patriotic supporters of the Union from Minnesota to Texas, and that it may ever remain one and inseparable. We have known them to be highly commended for their devotion and obedience to orders, and the deadly enemies of all bushwhackers, thieves, and robbers, as well as rebels, consequently we had ardently hoped that through their agency the depredations that had already commenced would have been speedily punished, so soon as they were properly equipped to do it.

We have no correct knowledge of the cause producing the order for their disbanding but from the notices published by certain newspapers of pretended loyalty in this vicinity.

We have supposed it possible the publishers may have made similar representations at headquarters, and thus brought about what we regard as a misfortune to the truly loyal Union element in this section of the country. Even at the moment of mustering the men out of service a deserter was brought in by a citizen, but there was no guard to take charge of him. It is well known that there are many deserters in the county that might long since have been arrested by loyal citizens, but for the want of arms or ammunition, and whom it has been hoped this company would have succeeded in arresting when armed. Some of the deserters are as well-known guerrillas and horse thieves as any in our State. Without some such body of men as the company of Captain Baxter the lives and property of loyal citizens are at the mercy of these miscreants. We feel assured no better company or more efficient officers can be found in our county. We take the liberty of suggesting one consideration that in our opinion will render it imperatively necessary to have a military force on duty here. There have been about 600 persons in this county assessed with commutation tax, amounting to over $20,000, which is required to be collected by our collector. We are advised of many of these persons openly defying the civil or military power to collect this tax or to otherwise enforce the law.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. FULLER,
President N. U. L. of Louisiana.
SAMUEL C. HASSLER.
[And 92 others.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two dispatches of 20th instant. In accordance with your instructions, I have directed a trusty non-commissioned officer and 10 men to be stationed for the protection of the coal miners on the Cottonwood River. Captain Fisk, assistant quartermaster, is stated to have arrived in this city several days since, but has not reported at these headquarters. My means for furnishing him with an escort are exceedingly limited, but if he will take advantage of the protection that will be afforded as far as the James River by the detachment now at Fort Ridgely, designated to build Fort Wadsworth, which will march on the arrival of the supply train now en route from Fort Snelling, I will direct a company of cavalry of that force to accompany Captain Fisk's train a part of the distance to Grand River, if, in Major Clowney's judgment, it will be safe for so small a force to do so. Since writing the foregoing Captain Fisk has reported to me, and I have told him the substance of your instructions and my reply. He requires some quartermaster's and ordnance stores, which will be furnished him unless you direct otherwise.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 26, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Comdg. U. S. Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th. Several of the suggestions made by you have already been met, and the others soon will be. A force will be sent to Skipwith's Landing as soon as I can spare an engineer officer to superintend the works to be constructed there. One is now on the way out, and will be assigned to this duty as soon as he arrives. The protection of the leased plantations was a part of the understood policy of the Government, which I could not change without authority. That authority has now been received, and will at once be acted on.

I will assign a general officer of rank to the special duty of seeing that the provisions of General Orders, No. 6, are carried out, and will give such instructions in relation to the duties of military commanders as that there shall be no complaint in the enforcement of the blockade. General instructions have also been prepared defining the duties of military commanders in relation to the boats on the river, which it is hoped will prevent supplies from reaching the rebels. I am very much obliged for the suggestions, and will always be happy to hear from you upon any subject, and especially upon those which relate to our common duties. I have directed copies of all general orders to be sent you, and will send to commanders of naval districts such as will give them information that may be useful.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 26, 1864.

Commodore J. S. PALMER,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The commanding general desires me to express his obligations to you for the tender of the eight 30-pounder Parrott guns for temporary service in the field, and to say that Brigadier-General Arnold, chief of artillery, will make the necessary arrangements for receiving the guns.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 26, 1864.

1. Capt. B. F. Morey, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 38, from these headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, to date from June 16, 1864, at which time he entered upon said duty.

2. Capt. J. Lovell, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will without delay report at these headquarters for orders or assignment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

4. Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, assistant inspector-general, having reported at these headquarters pursuant to special orders, headquarters Department of the Gulf, will without delay proceed to Washington, D. C., reporting upon his arrival to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

5. The leave of absence granted to Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, U. S. Volunteers, by paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 39, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, LA., *June* 26, 1864—11.45 a. m.

General CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

The arrangement proposed suits all parties best, and is, I think, preferable to any that can be made. It only requires General McGinnis to be excused from coming to the Nineteenth Army Corps. General Emory considers his leave canceled.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

Your dispatch has been received. It will be arranged as you propose. The order will be published to-morrow.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

Your telegram of 9 a. m. was not received until 9 p. m. General Emory's leave will be canceled. How would he like the La Fourche or Baton Rouge District, both of which will be important? I will make the assignment you indicate if it is desired. My objection is the probable embarrassment that would arise from making changes after the expedition moves.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June* 26, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. The Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, designated as the Sixth Massachusetts Cavalry, will at once turn over their horses to the quartermaster, and their cavalry equipments, arms, &c., to the ordnance officer of the cavalry force at Morganza, to be distributed in accordance with instructions from the chief of cavalry of the department, and will proceed without delay to New Orleans, and be reported to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, preparatory to receiving a veteran furlough.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., June 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans:

I have the honor respectfully to call the attention of the commanding general of this department to the utter insufficiency of the cavalry force of this post. When the necessary details are made for our outlying pickets and patrol guard, nothing is left me at all adequate to furnishing proper cavalry accompaniment for enterprises in force against the enemy, who are constantly in striking distance of us. Colonel Fonda reports 173 serviceable horses; the detachment of the Third Illinois Cavalry, 280. Each of these corps is wretchedly armed and equipped, as will be seen by reference to inspector's report. I would respectfully ask that a full, well-mounted, and well-armed cavalry regiment be sent me, and that the above-mentioned regiment and detachment be equipped as asked by requisitions on file in the ordnance and quartermaster's offices at New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., June 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The evacuation of Aransas has been completed and the troops, stores, and material safely landed here. Since my last to you, the First and Second Texas, with the exception of two companies, detained for picket duty, have been started for New Orleans. I gave several of the officers permission to remain until next steamer to settle up the business of the regiments as well as to attend to some private matters. General Ford is still pressing his way, having within a few days removed his headquarters from Ringgold Barracks to Edinburg, a small village about 80 miles above this, on the river. The day after the Texas cavalry left he received a report

that Brownsville was rapidly being evacuated, and at once pushed forward with 1,200 men, forcing my pickets back 20 miles and coming himself within 30 miles of this place. He there learned that there was some doubt about the truth of the report, and fell back. Bodies of his cavalry, 100 or 200 in number, are still hovering around within a circuit of 40 miles of here, watching an opportunity to strike the river below, and, if possible, interrupt our communication. My cavalry, 100 in number, are simply picketing the roads, and my intention is to let Ford come in and attack if he sees proper. It would be useless to go out with the infantry after him. The rebels in Matamoras are in great glee at the prospect, and seem to believe that we will be driven away from here in a short time.

It is stated by several persons just from the interior of Texas that General Polignac has been ordered to the Rio Grande, and will command on this frontier. They state that his old division, 2,500 strong, comes with him.

General Magruder was at San Antonio last week, and returned to Galveston after communicating with Ford. There is nothing of special interest from the interior of Mexico. The Juarez government is gradually dying out, judging from appearances, and the people seem to be willing to have any kind of a ruler if the war will cease. The French, under Du Pris, have occupied Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas. Cortina, with 500 men and six pieces of artillery, is on his way to meet them, but will not do anything. He was at last account about 115 miles from Matamoras, moving toward Victoria. Shortly after he left Matamoras, two French war vessels, accompanied by supply boats, made their appearance off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and are still there. I cannot learn whether or not they have troops on board. Inclosed find a letter received by me from Cortina a few days since. From it you will see he has laid out work for me, should the French land at Rio Del Bravo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

MATAMORAS, *June* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a letter* sent to me by my brother for you. You will thereby see that the ruthless Du Pris has invaded Victoria, and that my brother is preparing to chastise him. Both he and I feel encouraged by the favorable disposition which you have manifested to assist us. This case is one of necessity, and interests both nations, for if the French and the traitors should occupy the State, especially this frontier, the consequences would perhaps be fatal to the cause which you defend and which the United States uphold. I again beg you to have the kindness to send me the extradition law, that I may have a new edition of it prepared.

I have the honor again to sign myself, your obedient servant,

J. N. CORTINA.

* Not found.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

SIR: By the request of His Excellency Governor Murphy, allow me to inform you that the country in the vicinity of Dardanelle is infested with bushwhackers of the worst character, who are committing depredations upon the families of loyal men daily. On my return from Fort Smith I stopped at and in the vicinity of Dardanelle ten or twelve days, waiting for an opportunity to come through to my command. During the time I remained there concealed in the brush I learned the condition of the loyal people to some considerable extent.

They are robbing the people of everything necessary to sustain life and telling them to leave the country or they will burn their houses. There are a number of families at Dardanelle who were compelled to move there for protection while our troops were there (mostly soldiers' families), and are now without medical aid, and not enough of men in town to bury the dead. Without relief soon, unless bushwhackers cease to plunder and abuse them, they will be destitute of subsistence and compelled to suffer, and after bearing what I have, also having a family there among them, I am willing to use every exertion in my power to drive them from the country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL BROWN,
Captain Company A, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Devall's Bluff:*

The following dispatch received this morning from Colonel Clayton:

The information in regard to Dockery corresponds with news we have had from that quarter. I think there is a large force at Monticello. Should have recommended an advance from this post had we had sufficient to make it safe.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 26, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON, *Commanding, Pine Bluff:*

The general has gone to Devall's Bluff and perhaps to Clarendon. You will have to use your own judgment about the number of troops to send on the scout to Saint Charles.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Devall's Bluff, June 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Scouts just returned. Watered horses in White River, opposite Clarendon, yesterday noon. House burning in Clarendon. No

appearance of enemy. Visited Harrison's Ferry. Could learn of no enemy on this side of river for some time past. No news from General Carr.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June* 26, 1864.

Col. M. M. TRUMBULL,
Commanding Ninth Iowa Cavalry:

Before the general left here he directed me to order your command to Devall's Bluff. You will therefore proceed to Devall's Bluff and report to the commanding officer.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier:

GENERAL: Order the Ninth Kansas Cavalry to report to these headquarters as soon as practicable, passing down on the north side of the river. The rebels appear to be advancing on this side of the Arkansas. Price is reported this morning at Rockport and intends to make a junction with Fagan in a day or two, this side of the Saline. General Carr was fighting with Shelby last evening 2 miles east of Clarendon; result not known. There is also a force of the enemy at Monticello and on Bayou Bartholomew. Keep a sharp lookout for Cooper, and if he comes in this direction follow him up with all the forces that can be spared from your district. The Second Arkansas Infantry is ordered up the river above Dardanelle to recruit. They want 40 men to fill up.

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., June 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I have nothing of especial interest to communicate. Everything is quiet in this region, and also at Gibson and the other outposts. I regret that the cavalry sent by me to unite with the one sent by you to Polk County failed to meet it. I selected one of my best cavalry officers for the command of it. Within the first 50 miles over 40 horses gave out from exhaustion, owing to the heat and having been fed only on grass. I have forage now, so that they can have half rations. In making the charge on Wells' battalion, the men lost nearly all their rations. I am convinced that there is no enemy in force in Polk County or vicinity.

Cooper is to the southwest of this, about 80 or 90 miles, in the vicinity of Perryville. Maxey is somewhere to his rear, and deserters represent them both as having from 4,000 to 6,000 men, and say the talk in their camps is that they are coming to Fort Smith. My impression is that their object is to gather up stock and also to hold this force here. Fort Gibson is now well fortified; so is Fayette-

ville and Clarksville. An ox-team train arrived at Fort Gibson a few days ago from Fort Scott with commissaries; unloaded and returned again to Fort Scott for another lot. I have a train also of one hundred 6-mule teams now on the way from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, loaded with supplies.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding requests that you send a sufficient force of Enrolled Missouri Militia to guard the bridges at Mexico and Perruque as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully,

BEN. M. PIATT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
June 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

There are no Enrolled Militia in service at present who receive orders from these headquarters. All such as are now on duty are under the control of U. S. officers. Is it desired that a force of Enrolled Missouri Militia shall be called into service for this purpose? If so, please state the number of men required, the probable length of service, and information as to whom the commanding officer thereof shall report, in order to draw supplies and to make proper returns.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I inspected and reviewed all the troops at this place, and yesterday continued my examination of regimental and company books, &c. I have yet the quartermaster's, commissary, hospital, and provost-marshal's departments to examine. I hope to finish up business here by Wednesday next, and shall then proceed to Major Neill's camp at Tabo, 20 miles north of this, where the headquarters of eight companies are. From the numerous reports of scouts daily returning to General Brown's headquarters his troops appear to be very active, and, in my opinion, are doing good service.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General and Inspector-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 26, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nearly all the bands of guerrillas have moved near to the line of Jackson and La Fayette Counties. I have troops moving in that direction. Appearances indicate a combined movement of the robbers.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 26, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the order for the execution of Erwin was countermanded. The guerrilla chief Anderson has seized Duck, the postmaster at Wellington, and two others, whom he says he will shoot if I execute Erwin. I have ordered that 6 of the most prominent rebels or rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of Wellington shall be seized and put in close confinement, in irons, to be held as hostages for Duck and his companions, and that they have the facilities afforded them to inform the guerrillas of the fate that awaits them if our friends are not returned in safety.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 26, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully request that two companies of the One hundred and thirty-fifth and the headquarters of the regiment be moved from the Osage and the Gasconade bridges to Jefferson City. I think that one company to each bridge (as they will be protected by blockhouses) is sufficient guard, while the capitol and the stores at Jefferson City should be protected by a larger force than I can otherwise send them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *June* 26, 1864.

Colonel PHILIPS:

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 8, dated headquarters camp near Warrensburg, June 18, 1864, I have the honor to report the following:

I left here on the evening of the 18th instant with 25 men of D Company, Seventh Missouri State Militia, reached Clear Fork at midnight, and on the morning of the 19th I proceeded up the creek some 6 miles, where I struck the trail of some bushwhackers. I dismounted my men and followed them on foot several miles through the brush, when I concluded that they were striking for the timber on Tedbo Creek. I then mounted and scouted on Tedbo Creek until midnight of the 19th instant, and camped in the brush 5 miles from Belmont until morning, and on the 20th I returned to the head of Clear Fork Creek, where I scouted through the brush during the day.

After night I crossed the prairie and scouted on the head of Muddy Creek until midnight, returning to Clear Fork about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. The 21st and 22d we spent as the preceding days, scouting on Clear Fork, with nothing of interest transpiring. During the night of the 22d I again crossed the prairie, and after scouting on Muddy Creek until midnight, I camped at Albert Cooper's until the morning of the 23d, when one Mrs. Styles, living south of Cooper's, reported that 2 horses had been stolen from her during the night by bushwhackers. I proceeded to her house immediately, struck the trail of the thieves and followed them to high point of Tedbo, where I learned that they were militiamen from Shanghai. I then camped for the night and sent Sergeant Thornton with 6 men to the house of one Bradley, who is suspected by his neighbors of giving aid and comfort to guerrillas.

The sergeant proceeded according to instructions, and learned that said Bradley had formerly belonged to Jackman's band, but could get no information in regard to guerrillas which were now supposed to be in that vicinity. The sergeant says that his interview with Bradley was interesting, and if necessary he can give a more elaborate account of what transpired. On the morning of the 24th instant I returned to Clear Fork, but found no guerrillas, nor could I see any sign of any. At night I camped at Creigs, and on the morning of the 25th I returned to Warrensburg, having marched during the whole scout a distance of 100 miles. Colonel, there are three or four families of Bates County refugees, living on Clear Fork, who, I have every reason to believe, encourage and aid bushwhackers, and I would respectfully recommend that they be removed from the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. TURLEY,

Capt. Company D, Seventh Cav., Missouri State Militia.

CAMP GROVER,

Near Warrensburg, Mo., June 26, 1864.

Captain STEGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders received June 24, I moved with 100 men of Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to Knobnoster, Mo., where I found a detachment of the First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanded by a sergeant. I could get no reliable information there. I moved east and north, scouted the country thoroughly, found no enemy nor heard of any.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. HOUTS,

Major Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

IN CAMP, *Patterson, June 26, 1864.*

Maj. JAMES WILSON,

Comdg. Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia:

SIR: In obedience to orders of the 24th, I proceeded with the detachment, 50 men, on scout to Doniphan. Sent a sergeant with 12 men on the Reeves' Station road; with balance took the State road,

and halted at a point 15 miles from the town. At 4 a. m. the 25th, started forward without any sign of rebels till within 6 miles of town. Two men were discovered skedaddling for the brush; pursuit made, but they had too much start and escaped. Reports here told us that Johnson with a force of some 300 was in town, others that but a picket force was there.

Reconnoitered, and discovering no appearance of a force charged at a venture, and only got a glimpse of 3 making for the river. Some of the boys went in pursuit, firing a couple of shots after them as they made the brush on the opposite side of the Currant. From all that I have been able to learn of the enemy, Shelby, with (report says) 3,000 to 4,000, is stationed at or near Jacksonport, with a detachment at Pocahontas. Provisions and forage short. Returned to camp this day. I would respectfully suggest that, for the good of the cause and a terror to the rebels, the next scout be directed to burn the town of Doniphan.

Respectfully,

H. A. RICE,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 26, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

There was no reproof or rebuke intended to you in my telegram with reference to the calling out of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. I do not doubt that the general authorized all you did, but, unfortunately, he scarcely had the power to do so. My object is to straighten the matter and put it on a basis that will secure the State of Missouri and the General Government from fraud or imposition in the way of after claims. All militia should be called into service by the Governor, upon formal requisitions of the proper military commander. The department commander has no authority to call out militia in any other way.

This formality should be observed, for otherwise all claims and accounts will be thrown out when brought before the Treasury. I will furnish the copies of letters and telegrams you desire if your records do not have them. Since noting above, I have seen Captain Eno's dispatch of yesterday. It is not the intention in that dispatch to revoke any of your orders as to those troops which you have already called out, nor to direct you to disband any. My understanding of it is that you should report to these headquarters your needs of militia when you want them called out, and how many, to enable the commanding general to make the proper requisition for them.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *June 26, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Two good Union citizens were murdered in our county last night at their own house by bushwhackers—Captain Bigelow and his brother. The guerrillas are traveling about in broad daylight, and

it appears that there is no one to make them afraid. We are lying here doing nothing, which is unaccountable to us. Another Union man, by the name of Bailey, is missing, and we cannot tell what has become of him. What shall we do?

C. J. WHITE,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. 9TH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Macon, June 26, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I leave on the train to-morrow morning (Monday) for Centralia, where I shall meet the scout that left here Saturday morning (or a part of it), and shall scour the Perche Hills and find the drill grounds and camps of the rebel bands reported there. If the reports we hear are true, I shall make a thorough scouring of that section before I return. The command at La Fayette is so weakened by syphilis (from vaccination) that they cannot furnish many men for scouting purposes. I should like to concentrate the main force for scouting purposes at the most available point, which is Renick. If deemed advisable, instruct me on my return to do so.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *June* 26, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
A. A. G., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Sioux attacked a party cutting hay near Pawnee Agency on night of 24th; killed and wounded 4 persons. Captain David, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is in pursuit with his company. I start west to-morrow, and shall probably get after the Indians somewhere on my line.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

OMAHA, *June* 26, 1864.

Maj. JOHN S. WOOD, *Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:*

Look out for parties of Sioux going south. It is thought that those that committed the outrages at Pawnee will pass south via Kearny.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *June* 26, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, *Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.:*

Have a gun squad organized from your dismounted men under command of Captain O'Brien. There are four mountain howitzers here. They will be sent west to-morrow.

By command of General Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

GENERAL: Your note of the 24th is received and has been submitted to the Secretary of War. As both the Secretary and myself strongly opposed the appointment of General Rosecrans to the Department of the Missouri, it is not probable that we can effect any change at the present time. General Crocker's resignation has not been accepted, and he has been ordered to New Mexico for the benefit of his health. I hear no complaints of General Washburn at Memphis or of General Slocum at Vicksburg. I believe that it was partly through them that the frauds to which I referred were developed. Many of these frauds seem to have their source in agents of the Treasury Department, and to be connected with trade licenses and the leasing and stocking of abandoned plantations. Cotton trading and speculation seem to be the main levers of corruption and fraud on the Mississippi, both in the army and navy. I hope Congress will enable us to make a draft soon. Unless the commutation clause is repealed we can get no men, and our armies are melting away at a frightful rate. We must have some means of keeping up the supply or we go to the wall.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD, U. S. Army,
Chief Engineer:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo, requesting that Capt. J. C. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, may be relieved from duty at the headquarters Department of the Gulf, and to inform you that the desired change was made by General Banks before the receipt of your communication.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, WEST GULF SQUADRON,
Off Mobile, June 27, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, *Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: Your note was duly received, but I have had a little breakdown among my small vessels, and the yellow fever having been imported into Pensacola has prevented my answering sooner. I had sent all my spare guns to Pensacola and told General Asboth to mount them if he pleased. I have now told him that you want the 100-pounder rifles and that he must be content with the 11-inch guns for the fort. I have only one 100-pounder Parrott and two 150-pounder Parrotts, but, general, anything that we are not using will be at your service at all times.

Very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 50. } *New Orleans, La., June 27, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. James Totten, Missouri State Militia, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and report in person to the major-general commanding this military division.

2. Capt. William D. Earnest, assistant quartermaster, having been assigned to duty by the supervising quartermaster of the Departments of Missouri, Arkansas, and the Tennessee, as depot quartermaster at Vicksburg, Miss., is announced as such on the staff of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will return to Vicksburg, Miss., and assume the duties of his position. The chief quartermaster of the division will give Captain Earnest the necessary instructions.

* * * * * * *

4. The following is announced as the organization of the Nineteenth Army Corps:

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS.

First Brigade.

Col. G. L. BEAL.

29th Maine, Col. G. L. Beal.
30th Massachusetts, Col. N. A. M. Dudley.
114th New York, Col. S. R. Per Lee.
116th New York, Col. G. M. Love.
90th New York, Lieut. Col. N. Shauerman.
153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. W. MCMILLAN.

13th Maine, Col. Henry Rust, jr.
12th Connecticut, Col. Ledyard Colburn.
8th Vermont, Col. Stephen Thomas.
47th Pennsylvania, Col. T. H. Good.
15th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer.

Third Brigade.

Col. L. D. H. CURRIE.

30th Maine, Col. Thomas H. Hubbard.
173d New York (no field officer).
162d New York, Lieut. Col. J. W. Blanchard.
165th New York, Col. G. Carr.
160th New York, Col. C. C. Dwight.
133d New York, Col. L. D. H. Currie.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BIRGE.

14th Maine, Col. Thomas W. Porter.
12th Maine, Col. William K. Kimball.
26th Massachusetts, Col. A. B. Farr.
9th Connecticut, Col. Thomas W. Cahill.
75th New York, Col. R. B. Merritt.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.

Second Brigade.

Col. E. L. MOLINEUX.

13th Connecticut, Col. Charles D. Blinn.
131st New York, Col. N. W. Day.
159th New York, Col. E. L. Molineux.
1st Louisiana, Col. W. O. Fiske.
3d Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. T. E. Chickering.

Third Brigade.

Col. JACOB SHARPE.

38th Massachusetts, Col. T. Ingraham.
128th New York, Lieut. Col. J. P. Foster.
156th New York, Col. Jacob Sharpe.
175th New York, Lieut. Col. J. A. Foster.
176th New York, Col. Charles C. Nott.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE.

22d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
42d Ohio, Col. L. A. Sheldon.
7th Kentucky, Col. Reuben May.
37th Illinois, Col. John C. Black.
35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON.

49th Indiana, Col. James Keigwin.
69th Indiana, Col. T. W. Bennett.
22d Kentucky, Col. G. W. Monroe.
16th Ohio, Lieut. Col. P. Kershner.
120th Ohio, Col. Willard Slocum.
114th Ohio, Lieut. Col. J. H. Kelly.

Third Brigade.

Col. F. W. MOORE.

83d Ohio, Col. F. W. Moore.
67th Indiana, Maj. Francis A. Sears.
96th Ohio, Lieut. Col. A. H. Brown.
34th Iowa, Col. George W. Clark.
77th Illinois, Col. D. P. Grier.
130th Illinois, Lieut. Col. J. H. Matheny.

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6. Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report in person to the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 27, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

COLONEL: Price is reported crossing the Saline with 15,000. He is reported at Rockport with 4,000 and one battery. It is said that Fagan has twenty-three pieces. They say they are going to give us a fourth of July celebration. Is there any news from General Carr? I shall not order the force to Augusta as he requests, for the present, at least, and he better not go beyond the reach of my dispatches. I wish you would let me know if there is a fast boat at your post that could be sent with dispatches to General Canby. Ask Captain Bache if it is safe for boats to go out of White River now without convoy. I will send you instructions as soon as your answer is received.

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, June 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION:

During the absence of the brigadier-general commanding, Brig. Gen. F. Salomon will command the troops in the vicinity of Little Rock.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., June 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have just received, under flag of truce from Colonel Dobbin, a communication requesting the exchange of prisoners in my hands for some of the officers and men of the gun-boat Queen City (No. 26), which was captured by General Shelby, C. S. Army, on Friday last, with her officers and crew, at or near Clarendon, on White River. By the same source I learn that the boat has been burned after the removal of her nine guns, ammunition, stores, &c., to this side of White River. General, I earnestly request that if it is in your power you send me a battery of light artillery, of which I have none at all, one regiment of cavalry, and at least 1,000 good infantry. General Shelby is in force, and if you can possibly loan me the troops mentioned, I will move on him instantly, and not without hope of recapturing the guns, &c., taken from the Queen City. The movement should be made without delay. It will readily occur to you that the 100-days' men are not fit for the service required. The Forty-seventh Iowa which you sent me are, many of them, youths from sixteen to eighteen years old, and also that the light artillery is indispensable. The rebel pickets to-night are within 18 miles of this place.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 27, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Am I needed? If not, I wish to stay till Thursday.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 27, 1864.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Know of nothing requiring your immediate attention.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau:

I will go to Cape Girardeau by the middle of the week if possible. I think you had better send a company to Dallas; also that you should send Preuitt three or four companies, and keep him fully supplied with all the cavalry he needs to break up any rebel force within striking distance of New Madrid. It is not known when the horses can be got for Captain Preuitt's men. The Cavalry Bureau does not seem able to furnish them at all. You will therefore send the captain all the horses you can get from your teams, and also the companies above referred to. Do not send any officer who ranks him.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 27*, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

There has been sharp fighting near Dunksburg between the guerrillas and citizen guards; result not known. We had 2 men killed; 3 are missing.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOBNOSTER, MO., *June 27*, 1864.
(Received 4.55 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

There is no mistake this time. If you send you can get a guide here.

W. E. CHESTER.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 27*, 1864—5.30 p. m.

WILLIAM E. CHESTER,
Knobnoster, Mo.:

Thank you. I send 50 men that leave here at 1 o'clock. Meet them and guide them. What is the story about Dunksburg fight? Do you get it from anybody else than Foster?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June 27*, 1864—5.40 p. m.

W. E. CHESTER,
Knobnoster, Mo.:

Will you tell me something I can act on? How many men are necessary? Can't I save distance by crossing Black Water here and

going to Kirkpatrick's Mills? Answer me immediately. I have had men mounted for an hour, but cannot get an answer to my questions. See my dispatches to Sergeant Poe and answer them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOBNOSTER, MO., *June* 27, 1864.
(Received 6 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I think there are not over 40. A portion was 5 miles south of here last night. Do not cross Black Water. Cross Bear Creek and go 4 miles north of here. I think you should send 75 men. If you say so, I will meet them and act as guide.

W. E. CHESTER.

KNOBNOSTER, MO., *June* 27, 1864.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Mrs. E. Fisher just came. Saw one of the men dead, which was her brother. He had his throat cut, and is one of the missing. She can be relied on.

W. E. CHESTER.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 27, 1864—6.10 p. m.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Report from Knobnoster that citizen guard had a severe fight with guerrillas 2 miles south of Dunksburg. If they are in any force they will be heard of next to the east of you. Send a force to operate against them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SEDALIA, MO., *June* 27, 1864.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have a scout of 60 men on Black Water close to Brownsville.

GEO. H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HDQRS. DIST. OF N. MO., OFFICE OF PROV. MAR.,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 27, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: I desire briefly to report to you the condition of affairs in Northwest Missouri. The loyal counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry, and other counties near the Iowa line, are more

quiet than at any time since the commencement of the war. In the lower part of Buchanan and in Platte, Clay, Ray, Carroll, and in the river counties lower down, Union men—that is, those known as Lincoln men—are in great numbers, sleeping with their families in the brush for fear of outrages from guerrillas. Every man who is a friend of the Administration is marked as a radical, and their extermination is as freely canvassed as if they were outlaws of the most odious character.

Whilst I now write, a band of guerrillas are in the brush not more than 13 miles from this post. The rebel sympathizers, who at first seemed to loath these guerrilla operations, are beginning to look to them for protection. Confederate soldiers now ride boldly, and in open day, over a portion of this county and in Platte and Clay. Yesterday, just below our city, they dispersed a religious meeting. They freely say that they will shortly take possession of Northwest Missouri and kill and drive out every damned abolitionist. Our loyal militia, although long since organized, have no commissions from the State authorities. I can prove that the guerrillas recently sent word to Major Clark, of Platte County, that they would not hurt any of his men, but if he wanted any assistance against the radicals to call on them.

General Fisk has done all that a man can do to restore order, but he has no force. Two hundred men could capture this city against any soldiers on duty at this post. I firmly believe it will be done unless prompt steps are taken. I am doing my duty as well as I can by arresting all violators of the law, without regard to party or political feeling, but I assure you the dangers here are more pressing than at any time since the commencement of the war. Let me assure you that the line of demarkation between the opponents of the Administration and the guerrillas is now very faintly drawn and growing less every day. I would not out of the blood and sufferings of men seek to make political capital, but it does appear to me that our enemies have adopted that programme.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. M. BASSETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

DAVIES COUNTY, MO., *June* 27, 1864.

General FISK:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to drop you a few lines in regard to the situation and deplorable condition of our county at this time. We are left here without anything to defend ourselves with, surrounded by guerrillas, horse thieves, and bushwhackers, and the Paw Paw militia drilling around us. The situation and condition of our county at the present looks deplorable. The Enrolled Militia of the county are adequate to the task, if they had arms and ammunition to defend themselves with. That is the cry of every Union man that you can talk with, and it is a common inquiry, why, in the name of God, what is the reason that the head commanders do not arm the militia companies of the State, or even one or two companies in a county? If they have got to take care of the State, why don't they give them a chance to do it? This is the common and every-day inquiry.

Sir, through the repeated solicitations of the company which I have the honor to command, I thus address your honor, in order to know whether or not there is any chance for us to be armed and stationed at the county seat or some other suitable place, or a portion of the company to guard the arms, that we may have them at the instant when we have occasion to use them. I am almost forced to thus address you on account of the repeated solicitations of my company, but, as an honest man, I believe that if the militia is not armed in part or *in toto* in a short time the county will be overrun by the enemy. Will you please to answer this soon and let me know if there is any chance to get arms for my company?

Yours, with respect,

DANIEL LEABO,
Captain, Comdg. Co. A, Thirty-third Regt. E. M. M.
BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

I was elected by the company since Capt. Merritt Givens was killed. Post-office address, Kidder, Caldwell County, Mo.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June* 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General McKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

Major McKenny has returned and reports from Larned. A stockade and 25 men under Lieutenant Clark, Seventh Iowa, holds Salina. At Smoky Fork he erected block-house and left Lieutenant Ellsworth with 40 men. At Walnut Creek, 40 miles this side Larned, commenced stone fort, and left Captain Dunlap with 45 men, Fifteenth Kansas. At Larned directed a field-work and gave general directions to escort stages. Indians generally quiet, but the Cheyennes preparing for mischief. Later news of a fight with escort between Larned and Lyon, in which 6 Indians were killed and 2 of our men wounded.

The major thinks some sort of defensive work should be made at or near Cow Creek, on old Santa Fé road. I had also ordered a block-house at Council Grove, but for want of axes they have done nothing. Forces coming from Colorado are at Fort Lyon. When they get through to Larned and Walnut Creek matters there will be strong. A good commander of that region must be arranged. Captain Parmetar, at Larned, must be immediately disposed of.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *June* 27, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth Kans.:

I authorized Captain Dodge, at Council Grove, to purchase tools to build with, and he has probably done so by this time. I have been considering for some time past the matter of another commander at Larned, but have not one that I would like to send there that could be spared from here. It is an important point.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *June* 27, 1864.

Lieut. H. L. ROCKWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Dist. of Colorado:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the colonel commanding, the following report of all the information I could gain by means of scouts, thrown over toward the border of Texas, in the neighborhood of the Cimarron and Red Rivers, in regard to the movements of an enemy in the direction of Texas:

The first scouting party that left this post for that purpose under my orders started on the 16th of May, 1864, was gone eight days and returned, bringing no information whatever.

The next, 6th of June, reached a point north of Cimarron crossing, finding a train of wagons that had been attacked by a party of men, numbering about 30, from which they had taken 70 head of mules and $10,000 in money, taking with the mules the harness, the singletrees, and fifth chains, all this occurring about the 26th day of May, 1864. The marauding party had evidently departed from the scene of their depredation in a southwesterly direction. Since the above-mentioned depredations, various rumors being circulated of the approach of a large body of Texans, I have kept scouting parties constantly out; the last report being on the 26th of June, 1864, from Lieutenant Oster, First Cavalry of Colorado, commanding detachment of 15 men on scout.

He left this post June 7, 1864, proceeded to Bent's old fort, 35 miles west of Fort Lyon, crossed the Arkansas River, and traveled southeast 116 miles; crossed the Cimarron, and from thence proceeded 65 miles due south. He was then forced to return 25 miles and traveled nearly due west 60 miles; struck a trail leading due west, which crossed Rabbit Ear Creek 50 miles south of the Santa Fé road. Here he found evidences of some horses and mules having passed toward the west within a space of ten days. Having but three days' rations remaining he was obliged to return, traveling northeast 70 miles; crossing the Cimarron 15 miles west of the Santa Fé crossing, traveled due north 93 miles to this post. The distance traveled, 464 miles; time, 17 days; miles traveled per day, $27\frac{5}{17}$.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK, U. S. Volunteers, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: You will please visit without further delay Bayfield and Superior City, and such other points as may be proper on the west coast of Lake Superior, and inform yourself fully of the condition and disposition of the Chippewa Indians in that region. It is not believed that any necessity exists for troops, even in small numbers, among these Indians. You will inform yourself thoroughly and report the facts to these headquarters. When these duties are completed you will report in person to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Louisville, June 28, 1864. (Received 5 p. m.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Washington, D. C.:

I inclose the original of a dispatch* from Major-General Canby, the contents of which were transmitted by telegraph to Major-General Halleck to-day. Copies of this dispatch I have forwarded to the principal quartermasters at Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Cairo, Nashville, and other points. The police at these places will be on the alert, and the quartermasters are admonished to increased watchfulness.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 28, 1864.

Captain PRICHETT, U. S. Navy,
Mouth of White River:

CAPTAIN: Lieutenant Melville, aide-de-camp, has been ordered to proceed to Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of communicating with Major-General Steele. Will you do me the favor to facilitate his passing up White River to Devall's in any way that you can conveniently?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. GUN-BOAT HASTINGS,
Off Mouth White River, June 28, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, U. S. Army,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: From information deemed reliable I learn that Shelby attacked our gun-boat at Clarendon on Friday morning, the 24th, capturing and burning her, and that firing from gun-boats coming down from Devall's Bluff was heard on that and the two succeeding days. No communication of any kind has been had north of Devall's Bluff since that time. Marmaduke, it is believed, occupies Red Fork Landing, on the Arkansas, having with him a very considerable force and a numerous park of artillery. It is supposed he designs cutting General Steele's communications by occupying the bluffs on the west side of the White River. There are three of the light gun-boats at Devall's Bluff, and the fact that none have come through, and no transport as well, leads me to suppose that the blockade of the river has thus far been maintained against our forces.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,
S. L. PHELPS,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. District Mississippi Squadron.

See p. 456.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June* 28, 1864.

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4. Major Brock, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty in the Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report without delay to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, at New Orleans, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 28, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that the steamship Clinton, from Texas, with the First and Second Texas Cavalry aboard, is at quarantine, and has been ordered to proceed at once to Morganza without stopping or communicating with this city. The officer commanding the steamer telegraphs that he cannot make the trip to Morganza without supplies and coal; that he has two bearers of dispatches on board, and that he wants a river pilot. The commanding general desires that coal, supplies, and a pilot be sent him, and that the dispatches in the possession of the two bearers of dispatches be at once brought to the city. Colonel Beckwith has received instructions concerning supplies. Please facilitate forwarding them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June* 28, 1864.

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2. The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty in the District of La Fourche, and will proceed without delay to Greenville, La., and be reported, through the commanding officer at that point, to the chief of cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

15. The Eighteenth New York Cavalry, now at Greenville, will proceed immediately to Napoleonville, and be reported for duty to Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding District of La Fourche, to relieve the Second Maine Cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

16. The Second Maine Cavalry will proceed, so soon as relieved at Napoleonville by the Eighteenth New York Cavalry, to Greenville,

and be reported, through the commanding officer at that point, to the chief of cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

17. The Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry, now at Greenville, will march immediately to Port Hudson, and be reported to the officer commanding that post, to relieve the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry.

18. The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, immediately on being relieved at Port Hudson by the Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry, will march to Baton Rouge, and be reported for duty to the commanding officer at that point.

19. The Eleventh New York Cavalry, now opposite Donaldsonville, will march immediately to Baton Rouge, and be reported for duty to the commanding officer at that point.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

An expedition will start in the direction of Mobile about the 6th proximo. A. J. Smith will start from the neighborhood of Memphis about the 2d to operate against Forrest. A command will start from Vicksburg and another from a point in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy, and I wish you to make a demonstration in the direction of Price's forces that will prevent their coming down upon the river while these operations are pending.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HELENA, ARK., *June* 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississppi:

SIR: From two sources of information I learn positively that Shelby's force has got this side of White River, and on the 24th instant captured the gun-boat Queen City, Captain Hickey, near Clarendon. Colonel Dobbin is 18 miles west of this place, across Big Creek, with a cavalry brigade, estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 men. He holds as prisoners a master's mate and 19 seamen of the Queen City. He has sent me a flag of truce, offering to exchange for Lieutenant Casteel and other guerrillas, of whom I made you a special report. Shelby's force is estimated at 2,500 men. They had artillery, with which they disabled the gun-boat and have taken from her nine pieces of heavy artillery, with all the ammunition and stores of the boat. I am also informed that Shelby is fortifying Clarendon. I made you a special report on the route from this place to Devall's Bluff, to keep open the communication with General Steele,

recommending that earth-works be established at Big Creek, and a bridge built and maintained there, and that a fort be built on the river near Clarendon large enough to protect a depot of stores.

My applications for troops to General Steele have not been answered. I have only a sufficient number to hold this place. I have, properly, no light artillery. I use two pieces without caissons, manned by a detachment of colored troops. I have but 289 cavalry for the field. The country presents the obstacles of thick underbrush, cypress swamps, and narrow roads, and not a Union man to be relied upon on the route. The distance to Clarendon by the shortest road is 50 miles. From Clarendon to Devall's Bluff the route is on the west side of the river. The water communication is good, if amply protected by gun-boats. Captain Phelps, U. S. Navy, has been up White River, and has returned, ordering the only gun-boat in this vicinity to join him. I have made application to General Washburn for 1,000 good infantry and one regiment of cavalry and one battery of light artillery. I think affairs in this State demand your prompt action. I am exceedingly doubtful about General Washburn being able to send me any troops, except 100-days' men.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Comdg. District of Eastern Arkansas, Helena, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have sent everything out after Forrest, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I have not a single battery here. I much regret that I cannot send a force to help you clean out Shelby. If you are yourself in danger and want another regiment of 100-days' men, I will send them, or I will send a cavalry force after Shelby as soon as my expedition, now out, returns, which will not be for fifteen or twenty days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 28, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Will stay a few days. Dispatch me any important news, or if needed answer immediately, care Charles Davenport.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Comdg. Eighth Mil. Dist., Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: In compliance with a request from the major-general commanding the department, an official copy of which is herewith

inclosed, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to instruct you to call out from the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in the vicinity of the places mentioned in the communication of General Rosecrans, two companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia, to serve for the term of 100 days, unless sooner relieved, the commanding officers of which to be ordered to report at once by letter to Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, at Saint Joseph. Commanding officers of these companies will make requisition upon General Fisk for the necessary supplies, &c., accompanied with a proper return showing the strength, &c., of the command. As intimated by General Rosecrans, these two companies will be mustered into the U. S. service and paid by the General Government, if they desire.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjt. Gen. of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to desire His Excellency the Governor to call into active service for the period of 100 days two companies of infantry, Enrolled Missouri Militia, to report to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding North Missouri District, for duty in guarding the railroad bridges at Mexico and Perruque. If the companies so desire they will be mustered into the U. S. service and paid by the United States.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 28, 1864.

PEOPLE OF MISSOURI:

For several months I have been carefully considering your situation, influenced by a due sense of the responsibility of my position and a sincere desire for your welfare. With a great and populous State, a fertile soil, vast mineral wealth, supplied with outlets by water and railroad for all your productions, no actual war within your borders for the last two years, and yet plundering, robbery, and arson have prevailed everywhere to a certain extent, except at points garrisoned by troops and some few strictly loyal sections of the State.

Daily appeals come to me from all quarters, invoking protection for persons, property, industry, and its fruits, accompanied by assurances from all, without regard to political or sectional sympathies, that the great mass of the people are ready and willing to unite for the preservation of the public peace, against those who, in violation of every law of war and humanity, under the title of Confederate soldiers, guerrillas, and bushwhackers, invade, plunder, and murder

the peaceful inhabitants of your State. With this condition of things in view, being fully determined, as far as possible, to restore civil law and order, and persuaded that you have the intelligence and public spirit to see that the question whether you will have a government of law and order or one of brute force is before you to be met, and that you are ready to forego all party considerations to co-operate with the military authorities for the purpose of securing protection, I have determined upon the following measures:

First. You are requested immediately, by public meetings in townships or counties, to unite in saying whether you will take the ground above indicated or not; and non-action will be considered as a refusal to aid in the work of peace and protection. Township committees of public safety, composed of three of the most discreet citizens, in whom all will have confidence, should be chosen at these meetings, to correspond with a committee of five similarly selected in each county, who will correspond with the local district commanders, and through them with department commanders, as often as necessary, giving them such advice and information as may be useful against the public and private enemies of your peace and safety.

By agreement with the Governor of this State, you will choose and organize, out of the Enrolled State Militia of your locality, one or two companies of about 100 men each, selected for courage, energy, and willingness to serve for the protection of your respective counties. They ought to be so chosen as to command the confidence of citizens generally, without regard to party, and the best officers selected and recommended by the proper Enrolled Militia colonels and brigadier-generals of the districts in which they belong, approved by U. S. district commander, who will forward these names and the rolls of the men to His Excellency the Governor, through these headquarters, as soon as possible, upon which commissions and orders will be issued from the State headquarters for arming, equipping, and calling the men into service, so far as may be deemed necessary for the ends of local defense. Such organizations will be paid by the State when actually on duty, but in all cases they must be on duty with the approval of the Governor to receive pay.

In organizing these forces, and in all local measures for active defense after organization, the district commanders of this department and the brigadier-generals of the various districts of the Enrolled Missouri Militia are desired to co-operate and consult constantly and freely.

I confidently rely upon all good men in the State to unite in this movement in behalf of humanity, and for the protection of life and property. I am fully persuaded, if you do so unite, with zeal, energy, and in good faith, a short time will restore a state of profound quiet within your now distracted borders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

District commanders are charged with the prompt publication of this order, so far as practicable, to every citizen resident within the limits of their commands, and will afford all necessary aid and protection to the meetings which may be called.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, June 28, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Cape Girardeau:*

Send to commanding officer New Madrid the information sent by Captain Ewing as to rebel troops at Gayoso, and order him, on the arrival of the companies you are about to send, to pitch into them. Leave the dismounted men of the companies to follow when mounted. Don't delay the others for them. I cannot relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller at Bloomfield, but will relieve you to-morrow or next day from command of the post and give you a chance to scout.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BATT., SIXTH CAV., MISSOURI VOLS.,
Camp near Pilot Knob, Mo., June 28, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. TYLER,
Commanding Post of Pilot Knob, Pilot Knob, Mo.:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders I started with 25 men from camp on the morning of the 27th instant, in the direction of Indian Ford, on the Saint Francis River, for the purpose of cutting off the party of bushwhackers who had committed the depredations the evening previous at Farmington. After traveling 10 miles on the Dallas road, took a southeasterly direction, and reached the Saint Francis 16 miles from here. I then proceeded down the river about 5 miles, and crossed the river and camped for the night at the farm of one Wilson. I there found 2 straggling soldiers of the Enrolled Militia, who were the only armed men I saw during the scout. I arrived at camp about 4 p. m. to-day, returning by the way of the settlement known as the Creek Nation. I thoroughly scouted the country, but could learn nothing of any bushwhackers having been in that vicinity. The farmers all seemed to be quietly harvesting their crops, with every assurance of safety.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. MONTGOMERY,
Major Sixth Cav., Missouri Volunteers, Comdg. Scout.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *June* 28, 1864—10 p. m.

Capt. M. U. FOSTER, *Holden, Mo.:*

A band of 40 guerrillas have been at Dunksburg; passed to the south of Knobnoster in the direction of Post Oak, pursued by Captain Ballew. Major Houts is on Post Oak, near Globe. The guerrillas will pass in your vicinity, part to the headwaters of Brush Creek, or some other timber. Try and bushwhack them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *June* 28, 1864.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN:

I find from reliable sources that the rebels number some 100 in all, but occasionally break up in small bodies. I will press with all possible speed, but fear that I will not get up to them. They have

taken up Smith's Fork, and I would suggest the propriety of one or two squads of 50 men each to get in ahead of them, and likely we can get them in some kind of a place where we can get a fight. They were close to this place at 10 o'clock last night. The squad that was here numbered 30.

WM. B. BALLEW,
Captain, Commanding Squad.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *June* 28, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram of the 26th is received, and I thank you for the information therein contained. I shall strictly comply with my instructions. I found myself under new embarrassments by the action of the State authorities. The militia on duty in this district are being relieved by orders direct from State headquarters, and the first and only intimation I received of such action. These causes, as you will readily see, colonel, can but give constant trouble, and will raise a storm among the people that will in itself produce new complications and increased friction. I have, therefore, in all kindness, but with the full consciousness that my action is due both to myself and the service, the honor to request that I be relieved from the command of the District of North Missouri on the 1st instant [proximo], and from and on that date I be granted a leave of absence of twenty days. During the whole period of my service I have never had but eight days' leave of absence, and if relieved from this command, would be glad to avail myself of the opportunity to give attention to private interests which have, for a long period, been suffering.

Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: Captain Fitzgerald's wife and father want to get away from Ridgeley, where they think their lives are in jeopardy. I wish you would direct your troops to help them out in safety. Nothing important here. The bushwhackers fire on almost every boat passing below, but high water has favored escape. I am re-enforced, as you may have seen, by a regiment of Illinois 100-days' men, but I fear they will only relieve one of my cavalry regiments, which would not leave me stronger, but weaker than before. We have Colonel Nutt's family visiting us. Major Curtis and all join in many regards to you and yours.

Truly, your friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1864—12 noon.

Major-General CURTIS, *Leavenworth:*

Please inform me immediately what number of troops you have in your command, and whether in your judgment more are required. If more are required, state what number, and whether they can be raised in your department. It will be impossible to send any from other departments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June* 28, 1864.
(Received 12 m., 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Last stage coming in attacked between Lyon and Larned by Indians. They were repulsed by my escort, and several Indians killed. Have erected field-works and block-houses at stations, and distributed force to guard stages and Santa Fé trains. Last Saturday Sioux attacked citizens on Platte Fork, near Pawnee Reservation, killing 4 persons. A company with mountain howitzers in pursuit. Am trying to avoid Indian war, which they seem anxious to inaugurate. Rebels are coming from Arkansas and collecting in Missouri border. Steam-boats passing are generally hailed and fired upon, but high water favors escape. Last week General McKean assisted with 300 militia in scattering bushwhackers from Sni Hills, where they were collecting. My troops are vigilant and the militia will co-operate.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *June* 28, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
A. A. G., Dept. of Kans., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The telegram of yesterday of major-general commanding was received subsequent to General Mitchell's departure. General Mitchell contemplated no extensive expedition, as he has not the troops. Intelligence just received of the taking by Indians, between Julesburg and Fort Laramie, of all of the mules from a train of thirty wagons.

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June* 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Tennessee, and will report in person, without delay, to Brigadier-General Carleton, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of New Mexico, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 29, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General BAILEY
(Care Captain Wooster, Cairo):

Lieutenant-General Grant has decided that the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad shall not be repaired at present. Whenever repaired, should be changed to 5 feet. No engines or cars of 5 feet 6 inches gauge are in existence up North.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.
No. 52. } *New Orleans, La., June* 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The commanding general District of Vicksburg will, immediately upon the receipt of this order, send a force of 2,000 infantry to Morganza, La., to report to the officer commanding the U. S. forces at that place. The quartermaster's department will promptly furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The commanding general District of West Tennessee will, immediately upon the receipt of this order, send a force of 5,000 infantry to Morganza, La., to report to the officer commanding the U. S. forces at that place. The quartermaster's department will promptly furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

6. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from the command of his regiment, and ordered to report for duty to Brigadier-General Davidson, chief of cavalry of the Military Division of West Mississippi.

7. Capt. John W. Todd, of the Ordnance Department, will report for duty without delay, in person, to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding U. S. forces at Morganza, La.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 171. } *New Orleans, June* 29, 1864.

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VIII. Brig. Gen. William Dwight, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty as chief of staff at these headquarters, and will report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for orders.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 154. } *Morganza, La., June* 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

7. Colonel Davis, commanding the cavalry, will immediately select 2,000 of the most effective mounted men and cavalry now here and

arriving here, and hold them in readiness to go on board transports, under his command, as soon as the transportation arrives. None of their sick, arms, or land transportation will be left behind.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN THE FIELD,
New Orleans, La., June 29, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General BENTON, *Comdg. at Baton Rouge, La.:*

The Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, as established by orders, will be composed of six regiments, viz: The Eighty-third and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Indiana, Thirty-fourth Iowa, Seventy-seventh and One hundred and thirtieth Illinois. Please notify the senior officer of the command enumerated of this organization, and instruct him to expect orders to move to Morganza with the brigade.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 29, 1864.*
(Received July 4.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: The news from Major-General Steele is not favorable. It is reported that Shelby has captured a gun-boat at Clarendon, on White River, and that the navigation of that stream is suspended. Shelby is believed to be north of White River with 2,500 mounted men, and Marmaduke has crossed Arkansas low down with from 4,000 or 5,000 men and a large amount of artillery. There is a report that Price is threatening Little Rock. All my available force is with General A. J. Smith confronting Forrest. To withdraw it to help General Steele will leave Forrest free to dash at General Sherman's communications. I know that General Sherman feels that it is of the utmost importance to him to hold Forrest. The troops I have here are nearly all 100-days' men, of no account for field service. I regret that I cannot take care of Forrest and Marmaduke at the same time, but somebody must do something for Steele at once. Your dispatch of the 24th is received. You say that you want 5,000 men from my district. I cannot furnish them until Smith returns without breaking up his expedition.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF PLAQUEMINE,
Plaquemine, La., June 29, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. STEIN, *A. A. A. G.:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 28th instant 2 of the outer cavalry pickets at this post were captured by a small party of the enemy, who made a sudden dash upon them from the woods. As soon as I received intelligence of the affair I sent out a scouting party of the cavalry, under Lieutenant Pixley,

Fourth Wisconsin, in order to pursue the enemy and if possible recapture the prisoners. This they were unable to do, but their suspicion being directed to a house of Mr. Leonard, at the place called the Park, it was searched and the following articles found and brought in: Two double-barreled shotguns, 1 rifle, 1 Springfield musket, 1 Remington army revolver, 4 pounds powder, 3 pounds shot, 1 dirk-knife, 1 Confederate uniform jacket, 1 pistol belt and holster, 2 boxes morphia sulphas, $1,440 in gold, $38.50 in silver, $615 in Treasury notes, $5,300 in Confederate notes. I would take this opportunity of again calling your attention to the necessity of at least a company of cavalry at this post. Hardly a night passes but some parties of the enemy visit the plantations on the river between this place and Bayou Goula, for the purpose of stealing horses, mules, &c., and it is impossible to put a stop to these depredations with the small force of cavalry here at present.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD G. SHAW,
Maj. Eighth U. S. Heavy Arty. (Colored), Comdg. Post.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June* 29, 1864.

General EWING, *Commanding:*

The following telegram just received from Captain Ewing, at Charleston:

A dispatch just received from Preuitt, at New Madrid, this morning, states that the enemy are marching on this place. We are ready for them.

J. A. EWING,
Captain, Commanding.

The men en route to New Madrid will fall in with them if they are not there.

J. ROBBINS,
Major, Commanding.

HOLDEN, MO., *June* 29, 1864.
(Received 5.25 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Sent Captain Baker to head of Brush Creek last night; Lieutenant Moore to Black Water yesterday afternoon, after small bodies of bushwhackers that had been robbing. Nothing from them. No considerable bodies together; think they are gathering somewhere. Is it ordered that we escort the mail both ways from Warrensburg to Pleasant Hill?

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain, Commanding.

HANNIBAL, MO., *June* 29, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, *Provost-Marshal-General:*

On the 23d instant a party of rebels, under the command of a man named Purcell, formerly of this county, of Audrain, Mo., variously estimated at from 35 to 75 men, stopped and suppered at the houses of William Mason and Clem. Smith (Southern sympathizers), about 2½ miles west of Mexico, Audrain County, Mo. On the same evening they robbed E. T. Jacobs of saddles, bridles, and all the money

he had. They also took a saddle, bridle, and overcoat belonging to his son, who is in the Union army. On Friday 24th instant, they robbed Dr. Smith's house of a gold watch and chain, valued at $200, $12 in greenbacks, a revolver, and blankets. They took from J. W. Gamble, on the same date, 5 shotguns, 2 saddles and bridles, and a number of blankets.

Next they went to Mr. Sanders', who was compelled to leave his family and farm about one month ago, pilfered his house, broke up his furniture, took and destroyed the clothing of his children, and abused his wife. After leaving Sanders' they called on Captain Swift, whose house they robbed of every [thing] they needed. While loading the plunder on their horses, the captain of the guerrillas ordered several of his men to "finish the work." These men turned with revolvers in their hands toward Captain Swift, who, believing they were about to kill him, attempted and succeeded in making his escape, but not without receiving two serious wounds, one in the right arm, breaking the larger bone of the arm about the wrist, the other in the fleshy part of the left arm, near the shoulder. On Saturday they were seen moving toward Black Foot, in the Rocher Percé hills of Boone County. A large body of these men are located near Goodwin's Mill, in the southeast part of Monroe County, under the command of Colonel Dorsey and Bill Myers.

They are reported to be from 150 to 300 strong. Several of the most prominent citizens of Marion are removing their valuables from the county. Among the number is Major Howell, who is removing his family to this place. In the Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts there cannot be less than 1,500 guerrillas. This may seem strong, but I think that as soon as the oat crop is cut and stacked this estimate will be far below the real number. They will work fast and wickedly when they commence, and leave rapidly, leaving only marks of blood and ashes behind them. Many men who are asking for troops to protect their towns are unwilling to take up arms in defense of their property and that of their Union neighbors. Mexico affords an illustration of this fact. I think it would cost less blood and treasure to take from 10 to 20 of the leading and wealthy Southern sympathizers of the principal counties of the Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts and hold them as hostages for the murder of any loyal citizen that may be committed by the guerrillas during the present season. They can stop this rebel recruiting, robbing, and horse stealing, if they will, and they should be made to do it.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. STAUBER.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 5, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding, for his information.

Mr. Stauber is in the employ of this office as a detective. He is thoroughly familiar with every locality and the condition of things in North Missouri. He is an intelligent and reliable man whose views deserve consideration.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 5, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding North District of Missouri.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 29, 1864.

General JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In acknowledgment and reply to your communication of the 25th instant, would say that my instructions from General Rosecrans were to order into active service any organized company of militia I might require on duty in the district, and to keep him advised of what companies I might call into service. General Guitar advised me that such had been the practice. Captain McDonald, acting assistant adjutant-general, Enrolled Missouri Militia, who had been for a long period in this district with Colonel Williams, was still continued in charge of the books, records, &c., of the Enrolled Missouri Militia bureau, after I had ordered Colonel Williams to Macon, with directions to let all orders be made as heretofore until General Craig should take charge of the Seventh District.

In obedience to orders from General Rosecrans, I called into active service several companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia and caused copies of the orders to be sent both to department and State headquarters. Colonel Greene, assistant adjutant-general, now advises me that General Rosecrans scarcely had the authority to give me the instructions he did, and fearing that new and more perplexing complications might arise, I this day requested His Excellency Governor Hall to examine in person all my instructions, and to make such orders as might redeem us all from present and future confusion. The Governor clearly sees that I have not traveled outside of instructions received from my chief, and has issued his special order approving of my action and continues on duty all the companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia now on duty in both the Seventh and Eighth Military Districts. Attached to the Governor's order of approval is an exhibit showing what companies I have called into service, where they are, and date from which Governor approved. Copy of this order will be forwarded you by the Governor, and I will also place on file with General Rosecrans another copy.

This will make the records right all round, and heneforth when I need militia I will make requisition for them on General Rosecrans and he upon the Governor, who orders them into service through the brigadier-general Enrolled Missouri Militia of my district. In cases of emergency the local brigadier [general] Enrolled Missouri Militia will call into service such militia as we need and report their action to State headquarters, or by telegraphing directly to the Governor he will at any time approve my requisitions for Enrolled Missouri Militia and order them direct. Have I the correct understanding of the question? You will remember that I telegraphed you

more than two months since asking for information on militia matters, but I have never received any reply to my inquiry. I supposed Captain McDonald to be thoroughly posted, and I relied upon him to keep everything in proper shape.

I regret much that militia companies should have been relieved from duty by orders direct from State headquarters without the least intimation either to myself or General Rosecrans that they were to be relieved. You will readily see, general, that such action can but embarrass myself and the service. I will thank you for any information touching the question that you may think I need. If I remain in command of the district (I hope to be relieved on the 1st proximo, as I have requested) I desire to move in entire harmony with you and receive the earnest and hearty co-operation of the State authorities. There are indications of approaching serious troubles in all the Missouri River counties. Much force will be needed to successfully resist the tide of guerrillas that drift northward from the desolated borders of Arkansas and Missouri.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., June 29, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. WILLIAMS,

Commanding at Macon [City], Mo.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th instant and to reply: Spare no endeavors to overtake and punish the scoundrels and try to restore a feeling of harmony and security to the people.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,

First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., June 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,

Fourth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia:

COLONEL: Inclosed please find an order* directing you (for the time being) to proceed to Plattsburg, Clinton County, and assume command. Affairs have become considerably mixed in this county from several causes. The officers now on duty are none of them commissioned and seem disposed to quarrel over rank instead of making determined and vigorous warfare upon the desperadoes that infest the country. Captain Poe is at Plattsburg, Captain Turney at Ridgeley, and Captain Tiffin will soon be returned to Clinton County.

It will be necessary to call out another company in the county, but we await your suggestions as to the best company for service before asking the Governor to make the detail. Thoroughly canvass matters and give us your opinion in full concerning the existing

*Omitted.

difficulties and the proper remedies. Governor Hall and the general commanding have the fullest confidence in your ability to set matters aright, and, in fact, the Governor commended you as the man for the task.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 29, 1864.

Col. SAMUEL M. WIRT,
Edina, Knox County, Mo.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of June 24, 1864, and in reply to say that he was sorry not to have had the pleasure of meeting you during your visit to Saint Louis, but he was obliged to hurry away to his command and necessarily cut short much business that should have been attended to. The general has been fully aware for a long time that there was a great deal of activity in the movements of the bushwhackers and disloyalists, but does not yet anticipate any renewal of the scenes of 1862. There are many thieves and scoundrels in the country who, sailing under rebel colors, steal and rob and murder, and these men, so long as they receive food and shelter and sympathy, will continue to infest all districts of our country. Not until the people of North Missouri unite against all wrong, and set their faces as the face of one man against all horse stealing, robbery, and murder, come from where it may, can they ever expect to enjoy the blessings of peace.

If these notorious rebels have been seen in your county, and are making efforts to recruit, why in the name of humanity don't your good people hunt them out and capture or kill them? Any person would consider himself justified in capturing a rebel officer in the front line of battle; why should you not do it while the same person is attempting to recruit in a loyal State and within the lines of Federal occupation? If these rumors come to you as they should, well defined, follow them up; nail them where they started from. In nine cases out of ten they amount to nothing. In view of the earnestness of your request, the general commanding desires that you will designate to him by name the best captain in your regiment, the gentleman highest in social position and wealth, who is at the same time best fitted to command a company of troops, that he may place him on duty in your vicinity.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 29, 1864.

WILLIAM FULLER, Esq.,
Louisiana, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your valued communication of 25th instant, accompanied by the petition of so many of the staunch, unswerving loyalists of Pike County, was duly presented me by Captain Baxter. I

regret very much the state of affairs in Louisiana, and should have visited you in person ere this had not my duties kept me so closely at headquarters.

It was represented to Governor Hall and General Rosecrans that Captain Baxter and his company were totally demoralized and guilty of committing numerous excesses and great wrong upon the community. It was also represented that the company was not needed on duty; on the contrary, they (the company) were producing all the troubles there were in the county. The representations were made by Colonel Broadhead and Messrs. Reid and Monaghan. I did not know that the Governor had ordered them relieved until I had written to Colonel Anderson to exercise his own judgment as to whether the company should be continued on duty or not. I have this day seen Governor Hall, and he tells me of the representations made to him, as herein stated, and as yet he refuses to again order them on duty. The Governor is commander-in-chief, and no Enrolled Missouri Militia can be legally placed upon duty except by his order. The company was originally placed in active service by orders from Major-General Rosecrans, who supposed he had received full authority to call out the Enrolled Missouri Militia. I write you thus fully that yourself and fellow-petitioners may understand the entire history of the case.

I have made an earnest request that Captain Baxter's company, or some other equally reliable, shall be immediately placed on duty in your county. While I have command of the district I shall use all the means in my power to afford protection to the lives and property of the people. You may assure the neighbors that I am not unmindful of their danger, and that I will leave no stone unturned to give them security from the rebels who steal, murder, and burn out Union men. I expect to visit Louisiana very soon and will be glad then to confer with you personally.

With assurance of my great respect and consideration for the welfare of your community, the State, and the Union, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 29, 1864.

M. ENGLISH, Esq.,
Glasgow, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your long and excellent letter of the 22d instant, and in reply to thank you for the information contained therein, which is valuable, and to commend the earnest spirit of loyalty betokened in its composition. The general is fully aware of the intentions, objects, and aims of the sympathizers with rebellion, and of all complications of them with the approaching political campaign, and intends if possible to steer clear of the rock upon which his predecessors have split, but at the same time to work constantly and earnestly for the interests not only of North Missouri but of the whole Union.

Loyalty has no conditions, neither are there grades of it, and yet in this unfortunate section you can find plenty of men whose loyalty

is conditioned and graded by their neighbors. This should not be. All men must unite in an earnest love for and a desire to maintain and preserve the union of the country, and their respect for the civil law of the land should induce them to unite and put down the murder, theft, robbery, arson, and other kindred crimes that under the name of bushwhacking are so prevalent at present. Until all good men, loyal and disloyal, unite against wrong and robbery, theft and murder, and by every means in their power seek to put it down, there will be no peace to our distracted country. Bad men will make trouble always in any community.

The general does not know when he will be able to come and see you in Chariton County, but "Tom" shall have the opportunity to visit home soon.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
June 29, 1864—10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Whole department force, 6,562. Am all right, but troubles with bushwhackers and Indians increase. Need another infantry regiment, which could probably be raised as 100-days' men. Would like to have permit to raise negro battery, officered with negroes to be commissioned by yourself.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 29, 1864.

Lieut. D. J. CRAIGIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with Circular No. 5, from headquarters District of North Kansas, of the 28th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that I have enrolled and organized four companies of depot quartermaster's employés (citizens), as follows, viz:

	Men.
First Company, Capt. Jerh. Clark	95
Second Company, Capt. Jacob Winters	88
Third Company, Capt. Uriah Graff	86
Fourth Company, Capt. Amos Graff	86
Total	355

I have also to report that in addition to the above number there is borne upon my report of persons hired about 300 citizen teamsters, who are employed, with public trains, transporting supplies to different stations in Kansas, who cannot be relied upon as local force at this point, for the reason that they are constantly detached from the depot.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 29, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
En route, Santa Fé Road:

DEAR COLONEL: I suppose you have reached Fort Lyon some days since, and I trust you are a check to all further robbery by Indians in that region. One of my aides, Major McKenny, has just returned from Larned, giving full reports of matters in that region. The affair of Lieutenant Eayre's is not so well reported. The force is said to have been scattered, and the Indians reporting the matter on the Platte say his shells did not burst and the Indians are not afraid of them. I wish we could locate a force between Lyon and Larned. At Lyon and every other point where troops are stationed I require some sort of structure to be erected that will resist an assault by Indians—a block-house, an embanked field-work in some form of a redoubt, or a stone wall inclosure, according to the location of streams and the material most convenient for construction. Some work has been commenced at Larned which must be fully carried out.

You will come forward with your main force to Saline, or to Council Grove, reporting by letter, and leaving detachments where they seem necessary. If the Indians are actually arrayed against us in a war party, you will of course attend to them, but a good company or two, with two howitzers well attended, is no doubt sufficient to pursue and destroy any band of Indians likely to congregate anywhere on the plains, and it is bad economy to divert needless numbers in pursuit of Indians. You must also restrain your troops in the chase after buffalo, an amusement which breaks down stock and delays marches. Captain McLain is now at Lawrence, with full battery equipments, awaiting the arrival of his company at Council Grove. Two pieces of artillery are probably enough at Larned, and one or two pieces may be left at Walnut Creek, where a stone fort is being built. One or two should also be stationed at Saline, where a stockade has been erected. If, when you reach Larned, you find the drunken captain still in command, see that he is immediately relieved, superseded, or arrested. If you have a competent major to take charge of that and surrounding posts, it will be well to give him a temporary command, reporting to Brigadier-General McKean, Paola, and also to me at this place.

There must be a station at or near Cabin Creek, on the old Santa Fé road, some distance this side of Larned. There is now a stage station there, but Major McKenny thinks more timber may be found a few miles this side of the present house. A block-house, or something that would resist Indian assault, should be erected there. I hope this may meet you in time to give it your careful attention. Letters from Larned give many reports of Indian barbarities, which are not authenticated. I desire that you will give me careful reports.

I have no reports of further mischief near Denver since about the 10th instant, when some barbarities were committed, as you no doubt learned, within 10 or 20 miles of that city. Some murders were recently committed by Sioux below Fort Kearny, on the Platte, and this morning it is reported that all the mules of a train were taken between Julesburg and Leavenworth (probably Laramie) by Indians. I have not a word from you since your telegraphic announce-

ment (I think on the 8th) of your leaving Denver to join your command en route. News from Grant about middling. He is pressing hard on Petersburg.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 29, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I inclose for your consideration the following copy of a letter received from Uriah M. Curtis, special messenger to the Indians of the plains.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure.]

DENVER, *June* 28, 1864.

JOHN EVANS,
Gov. Colo. Ter. and ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR: During the last few days I have received reliable information that the Indians of the plains are combining together for the purpose of waging war against the whites of Colorado and the immigration. I have also information from Mr. Jones that there is a heavy force of Sioux and Cheyennes on Powder River. Their intention, as near as information can be obtained, is to commence depredations on the North Platte and not to unstring the bow until the country is cleared of the whites. Nothing further.

Your obedient servant,

URIAH M. CURTIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 53. } *New Orleans, La., June* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Capt. John C. Palfrey, of the Engineers, will report for temporary duty to Major-General Reynolds, commanding U. S. forces at Morganza, La. This order is not intended to relieve Captain Palfrey from the permanent duty to which he is now assigned.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES IN THE FIELD,
No. 3. } *Morganza, La., June* 30, 1864.

1. Capt. John W. Todd, of the Ordnance Department, having reported to these headquarters for duty, in obedience to Special Orders,

No. 52, paragraph 7, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby announced as chief ordnance officer for the forces of this command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: The following orders have been issued this day relating to cavalry: One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry ordered to march to Baton Rouge at once. Sixteenth Indiana, Sixth Missouri, and Eleventh New York Cavalry leave by transport this evening. The Second Maine and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry have been ordered to Donaldsonville, where transportation has been ordered to take them. The Fourteenth New York and Second Illinois Cavalry will remain at Baton Rouge. Two sections of the First Wisconsin Mounted Battery, now in this city, have been ordered to Baton Rouge at once, and transportation ordered. I see no [reason] why they should not leave to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Thibodeaux:

SIR: You will send a commissioned officer and 30 men to protect the telegraph station opposite Donaldsonville, the troops there being ordered to Baton Rouge. You will send 1 commissioned officer and 50 men to Manning's plantation, to relieve the Eleventh New York Cavalry. Horses will be sent so soon as transportation can be furnished.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *June* 30, 1864—11.30 a. m.
(Received 12 m.)

General CARR:

GENERAL: I thought we might need the boats at Devall's Bluff to transport troops to cut off re-enforcements said to be en route to join Shelby. Thayer thinks Cooper is operating to prevent troops from being sent out of the District of the Frontier. The rebels are in heavy force southeast of Pine Bluff. Clayton thinks they will besiege that place. Perhaps they will keep the troops shut up there until they can throw a force across the Arkansas to join Shelby, bad as such a movement might prove to them. Scouts from Browns-

ville report many rebels in detached parties between the rivers. Mr. Morse, who was in service with Curtis in Arkansas, reports McCray at Jacksonport; Dobbin commanded at Clarendon, he having just returned from Richmond, commissioned as brigadier-general. Morse says he has altogether about 5,000 men on White River. He thinks Shelby will go to Augusta by way of Crowley's Ridge. There are plenty of provisions there and none anywhere else in that section. Perhaps you best let part of the boats go, if not all, that are ready. If the rebels cross the Arkansas below Pine Bluff we might reach them by land. The troops with you better remain there for further developments. I have it from good authority that there are no rebel troops on the road to Washington. You can exercise your own pleasure in regard to remaining at the Bluff for the present, and assume command of the district or not.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, *June* 30, 1864—9 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Graves, sent with flag of truce to Monticello, has just returned, bringing dispatches from Major-General Fagan, of which the following is an extract:

Lieutenant Wood has been sent south. Steps will at once be taken to see if the exchange can yet be accomplished. If so, then Lieutenant Wood will be sent with a flag of truce. The exchange of the two officers can be accomplished on the spot. Also says that Colonel Glenn, now a prisoner in our lines is not nor was he at the time [of] his capture, in any way connected with the C. S. Army, and requests interposition in his behalf, as he has a family entirely helpless and dependent upon him for support.

Upon request of Assistant Surgeon Wall, in charge of our wounded at Marks' Mills, to the effect that permission be granted him to remove the same to Pine Bluff, General Fagan says the request meets with his entire approval, and the wounded, nurses, and surgeons will be sent to Mount Elba, at which place they can be sent for and taken under the flag within the Federal lines. Lieutenant Graves informs me that it is his impression that the enemy is trying to cross a force over the Arkansas River. I send this for what it is worth.

Respectfully, &c.,

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

The above is a copy of a message which was sent to Colonel Green yesterday. Colonel Clayton requested me to send you a copy of it this evening.

OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
June 30, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Eighth Missouri Cav., Comdg. Cavalry Brigade:

Colonel Graves, Twelfth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, commanding infantry brigade, and Colonel Geiger, Eighth Missouri Cavalry,

commanding cavalry brigade, will report to Col. J. K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, commanding post of Devall's Bluff, with their commands, for temporary duty.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 30, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: In obedience to your suggestion I herewith present the results, in part, of a tour of observation in North Missouri.

Serious troubles are anticipated by the really loyal portion of our people; many are leaving their homes, while others are preparing to do so. A feeling of insecurity and dread oppresses the loyal, while rebels and rebel sympathizers are unusually defiant in manner and insolent in speech. Those producing this state of public feeling may be classified thus: First, returned rebel soldiers, whose business is to recruit their wasted means and men for the rebel service; second, horse thieves and dealers in counterfeit money, whose movements to and fro in and from the State is rapid; third, these last are a class of men living in our midst, but who are in full fellowship with the above-named; possessing a knowledge of their whereabouts at all times, they keep them advised of the location of such men and property as they may wish to secure, and of the movements of the local authorities of the State.

These classes are all united in their opposition to Government, and partners in their ill-gotten gains. The first class named have their headquarters among the Rocher Percé hills of Howard and Boone Counties. Their lines of movement through the country are along the waters of Cedar Creek and Auxvasse River, of Callaway County, Cuivre River, through Audrain, Montgomery, and Lincoln Counties, and Salt River, from Randolph, passing through Marion, Ralls, and Pike Counties. The second class named have their headquarters in the river counties of Illinois, chiefly in Pike and Calhoun Counties. The third class have no doubt a representative in every town in North Missouri, but in no town in North Missouri is this class more numerous than in Mexico, Audrain County.

Letters on business, &c., from rebels in arms in the southwest are received by their friends in North Missouri, through, as I think probable, the agency of Thomas Anderson and Waddy Thompson. At the breaking out of the rebellion the former resided in Callaway County, Mo., and at that time the latter was a resident of Adair County, Mo. These men early and energetically espoused the cause of treason, entered the rebel Army, and continued therein until the fall of Little Rock, about which time they took the oath of allegiance. Since then they have been trading in cotton and other articles of commerce, under the protection of the Federal flag. From my knowledge of the character of Anderson I would point him out as the man for this or any other dishonorable course of action. With Thompson I have no acquaintance, but Judge Prewitt, of La Fayette, who knows him well, represents him as a bad and dangerous man, to our country's cause, in the place and privileges he enjoys.

Notwithstanding the efforts heretofore made to keep arms from disloyalists, it may be truthfully stated that at no period have they been better armed and ammunitioned than at the present time, and they make their boasts of it. I have heard of the whereabouts of several men who entered and served in the rebel Army from the northern part of this State. The brothers West, formerly of Audrain County, are located in Pike County, Ill. Bill Wells, two Edwards, of Pike County, Mo., and Lieut. Emanuel Couch, of Lincoln County, Mo., are in Calhoun County, Ill. The country can only be thoroughly rid of these men by hunting them down in their own ranges, subsisting and foraging where and as they do. Most of the Union element is in the country and should be cared for quite as much as the towns, at which our soldiers are generally quartered. Four-fifths of the business done in our country towns is with the capital of Southern sympathizers. These men, with all other sympathizers in the towns of Northeast Missouri, should be held responsible for all annoyances and injuries inflicted by the floating rabble of Dixie in our midst upon Union men. They should be also required to assist assistant provost-marshals and other officers of the Government to execute, when aid is necessary, all laws and orders of the Government. These people must be taught that they can't be criticising spectators; that they must be working citizens.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. J. STAUBER.

PILOT KNOB, *June* 30, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will start those men who belong to Major Bartlett's command to join him next Monday. I have just sent 20 men and a lieutenant to Farmington. That is a very bad place, indeed. Will keep the men there as long as I can spare them. Have heard the rebels are conscripting in the southern portion of this State. I will give them all the assistance deemed proper in this line. I have given instructions for the organizing of a force to stop it and to catch Tim Reves. If I succeed I will feel satisfied it is about my best feat. Will let you know early the result. The expedition will start to-morrow or the next day.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

CALHOUN, MO., *June* 30, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN:

SIR: On the reception of your dispatch I returned from Sedalia, and yesterday got 20 volunteers to stay with me for the protection of our place. I propose to receive all honest, reliable men, regardless of their political opinions, provided they would defend the neighborhood against bushwhackers, robbers, and thieves and obey military orders. I believe I will be able to get 40 reliable men this week, and have under officers, &c., and report for arms, &c.

I am entirely ignorant about such things, but will do the best I can, and will restore order or perish in the attempt (we will perish

without it). Holland and his clerk are armed and go out of town and stay, and seem by their acts to care for nothing but themselves; from the appearance they would be perfectly willing for the balance of the town to be burned.

Edmonson has this minute returned with your orders. I will endeavor to do right, and go ahead and organize a company. I think I will be able to get some of the best of Holland's class. I fear Holland, Jennings & Co. are determined to rule or ruin.

Yours, truly,

R. ALLEN.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Camp Desolate, June 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I wish to inform you of the movements of Shelby, Schnable, and others. I send your scout back with this. A lady has just arrived from Yellville and informs me that Schnable is at that place with 50 well armed and equipped men. He has recruited and conscripted men to the amount of 500; she can't tell if they have arms. He leaves there to-day. She heard his intentions were to go to Missouri by the way of Bloomfield; he was camped at Wickersham's Mills, on Cow Creek.

Shelby is at Batesville, as near as I can learn. I have not sent any scout down White River yet. I intend to as soon as the men are mustered. There are signs of rebels around here. I hear from them every day. I don't think I have force enough to send 50 men out, and be safe where I am. Please send information how to act. I think your scout has learned as much as if he had gone to Yellville. This lady will return if I require it. She is loyal, the wife of a Federal soldier in the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, and I can trust her. Let me hear from you soon, and I will dispatch all information that I can learn.

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

A. B. FREEBURN,
Major, Comdg. Detachment Second Arkansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 30, 1864.

Capt. C. J. WHITE,
Adjutant Eighty-second Regt. E. M. M., Liberty, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th instant, and to say in reply that the military must exterminate the whole gang of villains who infest Clay County, and that right speedily, or the whole country will go down into a common ruin. He answered your telegram at Kansas City. Hurry up Thomason's organization. Tiffin will be retained on duty and stationed with his company at Haynesville, where the general commanding hopes they will muster out everything in the shape of a guerrilla that they can hear of in that section. So long as the people of your section will set their faces against theft and robbery, and murder and all wrong, they can enjoy comparative

quiet, but when they feed and harbor the men who turn away from their homes to rob and murder their neighbors, there will be trouble. The general is highly gratified that the committee are working so harmoniously and so well, and hopes for their ultimate success.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 30, 1864.

JOHN H. HOLDSWORTH, Esq.,
Monroe County, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and in reply to say that your suggestion relative to the placing of Captain Fowkes on duty will be acknowledged by the entry into service of Captain Fowkes with 100 men as soon as the necessary forms can be gone through with; say within three or four days. The general is fully aware of the extent of the danger that is threatening, and he will spare no effort that can result in crushing the designs of these rascals who make the guise of warfare a cloak for petty theft and robbery and murder of inoffensive men. The general desires me to express to you his kindest personal regards.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., June 30, 1864.

Hon. A. G. BELLER,
Mayor of Weston, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and to reply that in the Saint Louis Democrat of the 29th you will find General Rosecrans has issued a General Order, No. 107, which will for the present be the rule to be observed in every county in the State. The general desires me to assure you of his entire and perfect confidence in yourself, and to thank the Germans of Platte for their prompt response to his call upon the citizens to organize for their own defense. The general has not the power to compel the service as requested by you, and has not the troops regularly organized which he can furnish to defend Weston at the present time. The indications of trouble throughout the district are not as great as they have been, and the general hopes that the people in every section will learn to look upon bushwhackers as simply thieves and murderers, and treat them as such.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, MO., *June* 30, 1864.

General FISK:

DEAR SIR: Desirous of promoting the peace and quiet of my own county is my apology for addressing you this letter. Doubtless it has been represented to you that the condition of matters in this county is very unsettled, and, in the opinion of some, alarming. I have been a resident of this county eighteen or twenty years, and must say that at no time during that period have the people or citizens manifested a disposition to be more peaceable and quiet than they have for the last six or seven months, and are disposed to remain so if permitted. Soldiers kept on service to keep the citizens of Ray County quiet are unnecessary. They are determined to be quiet and orderly, if allowed to be so. All that soldiers are needed for in this county is to look after outsiders, or those thieves that may come into the county to rob, plunder, &c. To guard against such characters 60 or 80 men at most are ample, and can do as much to prevent thieves from coming into the county as half a regiment of men.

It is the regret of a large majority of the people here that Captain Tiffin should be taken out of the county and assigned to duty in another. He has the entire confidence of three-fourths of the people of Ray County. He is a reliable, trustworthy gentleman, a faithful and efficient officer, as he has proved himself to be since he has had command of this county. A more efficient and vigilant officer and more reliable men than those under him are not to be found in this State, I care not who they are. Since he has been in command in the county fewer depredations have been committed by outsiders than were committed even during the time Col. A. J. Barr was in command, assisted by his entire regiment. No commander, I care not what may be the size of his command, can prevent thieves from occasionally entering this county, bordering as it does upon a district infested with thieves, robbers, &c.

Only night before last our county town, Camden, 7 miles distant, on the Missouri River, was entered by only two thieves from across the river, and the town robbed; this, too, occurring after Captain Tiffin had been removed from the county, and it placed under the control of a new commander, said to be more vigilant than Captain Tiffin and with more efficient men than his (Tiffin's). I do not blame the commander or his men for this depredation. They could not prevent it, yet if the robbing of the same town was discreditable to Captain Tiffin when he was in command, so should the robbery of it now be discreditable to those officers now in command. My opinion is that neither of them is to blame.

I must say, since the military force of this county has been increased, that some of the soldiers recently called into service have so mistreated and abused some of the citizens as to cause them to leave the county. The individuals thus mistreated, it is true, were Southern sympathizers, but had, early in our troubles, taken the oath and given bond, and have been at home ever since as peaceable and quiet citizens, attending strictly to their own business.

Such persons were promised protection and security, both by the State and General Governments, if they would become quiet, orderly, and law-abiding subjects of the Government. If those placed over us in military command, and to whom we are to look for security and protection, fail to give it or see that it is rendered, I

know not what will be the consequence, so far as the future peace and quiet of the county is concerned. I hope it will be your pleasure to restore Captain Tiffin to the command of this county immediately. Justice to him and his men requires it. I am fully satisfied that his restoration to command here is desired by a large majority of the people of this county. It is the prevailing sentiment that Captain Tiffin has been removed from command here through the influence of certain men in this county unfriendly to him, and who have failed to make him subserve their purpose or interests. His removal is having a prejudicial influence throughout the county. I have written freely and frankly, having only the peace and welfare of my county in view. My every interest, my all, is here, and I want now, as I have ever wanted and labored for, peace and quiet, law and order.

With sentiments of high regard, I remain, your obedient servant,

W. W. MOSBY,
Surgeon Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

You are authorized to call on the Governor of Kansas for a regiment of 100-days' men, to be raised on the same terms as those furnished by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to wit, the term of service to be 100 days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged. The regiment to be mustered into the service of the United States when it has the minimum regimental strength, and to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date.

The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without the State of Kansas. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft. The draft for three years' service to go on in any district where the quota is not filled up, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted he shall be credited for the service rendered. You are also authorized to raise a negro battery, to be officered in the manner proposed in your telegram, and organized according to the regulations of the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 30, 1864.

Hon. NEWTON EDWARDS,
Governor of Dakota Territory, Yankton:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant. General Sully was assigned to the command of the forces in Dakota Territory and charged with the protection of its frontier settlements. The sole object of his ex-

pedition is to accomplish this purpose. He was ordered to have a sufficient force when he moved against the Indians to render your frontier secure, and if necessary for that purpose to call upon the Governor of Iowa for a sufficient number of companies of the 100-days' men to take post at important points in his rear. I feel sure that General Sully is not a man to neglect so obvious a duty, especially when it has been presented to him in positive instructions. It is possible that you may be mistaken as to the extent of the arrangements he has made in that view. I have forwarded to him a copy of your letter, with directions to assure the safety of your frontier settlements during his absence in the Indian country.

I think perhaps that you underestimate the force of the hostile bands assembled on the Missouri below old Fort Clarke. From all information received both from your region of the country and through Minnesota, by way of Pembina and the head of the Coteau Des Prairies, the hostile bands are assembled in sufficient force to tax all General Sully's means of campaign. At all events, by the time this letter reaches you he will have settled the matter definitely and will have forces to spare, if necessary to send back to your frontier. I am sure you will agree with me, Governor, in the conviction that, to secure your frontier completely and satisfactorily and with any hope of permanent results, the power of the Yanktonais and Teton bands of Sioux must be broken to pieces. This is the object of Sully's expedition, and I trust it will meet with such success as will assure peace with the Indians of Dakota, which shall be as near final as can be hoped for any peace with Indians. Whilst securing the frontier settlements it is my object to establish large posts in the Indian country far beyond the settlements, which, commanding the buffalo range of the Teton and Yanktonais, will secure peaceful relations hereafter.

These posts are also so located that they furnish a line from east to west through Dakota far north of your settlements. It is hoped and believed that the campaign of this summer will finally settle Indian hostilities in your region of the country. Of course, to effect such a success we must use all the means at our command, and I confidently expect co-operation and whatever aid of personal influence is at your command to quiet unnecessary apprehension amongst the settlers. You know as well as I how many unscrupulous persons infest our whole frontier, who live and thrive by exciting apprehension and alarm among the frontier farmers. It should be, and I am sure is, our mutual purpose so to conduct matters as best to secure peace on the frontier and to promote the best interests of your Territory and of the Government. I am sure I have no other object, and equally sure that I have exercised my best judgment to effect it. I confidently believe that by a little patience on the part of your citizens and more confidence in the military authorities, everything will be settled satisfactorily. I will take immediate measures to see that General Sully's orders to the officers left to guard the frontier are strictly complied with. This department has been nearly stripped of troops to supply the absolute necessities of our armies in the South, but whatever I can do with the means at my command to secure your frontier and the interests of your Territory you may be sure I will always be ready to do cheerfully.

I am, Governor, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

I have authorized General Sully to employ, arm, and clothe for temporary service at their respective agencies as many friendly Indians as may be needed for their protection. This was done at the request of Indian agents.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 30, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Comdg. Detach. en route to Forts Wadsworth and Ridgely:

MAJOR: Your several dispatches of 29th instant have been received, and General Sibley is gratified to learn of the safe arrival of the command at Fort Ridgely, with the single exception of the teamster referred to, whose unfortunate end is to be deplored. Major Downie left this morning for the upper Minnesota, and was intrusted with the plats or plans of Fort Wadsworth. While you will be governed in the building of the post by the plans furnished, so far as the nature of the spot selected for that purpose will admit, there is a probability that some peculiarity of the ground may require a slight variation or some slight changes, which will not materially interfere with the general arrangement laid down, in which case you are authorized to make such needed alterations. Your request that the command should receive their pay before the march has been referred to Major Phinney, paymaster, for his consideration, with the information that the command will not leave Fort Ridgely before Monday, 4th proximo, or probably later. No order can be given in the case, but the major will probably provide for the payment if he has the means to do so. The train of supplies for Fort Wadsworth will probably reach Fort Ridgely on 2d proximo.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Arkansas (Seventh Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	105	167	188	..	...	Little Rock, Ark.
District of Little Rock	705	16,937	23,650	30,595	4	55	Do.
District of Eastern Arkansas	171	3,281	4,284	4,898	.....	....	Helena.
District of the Frontier	283	7,659	10,005	13,422	.....	19	Fort Smith.
Grand total	1,175	27,982	38,106	49,103	4	74	
Grand total according to department return.	1,187	28,418	38,137	49,167	4	82	

Troops in the Department of Arkansas (Seventh Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS.

3d Illinois Cavalry, Company D, Capt. James K. McLean.
15th Illinois Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Thomas J. Beebe.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK.

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

Escort.

13th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Frederick Behlendorff.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES E. SALOMON.

50th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
29th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Patterson.
33d Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Lofland.
9th Wisconsin, Maj. Herman Schluter.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Second Brigade.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN.

43d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler.
43d Indiana (detachment), Capt. Elijah Edington.
36th Iowa, Capt. William F. Vermillion.
40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
77th Ohio, Col. William B. Mason.
27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.

Third (or Cavalry) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY.

4th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Horace L. Moore.
1st Iowa (detachment), Capt. James D. Jenks.
3d Iowa (detachment), Lieut. Franz W. Arnim.
1st Missouri (detachment), Capt. Gustavus Schreyer.
3d Missouri, Maj. John A. Lennon.

Artillery.

Capt. GUSTAVE STANGE.

3d Illinois, Battery A, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.
3d Iowa Battery, Lieut. Melvil C. Wright.
2d Missouri, Battery E, Lieut. Anthony Boedicker.
25th Ohio Battery, Capt. Julius L. Hadley.

Not brigaded.

5th Arkansas (colored), Capt. James M. Bowler.
6th Arkansas (colored), Lieut. Col. Lauriston W. Whipple.

SECOND DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS.

Escort.

13th Illinois Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. James G. Kearney.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES.

18th Illinois (battalion), Capt. Jabez J. Anderson.
54th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Augustus H. Chapman.
61st Illinois, Maj. Daniel Grass.
12th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Dwight May.
3d Minnesota, Col. Hans Mattson.
57th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. Andrew B. Morrison.

Second Brigade.

Col. OLIVER WOOD.

2d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Gideon M. Waugh.
62d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Meeker.
106th Illinois, Maj. John M. Hurt.
126th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Ezra M. Beardsley.
22d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Homer Thrall.

* Formerly the Third Division. Reorganized May 11. The 28th Wisconsin at Pine Bluff; remainder of division at Little Rock.

† Reorganized May 11. Troops at Brownsville, Devall's Bluff, Huntersville, Lewisburg, Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, General Andrews commanding in temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West.

Third (or Cavalry) Brigade.

Col. WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

3d Arkansas, Maj. George F. Lovejoy.
10th Illinois, Capt. William A. Chapin.
9th Iowa, Col. Matthew M. Trumbull.
2d Missouri, Maj. Garrison Harker.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John W. Lisenby.

Artillery.

1st Missouri, Battery K, Capt. James Marr.
2d Missouri, Battery D, Capt. Charles Schaerff.
5th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Theophilus Kates.
11th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON.

13th Illinois (ten companies), Col. Albert Erskine.
1st Indiana (eight companies), Capt. Henry H. Mellen.
5th Kansas (ten companies), Lieut. Col. Wilton A. Jenkins.
7th Missouri, Maj. Henry P. Spellman.

CAVALRY NOT BRIGADED.†

3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John W. Stephens.
1st Nebraska, Capt. John C. Potts.
3d United States (six companies), Capt. George W. Howland.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.‡

Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.

12th Iowa (two companies), Capt. Joseph R. C. Hunter.
47th Iowa, Col. James P. Sanford.
6th Minnesota, Col. William Crooks.
35th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Horace Fitch.
56th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. William S. Brooks.
57th U. S. Colored Infantry (detachment), Capt. Jonathan Stuart.
60th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. John G. Hudson.
63d U. S. Colored Infantry (two companies), Capt. Albert L. Thayer.
64th U. S. Colored Infantry (one company), Lieut. John Toms.
15th Illinois Cavalry (seven companies), Col. George A. Bacon.
6th Tennessee Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Francis M. Tucker.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. James F. Lembke.

DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

First Brigade.§

Col. JOHN EDWARDS.

1st Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Elhanon J. Searle.
18th Iowa, Maj. Joseph K. Morey.
12th Kansas (nine companies), Maj. Thomas H. Kennedy.
2d Indiana Battery, Capt. Hugh Espey.
2d Kansas Battery, Capt. Edward A. Smith.

* At Pine Bluff, Ark.
† At Little Rock, Ark.
‡ Troops at Helena.
§ Fort Smith.

*Second Brigade.**

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

1st Kansas (colored), Maj. Richard G. Ward.
2d Kansas (colored), Col. Samuel J. Crawford.
11th U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. James M. Steele.
54th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. John E. Cone.
1st Arkansas Battery, Capt. Denton D. Stark.
3d Kansas Battery, Lieut. Levinus Harris.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. EDWARD LYNDE.

2d Kansas Cavalry, Col. William F. Cloud.
6th Kansas Cavalry, Capt. Elijah E. Harvey.
9th Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Clark.
14th Kansas Cavalry (eleven companies), Maj. Charles Willetts.

Fort Smith, Ark.

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

4th Arkansas (one company), Capt. Harris S. Greene.
13th Kansas (six companies), Maj. Caleb A. Woodworth.

Fayetteville, Ark.

1st Arkansas Cavalry, Col. M. La Rue Harrison.

Indian Brigade.†

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

1st Indian Home Guards, Lieut. Col. George Dole.
3d Indian Home Guards, Capt. Alexander C. Spilman.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. James Vann.

Van Buren, Ark.

Capt. BENJAMIN F. GOSS.

1st Arkansas, Company A, Capt. Randall Smith.
13th Kansas (four companies).
3d Wisconsin Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. William Culbertson.

Mackey's Salt-Works, Ind. Ter.

2d Indian Home Guards, Col. John Ritchie.

* Fort Smith.
† Fort Gibson.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	29	67	140	182	....	....	New Orleans, La.
Troops in Texas	118	2,647	3,585	6,236	16	12	Brownsville.
Cavalry Division:							
Headquarters	5	.....	5	5	.....	....	New Orleans, La.
Troops at Greenville (Landram)	74	1,678	2,223	3,161	.....	6	
Troops at Hermitage Landing	26	851	1,094	1,245	.....	....	
Troops in New Orleans	18	458	642	973	.....	....	
Total Cavalry Division*	123	2,987	3,964	5,384	....	6	
Engineer troops:							
Bailey's brigade	37	1,103	1,334	1,716	.....	....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Houston's brigade	.....	28	39	43	....	....	New Orleans, La.
Total Engineer troops†	37	1,131	1,473	1,759	.....	....	
Port Hudson, La.:							
Headquarters	4	.....	4	4	.....	....	
Corps d'Afrique	178	3,166	4,247	4,933	.....	9	
Second Brigade, Cavalry Division	22	498	700	822	.....	....	
Artillery	2	98	128	139	.....	3	
Total at Port Hudson	206	3,762	5,079	5,898	.....	12	
Morganza (Reynolds):							
Nineteenth Army Corps	697	16,454	20,621	27,830	.....	20	
Cavalry (Col. E. J. Davis)	105	2,688	3,424	5,816	.....	6	
Colored infantry (Ullmann)	123	1,838	2,528	3,014	.....	....	
Total at Morganza	925	20,980	26,573	36,660	.....	26	
Defenses of New Orleans:							
Headquarters	3	.....	3	3	.....	....	
District of Baton Rouge	238	5,620	7,319	9,855	.....	....	
District of Bonnet Carre	27	804	979	1,052	..	..	
District of Carrollton	146	3,543	4,607	5,326	3	10	
District of La Fourche	321	6,447	8,327	10,771	....	16	
District of West Florida	88	2,067	2,847	3,158	127	6	
Fort Livingston	3	88	96	101	.....	....	
Forts Jackson and Saint Philip	38	645	1,222	1,343	....	....	
Forts Pike, Macomb, and Bienvenue	30	415	532	557	.....	....	
Lakeport	17	379	425	490	12	....	
New Orleans	112	2,949	3,672	4,164	.....	32	
Ship Island, Miss	20	297	458	538	.....	...	
Total Defenses of New Orleans	1,043	23,254	30,487	37,358	142	64	
District of Key West and Tortugas	37	702	1,766	2,786	.....	...	
Grand total Department of the Gulf	2,518	55,530	73,067	96,263	158	120	
Grand total according to department return for the month	2,183	49,026	63,030	91,681	.....	146	

* Excluding cavalry reported at Morganza and Port Hudson, and in Texas and the Defenses of New Orleans.

† The troops of Houston's brigade at Carrollton and Morganza and in Texas are accounted for elsewhere.

Troops in the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters troops (two companies), Capt. Richard W. Francis.
Escort (one company), Capt. Frank Sayles.

UNITED STATES FORCES IN TEXAS.*

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS J. HERRON.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM McE. DYE.

91st Illinois, Col. Henry M. Day.
20th Iowa, Capt. Mark L. Thomson.
38th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Hudnutt.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN McNULTA.

94th Illinois, Maj. Alexander T. Briscoe.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Starr.

Colored Brigade.

Col. JUSTIN HODGE.

87th U. S. Infantry, Maj. George H. Tobey.
95th U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Wrotnouski.

Cavalry Brigade.

Maj. EDWARD J. NOYES.

1st Texas (three companies), Maj. Edward J. Noyes.
Vidal's Texas Partisans, Lieut. Henry Phillips.

Artillery.

Capt. MARTIN WELFLEY.

1st Missouri Light, Battery B, Capt. Martin Welfley.
Provisional Battery.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE L. BEAL.

29th Maine, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Emerson.
30th Massachusetts, Capt. Samuel D. Shipley.
114th New York, Col. Samuel R. Per Lee.
116th New York, Col. George M. Love.
153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. McMILLAN.

12th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Peck.
13th Maine, Col. Henry Rust, jr.
15th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer.
47th Pennsylvania, Col. Tilghman H. Good.
8th Vermont, Col. Stephen Thomas.

*At Brownsville and Brazos Santiago. The First and Second Brigades reported on original returns as of the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

†Reorganized under Special Orders. No. 50, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, June 27, 1864, and stationed, with exception of the Third Brigade, Third Division (in District of Baton Rouge), at Morganza.

Third Brigade.

Col. LEONARD D. H. CURRIE.

30th Maine, Col. Thomas H. Hubbard.
133d New York, Capt. Anthony J. Allaire,
160th New York, Capt. Henry P. Underhill.
162d New York, Lieut. Col. James M. Van Den Bergh.
165th New York (six companies), Capt. William R. French.
173d New York, Capt. Howard C. Conrady.

Artillery.

1st Delaware Battery, Capt. Benjamin Nields.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.

First Brigade.

Col. ALPHA B. FARR.

12th Maine, Maj. Gideon A. Hastings.
14th Maine, Col. Thomas W. Porter.
26th Massachusetts, Maj. Eusebius S. Clark.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.
75th New York, Capt. Frank Silsby.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT B. MERRITT.

13th Connecticut, Col. Charles D. Blinn.
1st Louisiana, Col. William O. Fiske.
90th New York, Lieut. Col. John C. Smart.
131st New York, Col. Nicholas W. Day.
159th New York, Maj. William Waltermire.
3d Massachusetts Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Sargent.

Third Brigade.

Col. JACOB SHARPE.

38th Massachusetts, Capt. Taylor T. Rundlett.
128th New York, Maj. Francis S. Keese.
156th New York, Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie.
175th New York (three companies), Capt. Charles McCarthey.
176th New York, Maj. Charles Lewis.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE W. FOX.

7th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Newman W. Storer.
26th New York Battery, Capt. George W. Fox.
2d United States, Battery C, Lieut. John I. Rodgers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT L. LEE.

37th Illinois, Col. John C. Black.
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
7th Kentucky, Col. Reuben May.
42d Ohio, Maj. William H. Williams.
35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. BENNETT.

69th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.
22d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William J. Worthington.
16th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Philip Kershner.
114th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Kelly.
120th Ohio, Maj. John F. McKinley.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. DAVID P. GRIER.

77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Burdett.
130th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James H. Matheny.
67th Indiana, Maj. Francis A. Sears.
34th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Warren S. Dungan.
83d Ohio, Maj. Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, jr.
96th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown.

* Organized from Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and borne on district return as such division. See p. 615.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Capt. HENRY W. CLOSSON, chief of corps artillery.

1st Indiana Heavy, Company A, Capt. Abram W. Simmons.

CORPS D'AFRIQUE.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. CHARLES W. DREW.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. DICKEY.

73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam.
75th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry W. Fuller.
84th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. James H. Corrin.
92d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry N. Frisbie.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. APPLETON.

76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.
78th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Philip S. Cottle.
80th U. S. Colored Troops,† Lieut. Col. William S. Mudgett.
81st U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Putnam T. Derby.
82d U. S. Colored Troops,‡ Lieut. Col. George Tucker.

Artillery.

12th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Jacob Miller.

SECOND DIVISION.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES C. CLARK.

79th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Emil Boedicker.
88th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George E. Biles.
89th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Atkins.
2d Vermont Battery, Capt. John W. Chase.

POST ARTILLERY.

21st New York Battery, Capt. James Barnes.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Engineer Brigade.§

Maj. DAVID C. HOUSTON.

95th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Wrotnouski.
96th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John C. Cobb.
97th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George A. Harmount.
98th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles L. Norton.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. William H. Morrison.

Bailey's Brigade.‖

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.

1st Michigan Heavy Artillery, Col. Edward Bacon.
161st New York, Maj. Willis E. Craig.

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* At Port Hudson, La., when not otherwise indicated. Ullmann succeeded Andrews (on leave) April 23, and, going on special service to Morganza, was succeeded by McNeil June 23.

† At Bonnet Carre, La.

‡ In District of West Florida.

§ The 95th at Brazos Santiago, Tex.; the 96th at Port Hudson, La.; the 97th and 98th at Carrollton, La., and the 99th at Morganza, La.

‖ At Vicksburg, Miss. Organized June 10, by Special Orders of that date, from headquarters Division of West Mississippi.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. JOHN P. SHERBURNE,* chief of cavalry.

First Brigade. †

Col. CHARLES EVERETT.

16th Indiana Infantry (mounted), Maj. Robert Conover.
2d Louisiana Infantry (mounted), Capt. William A. Garnsey.
6th Missouri, Maj. Bacon Montgomery.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. JOHN G. FONDA.

3d Illinois, Maj. James H. O'Connor.
118th Illinois Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan.

Third Brigade. §

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. CREBS.

1st Louisiana, Capt. Richard Barrett.
87th Illinois Infantry (mounted), Maj. George W. Land.

Fourth Brigade. ‖

Col. MORGAN H. CHRYSLER.

2d New York Veteran, Lieut. Col. Asa L. Gurney.
4th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Webster P. Moore.

NOT BRIGADED.

Greenville, La.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

4th Indiana, Company C, Capt. Andrew P. Gallagher.
18th New York, Maj. Edward Byrne.
3d Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst.
Hamilton's Body Guard, Lieut. Alexander Roberts.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Jacob B. Rawles.

Baton Rouge, La.

2d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Bush, jr.
2d Louisiana (six companies), Lieut. Col. Howard C. Woodrow.
14th New York (six companies), Maj. William D. Morton.

Barrancas, Fla.

1st Florida (five companies), Maj. Albert Ruttkay.

Camp Parapet, La.

4th U. S. Colored (ten companies), Lieut. Col. Julius H. Alexander.

Hermitage Landing, La.

11th New York, Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Wilkeson.

Napoleonville, La.

12th Illinois, Col. Hasbrouck Davis.

Morganza, La.

Col. EDMUND J. DAVIS.

3d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.
1st Texas, Lieut. Col. Jesse Stancel.
2d Texas, Lieut. Col. George W. Paschal.
1st Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Jacob T. Foster.

New Orleans, La.

15th Illinois, Company I, Capt. George A. Willis.
2d Louisiana (battalion), Col. Daniel J. Keily.

Brownsville, Tex.

Vidal's Texas Partisans, Lieut. Henry Phillips.

Carrollton, La.

2d Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Ormand F. Nims.

Kennerville, La.

1st Indiana, Company C, Capt. James L. Carey.

Thibodeaux, La.

2d Maine, Col. Ephraim W. Woodman.

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* Assigned June 25, relieving Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, who had been acting also as chief of cavalry.

† Greenville, La.

‡ Port Hudson, La.

§ Morganza, La.

‖ The 6th Massachusetts and 2d New Hampshire dismounted and detached for veteran furlough.

MORGANZA, LA.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN.†

Provisional Brigade.

Col. THEODORE H. BARRETT.

62d U. S. Infantry, Col. Theodore H. Barrett.
65th U. S. Infantry, Col. De Witt C. Brown.
67th U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Col. Augustus O. Millington.
83d U. S. Infantry, Col. Edward Martindale.

Not brigaded.

90th U. S. Infantry, Col. Charles E. Bostwick.
99th U. S. Infantry, Capt. Sheldon J. Grant.

ARTILLERY.

2d Ohio Battery, Capt. Augustus Beach.
1st Vermont Battery, Capt. George T. Hebard.

UNASSIGNED.

Kentucky Engineers (one company), Capt. William F. Patterson.

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN.‡

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE.§

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

FOURTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.‖

Col. DAVID P. GRIER.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN.

67th Indiana, Maj. Francis A. Sears.
19th Kentucky, Capt. William T. Cummins.
83d Ohio, Maj. Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, jr.
23d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edgar P. Hill.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. CLARK.

77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Burdett.
130th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James H. Matheny.
34th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Warren S. Dungan.
96th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown.

* See also Nineteenth Army Corps and Davis' detachment of cavalry, pp. 611, 614.

† Assumed command June 27.

‡ Assumed command June 18, vice Reynolds, assigned to command at Morganza.

§ Brigadier-General Cooke, being assigned as superintendent of general recruiting service, was relieved in command May 2 by Brigadier-General Birge, and he was relieved by Brigadier-General Benton May 25. Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren assumed command May —, but, being ordered to Texas, was relieved by Benton June 13.

‖ These troops were serving at Baton Rouge, but by Special Orders, No. 50, of June 27, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, all of the regiments reported above as of this division, except those from Kentucky and Wisconsin, had been assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. See p. 612.

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.

24th Indiana, Col. William T. Spicely.
22d Iowa, Col. Harvey Graham.

CAVALRY.

2d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Bush, jr.
2d Louisiana (six companies), Lieut. Col. Howard C. Woodrow.
14th New York (six companies), Maj. William D. Morton.

ARTILLERY.

2d Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. John Ashley.
1st Indiana Heavy, Col. John A. Keith.
18th New York Battery, Capt. Albert G. Mack.
8th U. S. Colored (four companies), Maj. Richard G. Shaw.
13th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Richard R. Griffith.

DISTRICT OF BONNET CARRE.

Col. CYRUS HAMLIN.

80th U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. William S. Mudgett.
2d Louisiana Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John W. Beatty.
11th New York Cavalry (detachment).

DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON.*

Col. NELSON B. BARTRAM.

34th Indiana (detachment), Maj. Nimrod Headington.
2d New Orleans, Companies A and B, Lieut. Orlando H. Hempstead.
20th U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. Andrew E. Mather.
97th U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. George A. Harmount.
98th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. Charles L. Norton.
1st Indiana Cavalry, Company C, Capt. James L. Carey.
2d New Hampshire Cavalry, Lieut. Col. George A. Flanders.
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Julius H. Alexander.
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Bangs.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Capt. Henry Simon.
2d Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Ormand F. Nims.
7th Michigan Battery, Lieut. George L. Stillman,
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Charles M. Callahan.
Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. Thomas W. Fry, jr.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT A. CAMERON.

BRASHEAR CITY.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.

33d Illinois, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.
11th Indiana (one company), Lieut. Charles McGinley.
93d U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. Simon Jones.
11th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Luther H. Whittlesey.
2d Maine Cavalry (four companies), Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling.
25th New York Battery, Lieut. Irving D. Southworth.

* Troops at Camp Parapet, Carrollton, De Sair, Fort Banks, Frenier, Jefferson City, Kennerville, and Pass Manchac.

THIBODEAUX.

Garrison.

Col. DANIEL MACAULEY.

11th Indiana (nine companies), Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall.
60th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus Goelzer.
2d Maine Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Nathan Cutler.
4th Iowa Battery, Capt. Philip H. Goode.

*Slack's Brigade.**

Col. WILLIAM A. GREENE.

47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
24th Iowa, Col. John Q. Wilds.
28th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Bartholomew W. Wilson.
29th Wisconsin, Capt. Horace E. Connit.

DONALDSONVILLE.

Col. GEORGE W. K. BAILEY.

99th Illinois, Col. George W. K. Bailey.
18th Indiana (detachment), Lieut. James K. Smith.
26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.
12th Illinois Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Isaac Conroe.
3d Maryland Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Joseph F. Lewis.

NAPOLEONVILLE.

Col. HASBROUCK DAVIS.

12th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Hamilton B. Dox.
2d Maine Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Charles A. Miller.

TERRE BONNE STATION.

Col. DAVID SHUNK.

8th Indiana (three companies), Col. David Shunk.
21st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda.

BOUTTE STATION.

Capt. JOHN RUESS.

8th Indiana (one company), Capt. John Ruess.
2d Maine Cavalry (one company).

CHUCAHOULA.

Capt. JAMES W. THOMPSON.

8th Indiana (two companies), Capt. Joseph M. Thompson.
2d Maine Cavalry (one company), Capt. Adolphus B. Mathews.

BAYOU DES ALLEMANDS.

8th Indiana (one company), Capt. Benjamin F. Elwood.

LA FOURCHE CROSSING.

8th Indiana (one company), Capt. George W. Adams.

TIGERVILLE.

8th Indiana (two companies), Capt. George W. Furrow.

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* Late the Second Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. Col. J. R. Slack reported as commanding that division at this date, but it then only embraced this brigade, the other troops being detached.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

BARRANCAS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK.

25th U. S. Colored Infantry (six companies), Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Hitchcock.
82d U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.
86th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. M. Wilson Plumly.
7th Vermont (four companies), Capt. Mahlon M. Young.

FORT PICKENS.

Maj. HARVEY A. ALLEN.

25th U. S. Colored Infantry (four companies), Maj. James W. H. Reisinger.
7th Vermont, Companies D, F, and K.

FORT BARRANCAS.

7th Vermont (three companies), Lieut. Col. David B. Peck.

CAVALRY.

1st Florida (five companies), Col. Eugene von Kielmansegge.
14th New York, Company M, Capt. Adolph Schmidt.

NEW ORLEANS.*

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. WOOD.

97th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Martin.
1st New Orleans, Col. Eugene Tisdale.
1st United States, Maj. Maurice Maloney.
Varner's Battalion, Capt. Absalom L. Chenoweth.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Herman Borris.
1st Indiana Battery, Lieut. Lawrence Jacoby.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company L, Capt. Isaac C. Hendricks.
4th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. George G. Trull.
6th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. John F. Phelps.
15th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Timothy Pearson.
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Louis Dorman.
16th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Isaac N. Mitchell.
17th Ohio Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Franck E. Taylor.

FORTS JACKSON AND SAINT PHILIP.

Col. CHARLES A. HARTWELL.

FORT JACKSON.

91st New York, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Tarbell.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company D, Lieut. Charles M. Ball.

FORT SAINT PHILIP.

77th U. S. Colored Infantry, Maj. George Webster.
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company A, Lieut. Albert Loring.

*The 46th Indiana on veteran furlough.

LAKEPORT.

Col. ROBERT B. JONES.

9th Connecticut (detachment), Capt. William Wright.
34th Indiana (detachment).
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Charles A. Bailey.
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company F, Lieut. Alden M. Varney.

FORTS PIKE, MACOMB, AND BIENVENUE.

91st U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. Eliot Bridgman.

FORT LIVINGSTON.

7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company C, Lieut. Thomas Newton.

SHIP ISLAND.

74th U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Hall.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL P. WOODBURY.

CEDAR KEYS.

2d Florida Cavalry (seven companies), Maj. Edmund C. Weeks.

FORT JEFFERSON.

110th New York, Col. Charles Hamilton.

KEY WEST.

2d U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Townsend.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	9	....	9	10	....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
Fort Leavenworth (Col. J. W. Goodwin).	40	798	905	944	....	.....	
District of Colorado	28	443	644	1,106	....	6	Denver.
District of Nebraska	53	1,146	1,568	1,782	....	6	Omaha.
District of North Kansas	20	298	530	793	6	4	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas	87	2,339	2,885	3,569	4	18	Paola.
Grand total	237	5,024	6,541	8,204	10	34	
Grand total according to monthly return of the department.	201	4,362	5,768	7,481	10	37	

Troops in the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

138th Illinois, Col. John W. Goodwin.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Greenville L. Gove.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON.

Bent's Old Fort.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Ira Quimby.

Camp Wynkoop.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Companies F and M, Capt. David L. Hardy.

Fort Lyon.

1st Colorado Cavalry (five companies), Maj. Edward W. Wynkoop.

Camp Sanborn.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Capt. George L. Sanborn.

Fort Garland.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Companies A and I, Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Tappan.

Russellville.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Clark Dunn.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. EDWARD B. MURPHY.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Edward B. Murphy.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Zaremba Jackson.

Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Companies C and F, Maj. George M. O'Brien.

Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Companies B and D, Maj. John S. Wood.

Pawnee Agency, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company E, Capt. James B. David.

Omaha, Nebr. Ter.

Col. SAMUEL W. SUMMERS.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Charles F. Porter.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. William R. Bowen.

Fort Halleck, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry Companies C and F, Maj. Thomas L. Mackey.

Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Companies B, D, G, and H, Lieut. Col. William O. Collins.

Sweetwater Bridge, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry Company E, Capt. Levi G. Marshall.

En route.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Kuhl, to Pawnee Agency.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Levi M. Rinehart, to Deer Creek, Idaho Ter.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

Fort Leavenworth.

Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON.

16th Kansas Cavalry (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Werter R. Davis.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Capt. John Vander Horck.

Fort Riley.

Capt. DANIEL S. MALVEN.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Daniel S. Malven.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. William Booth.

Wyandotte Bridge.

16th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Michael C. Clary.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN.

Fort Larned, Kans.

12th Kansas, Company H, Capt. James W. Parmetar.
McLain's Colorado Battery, Lieut. George S. Eayre.
9th Wisconsin Battery (section), Lieut. Watson D. Crocker.

Council Grove, Kans.

9th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. James H. Dodge.

Topeka, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Elisha Hammer.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

Fort Scott, Kans.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Tyrus I. Hurd.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Orloff Norton.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. John Kendall.
2d Kansas Battery (section), Lieut. Daniel C. Knowles.

Humboldt, Kans.

Maj. HENRY C. HAAS.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Pearce.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John A. Wanless.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Joseph B. Swain.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Jay Thompson.

Camp Hamer, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Fernando C. Kizer.

Camp Insley, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company F, Capt. David S. Vittum.

Balltown, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Robert Carpenter.

Dry Wood, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Marshall M. Ehle.

Osage Mission, Mo.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Samuel W. Greer.

Pawnee Creek, Mo.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Edward B. Metz.

Pleasant Grove, Mo.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Curtis Johnson.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

Mound City.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Ira I. Taber.

Paola.

Capt. NATHAN AMES.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. John W. Ridgway.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Companies A and L, Capt. Nathan Ames.

Aubrey.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Companies A and D, Maj. Martin Anderson.

Coldwater Grove.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John L. Thompson.

Oxford.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Capt. John M. Allen.

Rockville.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Benjamin F. Simpson.

Olathe.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE H. HOYT.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Companies F and G, Lieut. Col. George H. Hoyt.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Shubial P. Thompson.

Shawnee Mission.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. James H. Young.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Lewis D. Joy.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Albert S. W. Knapper.

Lawrence.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Companies E and M, Maj. Edmund G. Ross.

Osawatomie.

16th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. George R. Barricklow.

Potosi.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John G. Lindsay.

Trading Post.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Livingston G. Parker.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	.....	16	21	.....		Saint Louis.
Troops reporting direct to department headquarters.*	34	1,160	1,360	1,465	....	34	
District of Central Missouri	105	2,674	3,368	4,423		6	Warrensburg.
District of North Missouri	31	499	745	822	.....		Saint Joseph.
District of Rolla	74	1,496	2,007	2,609	4	8	Rolla.
District of Saint Louis	106	2,881	3,910	4,740	23	4	Saint Louis.
District of Southwest Missouri	66	1,863	2,337	3,297	4	4	Springfield.
Enrolled Missouri Militia†	167	2,416	2,878	3,468	.....		
Alton, Ill	43	1,103	1,320	1,379	.....		
Grand total	642	14,092	17,941	22,224	31	56	
Grand total according to monthly return of the department.	469	11,603	14,680	18,518	2	48	

* At Benton Barracks, Camp Gamble, Jefferson Barracks, Marine Hospital, and Schofield Barracks.

† Not reported on department return.

Troops in the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

BENTON BARRACKS.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. PILE.

72d U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. John J. Sears.

CAMP GAMBLE.

2d Missouri Light Artillery (six batteries), Col. Nelson Cole.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (three companies), Capt. James H. Corns.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Lieut. John W. Baker.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Capt. JAMES CLIFFORD.

1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. James Clifford.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. William L. Boyd.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. EGBERT B. BROWN.

Gasconade Crossing.

135th Illinois (four companies), Col. John S. Wolfe.

Pleasant Hill.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Col. James H. Ford.

Sedalia.

4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. George H. Hall.

Warrensburg.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. James McFerran.
7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. John F. Philips.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Charles H. Thurber.

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

Fayette.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Companies H and I, Maj. Reeves Leonard.

Liberty.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Wm. B. Kemper.

Fulton.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Thomas L. Campbell.

Macon.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Companies A, C, D, and E, Col. John F. Williams.

Saint Joseph.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Companies B and M, Capt. James A. Adams.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

Brig. Gen. ODON GUITAR.

Rolla.

Col. ALBERT SIGEL.

145th Illinois (eight companies), Col. George W. Lackey.
1st Missouri State Militia (four companies), Maj. Charles Biehle.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (six companies), Col. Albert Sigel.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Samuel A. Garth.
2d Wisconsin Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Nicholas H. Dale.
2d Mis ouri Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Oswald A. Roessel.

Salem.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Levi E. Whybark.

Waynesville.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Maj. John B. Kaiser.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.

Benton Barracks.

Col. BENJAMIN L. E. BONNEVILLE.

1st Missouri State Militia, Companies A and K, Capt. John Rupp.

Cape Girardeau.

Maj. JOSEPHUS ROBBINS.

1st Missouri State Militia, Company D, Capt. Patrick F. Lonergan.
18th U. S. Colored Infantry, Company A, Captain Nathaniel B. Lucas.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (seven companies), Maj. Josephus Robbins.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. William Rinne.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery G, Capt. William Arthur.

Pilot Knob.

Maj. SAMUEL MONTGOMERY.

135th Illinois, Companies A and D, Capt. Benjamin Burt.
1st Missouri State Militia, Company G, Lieut. John Fessler.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. William Brauner.
6th Missouri Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Samuel Montgomery.

Bloomfield.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Hiram M. Hiller.

Charleston.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Capt. James A. Ewing.

De Soto.

6th Missouri Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Richardson H. Montgomery.

Jackson.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Richard M. Hulse.

Logtown.

68th Enrolled Missouri Militia, Company D, Lieut. Merida P. Tate.

Patterson.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Maj. James Wilson.

Saint James.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Solon A. C. Bartlett.

New Madrid.

Capt. VALENTINE PREUITT.

1st Missouri State Militia, Company E, Capt. Henry Kelling.
18th U. S. Colored Infantry, Company B, Lieut. George J. Drew.
1st Missouri Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Valentine Preuitt.

Saint Louis.

Lieut. Col. JOHN N. HERDER.

135th Illinois, Company E, Capt. George W. McClure.
145th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. James W. Damron.
10th Kansas, Capt. George D. Brooke.
1st Missouri State Militia, Company B, Capt. Frederick J. Luebbering.

Centreville.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company C, Capt. John W. Hendrick.

Commerce.

Scott County Enrolled Missouri Militia, Company E, Capt. William W. Campbell.

Hermann.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company M, Capt. William T. Hunter.

Lawson Station.

135th Illinois, Company K, Capt. Edward Lafferty.

Mineral Point.

135th Illinois, Company F, Capt. Samuel G. McAdams.

Saint Genevieve.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Henry B. Milks.

Sulphur Springs.

135th Illinois, Company H, Capt. James B. Wicklin.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

Springfield.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Jeremiah Hackett.
6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. William Plumb.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Capt. Jacob Cassairt.
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Junius W. MacMurray.
Enrolled Missouri Militia,* Brig. Gen. Colly B. Holland.

Cassville.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (six companies), Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron.

Greenfield.

6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Calvin S. Moore.

Neosho.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Milton Burch.

Granby Lead Mines.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. John Lindsay.

Lebanon.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Col. Joseph J. Gravely.

Ozark.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Harrison Mitchell.

In the field.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Archibald B. Freeburn.

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. COLLY B. HOLLAND, commanding Fourth District.
Brig. Gen. EDWARD C. PIKE, commanding First District.

4th Provisional Regiment, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Swain, Carrollton, Chillicothe, and Liberty.
6th Provisional Regiment, District of Southwest Missouri.
7th Regiment, Col. George F. Meyers, Saint Louis.
7th Provisional Regiment, District of Southwest Missouri.
11th Regiment, Maj. Edward Beckman, Saint Louis.
51st Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Patten Colley, Albany.
81st Provisional Regiment (five companies), Arnoldsville, De Kalb, Maysville, Plattsburg, and Saint Joseph.
82d Provisional Regiment (three companies), Liberty, Parkville, and Weston.

ALTON, ILL.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH T. COPELAND.

17th Illinois Cavalry, Col. John L. Beveridge.
Alton Battalion, Capt. Simon J. Stookey.

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*The 6th and 7th Provisional Regiments, stationed at Bolivar, Buffalo, Carthage, and Cave Springs, in Christian and Douglas Counties, at Fair Grove, Hartville, Humansville, Lamar, Marionville, Marshall, Mount Vernon, Newtonia, Rock Prairie, Sand Springs, and Stockton, in Stone County, and at Warden's Station.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864; headquarters Santa Fé.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	27	.....	27	29	.....	.....
Albuquerque	3	102	119	164	.....	4
Fort Bascom	5	128	138	164	.....	.....
Fort Canby	6	197	269	524	.....	.....
Fort Craig	10	174	241	308	4	13
Fort Marcy	3	53	59	63	.....	.....
Fort McRae	1	22	25	70	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	3	83	95	126	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	8	285	345	421	.....	.....
Fort Union	16	466	523	626	4	4
Fort Whipple	6	179	191	222	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	1	104	110	184	.....	.....
Los Pinos	3	110	119	124	.....	.....
Tubac	3	66	95	197	.....	.....
En route	18	278	296	296	.....	.....
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Franklin)	3	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Apache expedition	10	415	457	593	.....	.....
Camp Mimbres	2	62	87	170	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	4	109	128	135	.....	2
Fort Cummings	2	43	56	115	.....	.....
Franklin	9	254	276	293	.....	.....
Las Cruces	1	62	90	102	.....	.....
Tucson	7	168	205	240	.....	.....
Grand total	151	3,360	3,954	5,171	8	23

Troops in the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

Albuquerque.

Capt. DAVID H. BROTHERTON.

5th United States, Companies G and K, Capt. David H. Brotherton.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. John B. Shinn.

Fort Bascom.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies I and M, Capt. Edward H. Bergmann.

Fort Canby.

Maj. PETER W. L. PLYMPTON.

1st New Mexico Cavalry (six companies), Capt. John Thompson.

Fort Craig.

Col. OSCAR M. BROWN.

1st New Mexico, Companies D and F, Capt. William Ayers.
1st California Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Robert S. Johnson.

Fort Marcy.

5th United States, Company A, Capt. Joseph Updegraff.

Fort McRae.

1st California, Company G, Lieut. Patrick Healy.

Los Pinos.

Capt. THOMAS L. ROBERTS.

1st California, Company E, Capt. Thomas L. Roberts.
5th United States, Company I, Lieut. Charles Speed.

Tubac.

1st California Cavalry, Companies I and L, Maj. James Gorman.

Fort Stanton.

Capt. WILLIAM BRADY.

5th United States, Company B (detachment), Lieut. Edward Walsh.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company A, Capt. William Brady.

Fort Sumner.

Capt. HENRY B. BRISTOL.

1st California, Company I, Capt. William P. Calloway.
5th United States, Companies D and E, Capt. Henry B. Bristol.
1st California Cavalry, Companies B and G, Capt. Samuel A. Gorham.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Louis O. Faringhy.

Fort Union.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM MCMULLEN.

1st California, Companies A and K, Lieut. Col. William McMullen.
1st New Mexico (five companies), Capt. Northrup R. Kemp.
11th Missouri Cavalry, Company H, Capt. John H. Butcher.
Ordnance detachment, Capt. William R. Shoemaker.

Fort Whipple.

Maj. EDWARD B. WILLIS.

1st California, Companies C and F, Maj. Edward B. Willis.
1st California Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Ephraim C. Baldwin.

Fort Wingate.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies B and F, Maj. Ethan W. Eaton.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

Apache Expedition.

Col. EDWIN A. RIGG.

1st California, Companies D and H.
5th California, Companies A, C, and E.
1st California Cavalry, Companies C and E.

Camp Mimbres.

Capt. JAMES H. WHITLOCK.

5th California, Company F, Capt. James H. Whitlock.
1st California Cavalry, Companies C and F, Capt. Thomas A. Stombs.

Fort Bowie.

Capt. THOMAS T. TIDBALL.

5th California, Company K, Capt. Thomas T. Tidball.
1st New Mexico, Company A, Capt. Nicolas Quintana.

Franklin.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

5th California, Companies G and H, Col. George W. Bowie.
1st California Cavalry, Companies A and B, Capt. Albert H. French.

Tucson.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT.

5th California, Company D, Capt. William Ffrench.
1st California Cavalry, Company L (detachment).

Fort Cummings.

Capt. VALENTINE DRESHER.

1st California, Company B, Capt. Valentine Dresher.
5th California, Company D, Lieut. George A. Burkett.

Las Cruces.

1st California Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Gilbert T. Witham.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
Headquarters	17	7	24	24	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa:						
Northwestern Indian expedition	130	2,928	3,427	4,203	8	Swan Lake Outlet, Dak. Ter.
Garrisons, &c	21	397	444	618	.....	Davenport, Iowa.
District of Minnesota	57	1,535	1,859	1,967	18	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin	10	73	188	294	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Grand total	235	4,940	5,942	7,106	26	
Grand total according to monthly return of the department.	178	3,505	4,213	5,159	31	

Troops in the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

DISTRICT OF IOWA.

NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION.*

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.†

8th Minnesota, Col. Minor T. Thomas.
30th Wisconsin (four companies), Col. Daniel J. Dill.
Dakota Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Nelson Miner.
6th Iowa Cavalry (eleven companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Pollock.
7th Iowa Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. John Pattee.
2d Minnesota Cavalry (six companies), Col. Robert N. McLaren.
Minnesota Cavalry Battalion (four companies), Maj. Alfred B. Brackett.
Indian Scouts, Capt. Christian Stufft.
3d Minnesota Battery (two sections), Capt. John Jones.

FARM ISLAND, DAK. TER.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD M. BARTLETT.

30th Wisconsin, Companies D and F, Lieut. Col. Edward M. Bartlett.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Companies K, L, and M, Capt. Bradley Mahana.

FORT RANDALL, DAK. TER.

Maj. THOMAS H. SHEPHARD.

6th Iowa Cavalry, Company K, Capt. John Logan.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), Capt. George E. Judd.

* Encamped at Swan Lake Outlet, Dak. Ter.
† Maj. Edward P. Ten Broeck in charge of district headquarters at Davenport, Iowa.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Lieut. D. K. Springer.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Andrew J. Millard.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY.

FORT RIDGELY.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER.

2d Minnesota Cavalry (four companies), Lieut. Col. William Pfaender.
30th Wisconsin, Company G, Capt. Asa B. Swain.
Rebel deserters (detachment).

FORT SNELLING.

Capt. ALLEN SHORTLIDGE.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Jonathan Darrow.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Capt. Allen Shortlidge.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Capt. Milo E. Palmer.
3d Minnesota Battery (one section), Lieut. Don A. Daniels.

FORT WADSWORTH.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Patrick S. Gardner.
30th Wisconsin, Companies B, E, and K, Maj. John Clowney.
3d Minnesota Battery (one section), Lieut. Horace H. Western.

FORT ABERCROMBIE.

Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Capt. Charles H. Mix.

FORT RIPLEY.

8th Minnesota (detachment), Lieut. Miles Hollistor.

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. H. SMITH.

MADISON.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Lieut. Herman Stemple.

MILWAUKEE.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May* 24, 1864.

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XXV. Quartermasters, commissaries, and Government agents will afford all necessary facilities to J. A. Wagner, special courier of War Department, to Trans-Mississippi Department, and thence to Richmond, Va.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 25, 1864.

General J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 18th of May, 1864. In reply to that portion of it relative to the propriety of publishing an order for the expulsion of the families of runaway traitors, he instructs me to state that he does not deem such an order expedient; it would inevitably result in retaliation on the part of the enemy upon the families of our soldiers and citizens, a great many of whom are at present within their lines, and they could inflict far more injury upon us in this way than we could upon them. He would recommend, however, the publication of an order prohibiting all correspondence with the traitor absentees, and expel from the country all persons violating the order. The commanding general, in this connection, desires me to add that should any of the families of these runaways desire to go beyond our lines it seems to him best that they should be permitted do so, under such restrictions as you may deem proper. The commanding general would prefer that they should leave the country, and while he is unwilling to issue an order for their expulsion, in general terms, he desires that all may be allowed to go that desire to do so. The confiscation of their property is purely a question for the civil courts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *May* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS:

In reply to your communication directing me to "strengthen General McCulloch to the utmost extent your (my) disposable force will admit," I have the honor to state that Colonel Duff with his regiment has already been ordered to Bonham. Dashiell's battery is on its way there. The four companies of Colonel McCord's Frontier Regiment, now stationed at Fort Belknap, are directed to report in writing to General McCulloch, and are subject to his orders. In addition

to this I have directed four companies of cavalry, recently organized, to report to him to complete the organization of Colonel Bourland's regiment. In my opinion, general, this is all of my disposable force that can be spared from the district.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, May 25, 1864.

Col. JOHN S. FORD,
Commanding Expeditionary Forces:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to furnish you with the following information, derived from a gentleman in every way reliable, and a friend of the commanding general. He states:

The force, so far as I can ascertain, consists from 2,500 to 3,000 men, with about 600 cavalry and three batteries of field artillery. The place is intrenched all around. Above the town, where the main force is stationed, outside of the intrenchments, are two redoubts connected with a curtain and a dry ditch in front, the parapet about 8 feet high; no guns mounted. The intrenchments, I am told, extend all around the town.

The plan proposed for attack is as follows:

Send at night one-third of the attacking party by a circuitous route below the city to the river; thence advance under the protection of the steep bank by turning all their intrenchments—even if perceived their infantry could not do much damage if the men are kept close to the bank—and rush up the bank when opposite the point where the barracks stood, or opposite to the ferry. In the mean time a vigorous assault somewhere west of the road leading to King's ranch. The force attacking from the rear from below need not apprehend any attack in their rear, as there are but a few hundred negroes at the Boca.

The general forwards the above for your information, but, of course, leaves it to your judgment whether to carry out the plan.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 26, 1864.

I. Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 67, series of 1863, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., is amended as follows: If any cavalryman "shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, he shall serve on foot," and be transferred to any regiment of infantry from the State where he volunteered or was conscribed that the department or district commander may order.

II. District commanders will have their cavalry commands immediately (and hereafter monthly) inspected for the purpose of enforcing the above order.

III. Men transferred from cavalry to infantry will be permitted to select the command to which they are to be assigned, provided that command is serving in the same district, and does not exceed the minimum allowed by law.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:
S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., May 27, 1864.*

I. All persons liable to military duty will be immediately enrolled. They will be assigned in accordance with the following regulations: First. All assignments must be made by the commandant of conscripts of the State where the conscript is enrolled. Second. No conscript will be assigned to a cavalry command until the infantry regiments and artillery companies have received their complements. Third. Conscripts will be assigned to companies having less than the minimum, 64 privates, until all the companies reach that number. Fourth. Assignments will be made to regiments in the order in which they were organized, filling the oldest regiment first.

II. All officers in command of companies of infantry and artillery will forthwith send to the commandant of conscripts of the State in which the command was raised accurate certified reports of their companies, stating strength, present and absent, date of organization, and arm of service, and without such reports, showing they do not exceed 64 privates, no conscript will be assigned.

III. Officers are prohibited from receiving conscripts who have not been assigned in accordance with this order.

IV. Officers in command of regiments, battalions, &c., will furnish to Brigadier-General Greer, chief of the bureau of conscription, Marshall, Tex., a monthly roll of deserters and absentees without leave. This will be arranged according to the county and State to which the parties belong, and will set forth the time and place of desertion in each case.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Batesville, May 27, 1864.

Colonel FREEMAN:

COLONEL: In pursuance to orders from district headquarters I have assumed command of all troops north of the Arkansas River. You will immediately collect together all officers and men belonging to your command, and place them in camp in the vicinity of Powhatan, or some point you may deem best. You will report in person to these headquarters as soon as practicable. The muster-rolls of your command, showing when and where each company was mustered, will be furnished to the inspector-general of this brigade; also the order and date of election of field officers.

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Batesville, May 27, 1864.

Maj. G. W. RUTHERFORD,
Commanding, &c.:

MAJOR: You will proceed to Kendall's, on Little Red River, and collect together all men of your command, as well as all squads of men who may be operating in that section of country, and cause

them to enter the regular service; you must use every exertion in your power to bring these men into the service. All men who are on the north side of Arkansas River, and have been paroled and claim to be Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners, must be arrested and put into a company. All men between the ages of sixteen and fifty who will not enter the service voluntarily must be conscripted and put into a company. You will send details under good officers to arrest all bands of jayhawkers, whether Southern or Union, who may be committing outrages upon the citizens. In all cases where the proof is sufficient against any person or persons who may be or have committed depredations upon the citizens of Arkansas, you will cause them to be shot. All squads and unorganized bands must be broken up. You will report frequently to these headquarters your progress in recruiting, as well as all the information you may gain of the movements of the enemy, also of your own movements. You will subsist and forage your command, giving the proper vouchers for everything purchased. You will cause to be arrested all men who may desert your command, and have charges preferred against them, and send them to these headquarters for trial. Desertion must be stopped.

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Batesville, May 27, 1864.

Major Pickler, with Captains Rusk, Robinson, Roberts, and Johnson, will march with their commands to Northwest Arkansas, and there recruit their commands. Major Pickler will allow the different company commanders to proceed to different counties in said section above mentioned for the purpose of recruiting their companies full. They will cause every man between the ages of sixteen and fifty to enter the service. Major Pickler will report once a week his progress and all the information he may glean. Major Pickler and the above-mentioned officers with their commands will report to these headquarters within forty days from this date. All unorganized companies and squads now operating in Northwest Arkansas and not attached to any regular regiment or battalion will report to Major Pickler for duty. You will cause to be arrested all persons, Southern or Union, who may be jayhawking, or who have committed depredations upon Southern people; and when the proof is sufficient to condemn them, you will cause them to be shot. You will subsist and forage your command, giving proper vouchers for everything purchased.

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOINT RESOLUTION (May 28, 1864) requesting the return of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Texas Regiments.

Whereas the troops composing the various companies, battalions, and regiments of Texas, serving east of the Mississippi River, have become from long and arduous services greatly reduced in number,

and in many instances the organizations being almost destroyed; and whereas this gallant soldiery have served their country with so much fidelity and uncomplaining firmness: Therefore, be it

Resolved, First. That our gratitude as a people is due the brave men who have so long represented Texas on the many battle-fields of the revolution. Second. That we mourn the death of those whose lives have been offered as willing sacrifices upon the altar of freedom. Third. That we return our grateful thanks to those who still survive for their sacrifices and gallantry, and tender our assurances that the deeds of living and dead are appreciated in our hearts of hearts, and will be enshrined there by a grateful people as long as there remains on earth in the minds of men admiration for deeds of heroism, devotion to country, and a love of liberty. Fourth. That we most respectfully ask of our military authorities to permit the various companies, battalions, and regiments of Texas troops east of the Mississippi River to return home for the purpose of recruiting their decimated ranks, at such time and in such manner as will be prudent when the public services will permit. Fifth. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of War and to the various brigade commanders of Texas troops east of the Mississippi, by the Governor, at the earliest practicable moment.

Approved May 28, 1864.

P. MURRAH.
M. D. K. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
F. S. STOCKDALE,
President of the Senate.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: I herewith transmit the Fort Smith Era of the 7th May, in which some reports and communications respecting the condition of affairs in Texas will be found of interest to us and of a character to put us on our guard sufficiently to prepare to meet any movement of the enemy which might be induced by them. There is no doubt that the disloyal men claim a larger proportion of our population than they are entitled to, but it is equally true that they are pretty strong, and have many friends and sympathizers that are now concealing their true feelings that would join them if the enemy were to advance into our country. Of this I have but little fear at this time, as General Maxey is advancing toward if not on Fort Smith, and I do not believe that the enemy have sufficient force to drive him back; but these reports represent things in such a condition on our western border that they might be induced to send 1,000 or 1,500 men west of Arbuckle to strike in upon us and gather up these disloyal men and make a demonstration in that quarter sufficient to create a diversion in favor of the army at Fort Smith.

These tories are the same that I arrested some time ago as spies, who escaped from the guard-house at this place, and Robbins was the chief-justice and enrolling officer of Jack County; all of whom were on the frontier at the time Major Quayle arrested Captain

Luckey and others that have been sent to General Magruder, and were connected with that same disloyal set of men who knew all about the condition of affairs on that border; and from these communications and other sources of information I have not a doubt there are a large number of deserters and disloyal men in that section. It is said that there are 150 on Pecan Bay and 350 on the upper Concho, and smaller parties all over the region of country where I have directed Colonel McCord to attack and root out, but his forces having been removed from that quarter (Camp Colorado), I do not see that I can do anything just now, but hope in a short time to be able to send forces out to attack them.

I think it very certain that the forces left under the command of the Governor in the reserve counties on our frontier line are perfectly unreliable in this service, as hundreds of them are men who have gone there to avoid the operation of the conscript law and keep out of the service; and I will once more repeat that I hope the conscript law will be rigidly enforced to the outside haunt, and this haunt broken up, for until that is done we never will be able to control these disloyal men or catch those deserters. I know how difficult it will be to do this, but it will take no more force to do it than it will to protect the country from them and the Indians, and I ought to have a good regiment now, under an energetic, fighting, hanging man, to send out on that portion of our frontier with orders to attack and kill all who are assembled to resist the authorities, and arrest all others who owe service to the country or are disloyal. This section of the country must be attended to soon or it will be too late to do it; and although I have never had sufficient force to take care of my own district, if that country and the Frontier Regiment had been put under my command last fall I could have had it in much better condition now, or had the regiment broken up or scattered in some other portion of the army. They have done no good since I have been up here, and consequently that section is ruined.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,

Major-General, Commanding Northern Sub-District.

HOUSTON, *May* 29, 1864.

Col. J. S. FORD:

I am instructed to inform you that the enemy is diminishing his forces largely at Fort Esperanza, and we have every reason to believe that he is preparing to evacuate that part of the coast. The information is furnished for your benefit, and further accounts will be furnished as soon as received, or as soon as it can be obtained.

E. P. TURNER,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., May* 30, 1864.

I. The bureaus of the ordnance, medical, quartermaster, and subsistence departments, and of conscription, are established at Marshall, Tex. All returns, reports, papers, &c., required by law and

orders to be made to the several bureaus at Richmond, Va., will be forwarded to Marshall, Tex., addressed to the following officers:

Maj. Gen. B. Huger, chief of bureau of ordnance.
Brig. Gen. E. Greer, chief of bureau of conscription.
Lieut. Col. L. W. O'Bannon, chief of quartermaster's bureau.
Maj. W. B. Blair, chief of subsistence bureau.
Surg. J. M. Haden, chief of medical bureau.

II. The exportation of beef-cattle from this department is prohibited, except when made under the supervision of Maj. R. A. Howard, commissary of subsistence.

III. The practice of relieving officers from commands to which they have been appointed and assigned, and ordering them to report to department headquarters, will cease, unless specially required by orders from the department commander.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c., *Houston, May* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

28. Brig. Gen. T. F. Drayton, commanding, &c., will cause Col. S. P. Bankhead's brigade to concentrate as rapidly as possible at Hallettsville, and order Colonel Bankhead to proceed himself to the front in the direction of Saluria, and gather all the information he can, he giving the orders for the concentration of his brigade, but not awaiting their execution.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major General Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Bonham, May 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I herewith transmit a letter from Captain Pace to Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, which will call your attention to the condition of affairs on our border. Lampasas is in the edge of a rough, mountainous region, which extends to the Concho country, and I have no doubt a large portion of the deserters and disloyal men who are embodied are in that region of country, and, if it were possible, a good regiment should be sent into that section with orders to clean out all that country, commencing on Cowhouse Creek and Lampasas, Pecan Bayou, Colorado, Concho, &c., and notify me of the time, so that I could co-operate with them from above that place. I do not know that any force can be spared from below, but this section is far from me, out of my district, and needs immediate attention, if it is possible to give it, and I feel that it is my duty to so inform the general commanding.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Major-General, Commanding Northern Sub-District.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CAPT. W. B. PACE'S CO., 2D DIST., STATE TROOPS.

Captain JACKSON:

SIR: William E. Willis and Gideon Willis came into this county about ten days ago from Mexico, for the purpose, as they say, of recruiting for the Federal Army, and taking a list of all would-be Union men. They have recruited until their forces are said to be about 100 strong. They pass over the country in small parties with perfect impunity, and threaten destruction of property of secessionists. In view of these outrages and the fatal results of a longer stay in the country by them, we beseech you to come immediately to our relief.

Respectfully,

WM. B. PACE,
Captain, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

This letter was written from Lampasas Springs on the 20th, so Colonel Jackson informs me, and this party of men are on the head of Cowhouse Creek and Lampasas.

McCULLOCH.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Magness' Store, May 31, 1864.

Colonel McCRAY:

COLONEL: Brig. Gen. J. O. Shelby directs me to say that in obedience to orders from district headquarters he has assumed command of all troops north of the Arkansas River. You will report to these headquarters the locality of your camp, the number of men in your command, the number armed, unarmed, mounted, and dismounted, and the amount of ammunition on hand. The general desires that this report should be made as soon as possible, in order to concentrate the troops for active service in the field. Further orders as to the disposition of the troops will be sent you as soon as your camp is known.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonels Dobbin and Freeman and General Adams.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I received a letter from Major Russell, submitting Colonel Fisher's plans, as follows:

That he (Colonel Fisher) would collect several hundred renegades in Matamoras and cross over and attack Brownsville at the same time that Colonel Ford would attack from below and rear.

This letter was forwarded to Col. J. S. Ford for his information, at the same time notifying him that Colonel Fisher was not known at these headquarters, and that his proposals should be well investigated and his status defined before placing any trust therein, and advising him to place himself in communication with Colonel Fisher at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Abstract from return of the First Sub-District, Galveston, Tex., Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes commanding, for the month of May, 1864; headquarters Galveston.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last monthly return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	14	.....	14	14	14
1st Regiment Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. John H. Manly	17	321	437	516	472
Elmore's regiment, Maj. Robert E. Bell	26	715	831	1,161	1,069
2d Texas Infantry, Maj. George W. L. Fly	23	210	322	414	381
Timmons' regiment, Capt. L. D. Bradley	27	302	376	544	482
Brown's regiment, Lieut. Col. S. W. Perkins	15	253	305	438	452
Light battery, Capt. A. E. Dege	3	90	119	196	200
Hobby's regiment, Lieut. Col. John Ireland	17	370	430	559	559
1st Company Engineers, Capt. M. G. Howe	1	44	49	103	106
2d Company Engineers, Lieut. N. H. Smith	2	35	37	60	60
Total	145	2,340	2,920	4,005	3,795

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 1, 1864.

To the Citizens of the Trans-Mississippi Department:

I have deemed it my duty to issue a general order directing the purchase, and if necessary the impressment, of one-half the cotton in this department to supply the pressing wants of our armies in the field. Your soldiers are the sole reliance for the defense of the country from invasion and desolation. They have recently furnished you a signal instance of their willingness and ability to defend your homes. Without munitions of war, clothing, and medicines they cannot be kept in the field. These articles can be obtained only by importation.

Cotton is the sole means of purchase. In the same lofty spirit of patriotism which leads your sons and brothers to offer their lives for your protection will not you sell to the Government the only product by which their valor can be made effective against the public enemy? The impressment of cotton will be avoided if possible. But supplies for the army must be had. It is left with you to determine whether for the preservation of your homes you will force the Government to resort to impressment.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., June* 1, 1864.

The pressing necessity of the armies in the field makes it absolutely necessary that the Government should use one-half of the cotton in this department for the purchase of naval and military stores required for the defense of the country. Discreet and proper bonded and commissioned officers have been selected, who will purchase, if possible, the amount required. If it cannot be obtained by purchase they are authorized to impress it in strict accordance with the terms of the impressment act and the general orders issued on that subject. District commanders will furnish them such assistance as may be needed in executing this order. Any attempt at illegal impressment will be promptly punished on being reported, with satisfactory proof, to district or department headquarters.

The following officers are charged with the execution of this order: Maj. A. S. Cabell, Maj. W. P. Baughn, Capt. F. J. Lynch, Capt. B. Shropshire, Capt. W. W. Barrett, Capt. N. A. Birge. All cotton procured by them in Texas will be placed under the control of Lieut. Col. W. J. Hutchins, who will use it solely in procuring army supplies.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Columbia, June 1, 1864—12 m.

Maj. H. EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: No boats of any description have passed this point since yesterday afternoon. There are two gun-boats and three marine boats 3 or 4 miles below. I learn from a source entitled to credit that Steele has been largely re-enforced. My informant saw forty boats go up White River, from which he has just returned. They were loaded with troops, ranging from 150 to 500 men to the boat. Each boat carried wagons and horses. Many went up before those herein mentioned. These troops came from above. None of Banks' troops have gone in the direction of Devall's Bluff. I regard this intelligence as reliable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

COLTON GREENE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., June 1, 1864.

I. In compliance with the call made by His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in his letter dated February 22, 1864, addressed to Israel Folsom, president of the Grand Council of the Six Confederate Nations, and to Samuel Garland, Choctaw chief; John Jumper, Seminole chief; Samuel Chicote, Creek chief; George Washington, Caddo chief; Winchester Colbert, Governor of Chickasaw Nation, and Stand Watie,

Cherokee chief, upon said nations for additional troops, and in compliance with instructions to the undersigned, given from General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, dated May 26, 1864, the undersigned hereby makes a requisition upon the Six Confederate Nations aforesaid for such number of troops as may be necessary to complete three brigades, of not less than three full regiments to each of said brigades.

II. In making this requisition the number of troops called for will be furnished by the Confederate Nations aforesaid in fair proportion to the number of inhabitants in each nation, and the number of troops now in the Confederate service from said nations will be credited to each, respectively, out of the quota called for, the object being to increase the force now in Confederate service from the nations aforesaid up to three brigades of three full regiments each. In the event that it may not fall to the lot of any one or more of said nations to furnish a full regiment, then said nation or nations will furnish as many full companies as may fall to the lot of said nation or nations. In the same manner, should it fall to the lot of a nation to furnish a number that would leave companies over and above the requirements therefrom, the full quota, including the odd companies, will be raised and reported.

III. In making this call the undersigned desires to impress upon all concerned the importance of continuing in the service the old regiments, so as to preserve as far as practicable the old organizations.

IV. The undersigned desires to express his full confidence in the early and favorable response of the good and true men of the Indian Territory to this call.

From every part of the Confederacy the glorious news comes up that our arms are victorious everywhere. Not a single disaster or defeat has befallen us in the year 1864. God has blessed our efforts to be free. We are beginning to reap the rich reward of our long sacrifices, toils, and sufferings in behalf of our bleeding country. The most herculean efforts have been made in Virginia against the noble old chief, Robert E. Lee; an army was brought to bear against him more magnificent in all its proportions than any the world had ever before seen, and after ten days' hard and bloody fighting he hurled it back upon Washington, piteously howling for "more men and better men."

The gallant old hero, Beauregard, is holding Beast Butler at bay at Petersburg. Johnston is successfully fighting Thomas in Georgia. The grand combined campaign of Steele and Banks against the valley of Red River has been utterly crushed; Steele has gone back to Little Rock without a wagon, and Banks is getting out of Red River as fast as he can, almost without a boat.

We have great cause to thank our Heavenly Father for all His mercies in dispelling the black clouds that threatened to overwhelm us.

Shall it ever be said that the Indians, who have always proved faithful to their treaties, will now fail, when by one united effort of their own, all their country can be recovered?

Imitate the noble example of those glorious troops who have battled in defense of their country from the very outset, many of whom have never been home since the war began, but who, when Congress told them of the urgent necessity of re-enlisting for the war, gladly responded, declaring they intended to fight it out if it

took seventy-five years. Imitate their illustrious example. The spirits of such people cannot be broken. You have passed the gloomy hour; the worst of this revolution is over. Let your name go down in history as defenders of the liberty and nationality of your race. Enlist for the war. There is a ring of the true metal about that enlisting for the war that strikes terror to the enemy. Come up as patriots, without selfishness. Keep down all personal or selfish aim. Aim at the good of your country alone. Select your best men and sustain them. Wire working, office seeking, by incompetent men, should not be tolerated.

Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, having heretofore been placed in the immediate command of all the Indian troops, is hereby specially charged with the organization of the troops herein called for into three brigades, carrying out as near as practicable the spirit of the call contained in the President's letter, the instructions of General Smith, and these instructions.

He will so organize as to preserve as far as practicable the present brigade organizations, and brigade the troops as near as possible according to their nationalities.

VI. The undersigned calls upon the principal chiefs to take all needful steps to give efficiency to this call. He hopes that the men of the nations will promptly and cheerfully volunteer and organize, and thus save the compulsory enforcement of treaty stipulations. He requests the principal chiefs to aid General Cooper as far as in their power, and keep him fully advised of the steps taken by them to carry out the call.

VII. Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, commanding Indian Division, will from time to time report progress to these headquarters, and will retain the present organization of his division until he is prepared to reorganize efficiently under this call. He will see that in the election and appointment of officers the laws and treaty stipulations are fully carried out, and should it appear that persons are now holding office in any of the organizations in violation of law and treaty, he will take the necessary steps in such cases provided, and will, upon the completion of the organization, forward complete muster-rolls and rosters of officers to these headquarters, and to avoid delay, whenever any regiment has been fully reorganized muster-rolls and a roster for the same will at once be forwarded.

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Houston, June 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General DRAYTON:

I am directed, &c., to say that you will concentrate the command of Colonel Bankhead as rapidly as possible, and prepare it for immediate and active service; that you will establish a line of couriers from Victoria to Colonel Ford's headquarters, wherever they may be; that you may use one of the extra companies intended for Major Mann's battalion for this purpose; that you will also, while preparing to strike at Saluria, prepare to march rapidly to Brownsville; this to be confidential. The major-general enjoins the utmost dispatch in regard to these movements.

A. C. JONES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you make such arrangements, through your agents and friends in Missouri, as will enable you to obtain accurate information for him upon the following points:

First. The information should all have reference to the prospective condition of affairs during the months of August, September, October, and November next. Second. It should embrace in detail accurate information as to the supplies to be obtained in the country, giving the localities and the amount and nature of the supplies. Third. All information in regard to movements of the enemy, the number of troops, and names of commanding officers, where they are stationed, and amount of supplies at the various posts. Fourth. The feeling of the people, prospect of obtaining recruits, and whether they can supply themselves with arms and equipments, and to what extent. Fifth. Information as to the roads, their condition, whether bridges exist, or are necessary at the crossing of the streams, especially via Crowley's Ridge. Sixth. Obtain, if possible, copies of the U. S. military maps; state between what points telegraphic communication exists.

The general commanding desires this information, as, should our successes continue, the opportunity may offer to make a campaign into Missouri.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inclose General Orders, Nos. 1 and 29, current series, from these headquarters, also an extract from Special Orders, No. 76, with extracts from official letters addressed to you, and copy of a telegram, all relating to the condition of the cavalry and necessity of instituting prompt measures for reducing them to a state of efficiency and discipline. He directs that you send officers of your staff at once to inspect the cavalry and have these orders enforced. General Orders, No. 29, requires that "every cavalryman shall keep himself provided with a serviceable horse," and that those who fail to do so must be transferred to infantry. You will at once dismount all men not serviceably mounted, as well as those mounted on mules. All mules belonging to the Government, and those captured from the enemy, must be at once turned in to the inspector of field transportation. All other mules will be appraised and purchased by the inspector of field transportation.

You will report as soon as possible what commands have been dismounted and what steps have been taken in the enforcement of orders issued previous to General Orders, No. 29. The general com-

manding will hold the district commanders responsible for the prompt execution of his orders. He expects that at least 2,000 men will be added to your infantry by doing so. General Orders, No. 29, governs all cases as far as the disposition of dismounted men is concerned, and supersedes all others which have been issued on the subject. Men who have had their horses killed in action should be allowed a reasonable length of time to remount themselves, and also the privilege of purchasing from the infirmary camps under charge of the inspector of field transportation. The general commanding suggests the propriety of consolidating Crawford's brigade with Cabell's old brigade, and desires an expression of your views on the subject.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, June 3, 1864.

Maj. H. EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Your No. 262 is at hand. I will be near Ford's Landing, where I can direct my scouts, &c., down the river. I wish, respectfully, to inform you that you must rely upon Hughey's battery to engage the enemy, if necessary, because Pratt's battery is without ammunition.

It is my opinion that it would be impossible for couriers to bear information from my pickets at Ford's or Monroe's, at Leland, in time for Hughey's battery to go into position on the river. It is, I think, between 30 and 35 miles from Ford's Landing to Columbia by water; 18 by land. From Leland to Monroe's camp it is 6½ miles, and 5 miles for his battery to move would make 11½ miles. The boats, as you are aware, would have only 12 or 15 miles to run, hence they would have passed any point Hughey's battery could reach. In a word, the navigation of the river cannot be obstructed to any certain boat or boats from Monroe's position or mine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COLTON GREENE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—My scouts extend as far as Grand Lake, but they will not have time sufficient to give information to enable Hughey's battery to go to the river.

G.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., June* 4, 1864.

I. The following regulations of the overland trade to Mexico are published for the information of all concerned:

SECTION 1. All cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, sugar, molasses, or rice intended for exportation overland to Mexico must

be entered and registered with the collector of customs at one of the established ports of entry, and receive a permit from him after payment of export duties.

SEC. 2. Such permit shall only be granted by the collector upon the certificate issued by a bonded and commissioned officer of the Government, to be hereafter designated, and stationed at San Antonio, Tex. Such certificate shall be issued upon the affidavit of the party applying for it, accompanied with a sworn list of the articles to be exported, stating the point of exportation, to the effect that the articles so to be exported are the sole and exclusive property of the C. S. Government, or of some State of the Confederacy, and are to be exported on the sole account of said Government or State, and that no third party has any pecuniary interest therein, except for freight wages, the amount of which shall be stated in said affidavit, which said affidavit and list shall be filed and preserved among the records of such office, and a duplicate of said certificate and list to be forwarded to the collector of the point of exportation for his information.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the above will be liable to the penalties declared by law.

SEC. 4. All persons introducing machinery and mechanical and agricultural implements in the Confederate States, upon making proof to the officer at San Antonio by the certificate of the collector of the introduction of the machinery, &c., into the Confederate States or its arrival at the port of entry, that officer will allow a sufficient quantity of cotton to pay for the same to go forward to the port of entry.

SEC. 5. All persons to whom the Government has furnished any of the articles named in the first section of these regulations, in exchange for army supplies already delivered, or who have actually delivered to the Government, by purchase or otherwise, any of the articles above named, will be allowed a permit to export the articles so furnished by the Government, in exchange for army supplies, or to export a like amount of the articles so delivered to the Government. The permit of the collector to be based upon the certificate to that effect of the bonded and commissioned officer at San Antonio, which said certificate shall be based upon the receipt in the first instance of a bonded and commissioned officer, that the army supplies were actually delivered to him for the Government, and in the other, that a like amount of the articles to be exported had actually been delivered to him, also for the Government.

II. The commanding officers of districts will furnish, on application of the officer at San Antonio and the collector of the different ports of entry, such mounted force as may be necessary to insure a compliance with these regulations.

III. The chief of the cotton bureau for the Trans-Mississippi Department is charged with the exportation of all cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, and the introduction of supplies for the use of the department.

IV. Maj. Asa H. Willie, commissary of subsistence, Provisional Army, C. S., will be stationed at San Antonio, Tex., and charged with the duties prescribed in the above regulations.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF INSP. FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Insp. Gen. Transportation, Richmond, Va. :

COLONEL : Your communication dated Mobile, May 11, 1864, was received May 28. My last letter to you was dated May 5. This department requires an immense quantity of transportation. The late victories gave us a large number of wagons and mules in bad order. The wagons are being refitted at Camden, and mules recruited on Red River, at the cut-off. Artillery horses are much needed and the supply is not sufficient. Officers of the Field Transportation Department are now impressing in East District all surplus horses, and in a few weeks the supply will be exhausted. Nearly all the mules that can be spared from cultivating crops have been taken. It will be absolutely necessary to make other arrangements for another year's campaign. General Smith directs me to carry out, if possible, your suggestion. Every effort will be made. Capt. A. N. Ogden will be retained here for the present.

I did not feel justified in assuming the entire responsibility of supplying the army with transportation until the proper arrangements had been made. They are now completed, and the Field Transportation Department is responsible for the necessary supply. The orders referring to your Bureau are now being published, and will be strictly enforced. I have found it necessary to relieve Maj. George Tucker, only on account of his ignorance of quartermaster duties, as inspector field transportation, District of Louisiana, and will order Maj. D. N. Speer to succeed him. Captain Ducayet is still in Mexico. The want of iron is much felt. We have a large number of wagons made, but not ironed. The enemy cut down several hundred wagons in Arkansas, which are being refitted at Camden. A good deal of material, but not near so much as was at first supposed, will be gotten along the retreat of General Banks. Of the several thousand mules captured from the enemy only a few hundred are in hand ; the balance were carried off by the citizens, cavalry, and Choctaw Indians.

The order to take all branded animals as Government property is now being enforced, but I fear not many will be gotten. I would respectfully request that appointments be sent to those officers and persons who have been nominated for the field transportation department. At present all means of transportation have to be impressed, as the citizens refuse to sell for the old issues.

Very respectfully,

C. D. HILL,
Major and Chief Insp. Field Transp., Trans-Miss. Dept.

SHREVEPORT, *June 6*, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS :

I am influenced by an act* of the Texas Legislature, inclosed herewith, to call your attention to the importance of some legislation in Congress that will not only give the Government undoubted control of the cotton of the country, but that will also legalize the cot-

* Not found.

ton office created by me, and redeem the obligations issued by it. You are doubtless aware that I found this department in a great measure barren of military stores, with but limited means of creating them in the absence of arsenals, machine shops, foundries, and factories.

The cotton interests, from a combination of causes, were in a very chaotic and unsatisfactory condition. The currency was unavailable in foreign markets, and greatly depreciated at home. Cotton appeared the chief resource for the procurement of many supplies, and the acquisition of cotton without money, or a resort to impressment, seemed difficult.

The propriety of impressment was questioned, and funds to purchase were not provided. The previous lack of system and efficiency had impaired the credit of the Government and produced distress in the army. The erection of a cotton office was deemed a public necessity. It was commended by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the Secretary of War. It was designed to constitute a guarantee against previous irregularities, check abuses, and furnish the various departments of the army with supplies by the use of cotton purchased with Confederate money. The men selected in Texas to discharge the functions of the office were old merchants of high character, in whose integrity and efficiency full confidence was reposed. Their plans were formed under an impression that the policy adopted would receive the sanction of law, and the office a clear legal status, given during the subsequent session of Congress. A bill was introduced for this purpose by the Hon. P. W. Gray, but from some cause failed to pass. The enemies of the office have recently made an effort to discredit it, the object being, doubtless, to take advantage of the interregnum between the abolishment of the office and the enforcement of the late law regulating exports to get large quantities of cotton exported without restriction.

The certificates given by Colonel Hutchins for cotton are mere promises to pay, based upon the possible, but uncertain, legislation of Congress. Your attention is respectfully called to the exhibit made by him of his transactions in print, as also to the other papers inclosed for your information on this subject, an examination of which will doubtless convince you of the utility of the office and the necessity of something of this kind for the acquisition of supplies. It is purely commercial in its practical workings when the means are supplied it to conduct the business, and as intimated in a recent letter, I should prefer it placed under the immediate control of the Treasury Department, but the ratification of its acts and the redemption of its obligations appears indispensable, not only for the preservation of good faith, but as an act of justice to the gentlemen who have transacted the business.

Respectfully and faithfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS COTTON OFFICE,
Houston, Tex., April 18, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have looked forward with much solicitude to the publication of the laws of the recent Congress and the arrival of the

C. S. Treasury agent, under the hope that in conjunction with your authority the way could be made clear for the acquisition of sufficient cotton to meet the military wants of your department. The laws relating to the subject have never been published. One of main importance, to create a bureau of supplies of similar plan, or at least similar object, to the cotton office, was adopted by Congress, but failed of enrollment in time to receive the President's approval. I was not able to have much conversation with Judge Gray, the Treasury agent, during his brief stay here. The regulations for the exportation of cotton overland have not reached us. I had only hastily read the laws, and felt myself unable to offer suggestions with confidence in their usefulness. Judge Gray will reach Shreveport, I presume, about the date of your receipt of this.

I trust that the subject of your cotton supply will receive your early and full consideration, and that this office or some other agency, if you should deem any other more expedient, may be enabled to realize your wishes and the demands of the public service. I have already advised you of the condition of inefficiency to which the operations of the cotton office had been brought by the movements for acquiring and transporting cotton set on foot by the government of this State. The Governor's agent published a notice on the 11th April, bearing date the 1st of April, directing no more cotton to be bought on account of the State. The Governor's letter to Major Bryan, which I believe forms the basis of the understanding between them, claims that all the contracts under the State plan should be "perfectly respected and facilitated by the Confederate authorities." What will be the amount of cotton thus secured, and to be transported out of the State, I have not the means of determining with accuracy. It will be seen that the Governor refused to be limited to any given number of bales, although his agent agreed with Major Bryan, in Houston, prior to their departure for Austin, to the limit of 12,000 bales.

The Governor deemed the rights and credit of the State involved in the completion of all agreements made by his various agents, although I have no doubt his proceeding in the purchase of cotton has not been in accordance with the law of the State, and although his own original plan has been departed from by his agents and converted to private speculation. It cannot be possible to fix the actual data of agreements between holders of cotton and the agents of the Governor interested in increasing their contracts. No time is specified for the completion of his exportations, and it must be very apparent that although Major Bryan did the best that was practicable, and more even than we anticipated, in getting the Governor thenceforward to decline further purchases, yet it is perfectly certain that this will have no effect to increase the present or early efficiency of the cotton office. From my information, derived from the various agents of the office, my opinion is that almost all the movable available cotton of the entire State which can be hauled to market has been absorbed under agreements with the Governor's agents.

The estimate at the beginning made by the Governor's principal agent was that in six weeks, by means of active canvassing and interested agents, all the cotton could be contracted for he desired. More time than this was consumed, and with an activity and energy so much beyond what the Governor had originally contemplated, that as far back as the 12th of March, in his letter to you, he char-

acterizes it as a "departure" from his plan, and says, "it will be cut off at once." This seems, however, not to have been done until the 11th April, and then all contracts made by his agents involved the State and its credit, and were to be completely respected and facilitated by the Confederate authorities. It is my duty to say to you that, from the small quantity of cotton which will remain in the country and the inadequate inducements which I have the means to offer for what will remain, compared with those given under the State plan, I will not be able to acquire cotton for the military service except in small amounts, not at all corresponding to the requisitions upon the office. Whether the laws of Congress and the powers which can be exercised under them can give increased vigor to the cotton office, or otherwise enable you to obtain military supplies, is a subject for your better judgment after such consultation as you deem proper.

My object is to make all such suggestions as I can hope will have a useful bearing on the subject.

First. The laws of Congress allow the State to export cotton "on its own account." This means, I presume, cotton belonging to the State, and not such as it undertakes to "exempt" or "protect" for private parties. If this State is obliged to become the owner of cotton before exporting it, it can acquire but little, the exemption which the Governor provides for an equal amount being in fact the main consideration enabling him to make his purchases. An efficient and prompt execution of the law of Congress by the civil authorities charged with the subject, on the receipt of the regulations for the overland export, will no doubt disable the Governor from withdrawing such a large amount of cotton from the country. How far you will consider this a matter as to which you have any voice, one way or the other, I do not know; nor how far, in case you have, you may deem it for the public interest that the Governor should now be allowed to take out all the cotton contracted for by his agents, without obstruction by the Confederate authorities. The Governor has professed from the beginning, and continues to do so in his letters to you and to Major Bryan, that the greater part of the cotton taken out under his plan was destined to procure arms, ammunition, &c. The office has sought in vain for some practicable and definite arrangement by which the Governor, in possession of much the largest share of the resources for making purchases, would relieve the cotton office from the burden of providing cotton for the same purposes. But it seems that nothing more definite is consistent with the views of the Governor than these reiterated general professions. Mean time arms, &c., are arriving here and the crippled resources of the office strained to the utmost, either to pay for them or to cause encouragement to their introduction by sea, the most reliable and practicable method. I desire most distinctly to be understood as being perfectly willing to the export of cotton by the Governor rather than by the cotton office, if such returns for it can be secured as are satisfactory to you and relieve a corresponding obligation from the office.

Second. What will be the condition of the cotton office under the recent laws? Arrangements for the export of cotton by sea are confided to the collectors of customs. All persons are authorized to export cotton in vessels, one-half for themselves, the other half for the Government, on certain conditions, on giving bond to bring back into the country one-half his cargo in articles not prohibited, and to

offer the other half as Government freight. I presume a somewhat similar principle will obtain in the regulations for overland exportation, and that persons will be permitted to take out cotton on terms of bringing back a certain per cent. of the proceeds in supplies for sale to the Government. No law of Congress provides any additional means or facilities, so far as I understand, for the Government to acquire cotton. On compliance with the regulations, parties will claim an exemption from any obligation to sell or furnish cotton to the Government, and a right to export it out of the country at their pleasure. The question arises, can your necessities be supplied under these laws and regulations? Will they secure the introduction of the supplies indispensable to your army? How are the Confederate States to get the cotton to freight vessels by sea or pay for supplies introduced? If you cannot get along on that basis, how is your condition to be remedied?

No law has been passed providing for the redemption of the certificates issued by this office. If this had been done, at a rate to put them at or above par with Government bonds, the office could have continued and strengthened in its operations.

The want of facilities for communicating with Richmond have no doubt prevented the proper legislation on this subject. In the present condition, I consider the present certificates of the office almost discredited, and to be unavailable for future use. I trust such recommendations will be at once made by you and the Treasury agent as will secure the proper legislation by the next Congress to provide for these certificates, say by funding them in specie bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, with authority to the cotton office to sell cotton for specie to pay the interest. Cannot the Treasury agent take the authority to make them receivable for taxes or public dues under the present laws? They are certificates of a specie debt by the Government. If they could be made available to pay the specie dues for exports, imports, and taxes, under subsisting laws, at a reduced rate, say from 33 to 50 per cent., it will at once give them a value, and communicate a new and most vigorous impulse to the operations of the office. Its certificates would be far more available than the Governor's bonds, and the office could reach all the cotton which he does not withdraw from the State. If not made available for the specie dues, but for Confederate money dues, say at the rate of four or five for one, the same good effects would result.

I beg leave to entreat the most earnest consideration to this subject, and hope that responsibility will be assumed if a commensurate amount of benefit should be clearly apparent to the authorities. Another suggestion on this subject is that Confederate money be furnished to the office for further purchases of cotton. If you are without the means of purchasing cotton, will you undertake to impress the cotton you require? I am aware that the cotton office is based upon the assertion of your power to impress cotton, and that its efficiency has been derived from a compliance with its requirements to avoid impressment. At the same time I must say that I have not considered or intended practically that impressment would be resorted to. The power to impress cotton in order to raise money for the purchase of supplies or to exchange for supplies is very much questioned, and an adverse decision upon it by the courts is much to be apprehended. It is a power involving personal liability, such difficulty of expenditure, and so much odium that I should extremely regret to see it adopted.

The assumption of responsibility to give value to the certificates of the cotton office would, in my humble judgment, be preferable. Should you apprehend that you may be driven to the necessity of impressment, I beg leave most respectfully to request that the subject be directly presented to the War Department, with a view to some general decision and order by the highest executive authority, and also with a view to further legislation to remove doubts and difficulties on the subject.

In such an event I must also request that impressment shall not be at all connected with the cotton office, but confided to military officers acting under other orders.

The exclusively civil and business foundation and character of the office renders its execution of impressment incompatible with it, and I would be unwilling to undertake them, nor would any of my associates remain connected with the office in that alternative.

I had thought of making you a suggestion in relation to exemptions or details for agricultural purposes under the conscript law. The necessity for a full supply of provisions and grain is, of course, apparent, but my information and judgment are that a planter, after planting a full supply of corn, wheat, &c., he can cultivate, can still raise cotton. This culture goes on; at different times his grain is laid by and his hands must be idle which could be employed in, say, one-half or one-third of a crop of cotton, without conflicting with the farmer. Unless it be imperative, I think the regulations in this department should not entirely interdict the growth of cotton. But a bond should be exacted from all exempts and details as far as can be legally done, obliging them to sell a certain portion, say two-thirds, of their cotton to the Government at schedule prices.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HUTCHINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Texas Cotton Office.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 141. } *Shreveport, La., June* 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XI. Maj. W. D. Kittle, assistant adjutant-general, C. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the office of the inspector-general Trans-Mississippi Department, and will report forthwith to the War Department, Richmond, Va.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Houston, June 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS:

I have the honor to state that Colonel Baird's proposition to operate between Fort Union and Kansas with 100 men has been referred to me, with a statement by General Smith that the arrangements, if

made, must be made in Texas, calling my attention to the subject and stating that if I believed it feasible I should take the necessary steps to carry it into effect. I believe it feasible under Colonel Baird. The necessary means are as follows:

First. One hundred frontier men. To obtain these I ask permission to give authority to Colonel Baird to enlist for the expedition 100 men suitable for the frontier or west, liable or not to conscription, but whose services are not likely to be made available in any other way. These can easily be had, he states. Second. No specie being required, I desire to furnish him with such Confederate funds as will enable him to accomplish his purpose. Third. That Major Burk should have orders to furnish ox teams to Colonel Baird to haul supplies to his depots and with a good supply of pack-mules and pack-saddles for further operations, to be furnished on requisition of Colonel Baird, approved by myself. Fourth. One hundred Enfield rifles, with a supply of ammunition, to be furnished in like manner by the department agent at Houston; also 125 cartridge-boxes, bayonet scabbards, belts, &c.

I have already the authority to order the quartermaster and subsistence stores, in which must be included axes, spades, &c.

Please submit this to the general at once and answer without loss of time. I at the same time propose to send Major Hunter to Arizona to raise a regiment, capture Fort Towson, and endeavor to drive the enemy out of that country. There will be required at least 200 bales of cotton for this purpose; this will produce clear $10,000. Major Hunter desires to take with him 10 reliable men, for which I desire authority from General Smith. Major Hunter is lately from Baylor's regiment, brings highest recommendations from his superior officers, and has commanded successfully in Arizona in the early part of the war as well as in Louisiana. I request that the cotton be placed at his disposal. Mr. J. W. Bennett, late of the army, having been serving as captain of artillery, is one of the men for whom Major Hunter has applied to accompany him to Arizona. He is well acquainted with that country, energetic, and active. I request that he be allowed to accompany Major Hunter to Arizona.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, June 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General DRAYTON,
Commanding Second and Third Sub-Districts:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that you will at once, without any delay, send your forces from Columbus, your artillery as well as troops of the line, to Matagorda, making all necessary arrangements to support them there. You will not, however, allow these arrangements to impede your movement. The troops will move at once, relying on the grass, which is represented to be good in the vicinity of Matagorda. You can send your subsistence officers ahead to make necessary arrangements. On arriving at Matagorda you will direct the commanding

officer of your troops to communicate with Commodore Leon Smith, commanding the flotilla, or with Captain Marmion, should Commodore Smith be absent.

You will furnish the commanding officer of the marine department such protection as he may desire for his flotilla, and will also make every arrangement necessary for the defense of Matagorda. You will acknowledge the receipt of this order and report the number and composition of the troops ordered down by you, giving the name of commanding officer of the forces and sending copy of instructions furnished him by you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., June 7*, 1864.

I. Whenever the light batteries in this department are not required for active operations, they will be concentrated in the rear, where the field officers of artillery can give their personal attention to the drill and discipline of the men, regulate the batteries, and improve the stock.

II. General Orders, No. 19, current series, is modified, so that where troops are serving in the field, and the necessities of the service demand it, district commanders may allow one wagon to divisions, brigades, or regiments, as the case may require, for the transportation of carpenter and blacksmith tools, &c. When the exigency which causes the extra allowance shall cease to exist, the wagons must be withdrawn and turned over to the supply train.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Camp on Village Creek, June 7, 1864.

Maj. T. REVES,
Commanding Battalion:

MAJOR: I just had the pleasure of meeting your adjutant. I have been ordered here by General Smith for the purpose of collecting the troops on the north side of the Arkansas River. I expected to find the commands that had been reported to have existed in camp, and in some shape, but, to my very great disappointment, I find that there are no men together and no command in supporting distance of another. However, you know the condition of affairs much better than I do. But with the united efforts of the different commanders I feel satisfied that we will be able to accomplish much. I feel satisfied that we will be allowed to penetrate Missouri as far as we may desire. I hope you will get your command collected as soon as possible and join me. Increase your command as much as possible. Place every man in the service from sixteen to fifty. If there are any independent companies or squads in your section of the

country order them to report to you immediately. Consolidate and organize them into full companies. Should any refuse resort to any means you deem best to enforce the order.

Let me hear from you soon and report with your command as early as possible. Should any move of importance occur please report same. You will use your own judgment in giving men permission to remain at home to work their crops, allowing only such men to remain at home as you know have crops planted.

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Camp on Village Creek, June 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel LOVE,
Commanding Regiment:

COLONEL: Your favor per Lieutenant Shuke [?] has been received and contents duly noted. It is my object to concentrate all the troops we can on this side of the Arkansas, thereby enabling us to resist any Federal force of cavalry they can at present send against us. Besides, if we are successful in organizing these troops and can get them on a war footing, I am satisfied that General Price will allow us to go as far in Missouri as we desire. As Colonel Freeman is unable for duty I hope you will collect y ur men as soon as possible and report with same. In all cases where your judgment dictates you can permit men of your command to save their wheat crops.

You will cause every able man from sixteen to fifty to enter the service. It is time that every man should determine whether he is for or against us; if he is for us let him take his musket; if against us let him take the consequences or leave our country. As regards robbers and jayhawkers, authorize your officers to shoot them wherever found. General Smith's instructions are very stringent on that subject and he requires them to be carried out to the letter. He says not one of them must be spared. Let me hear from you often and use every effort in your power to increase your command. I will forward your poll books and the letters by first courier.

By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Near Morgan's Ferry, June 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the Nineteenth Army Corps is strongly entrenched at Morganza, a position which cannot be attacked at this stage of the Mississippi. The Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps have gone to join Sherman. The

late sudden rise of the Mississippi and Atchafalaya overflowed the swamps through the numerous breaks in the levees. The rivers are falling so slowly that we cannot hope to move through the swamps for a month at least, and not even then if we have much rain. The lower Grossetete is completely inundated, and all approach to Plaquemine except by the river road is interrupted. Nothing but the narrow strip of high ground along the Bayous Fordoche and upper Grossetete is practicable. The presence of the Nineteenth Corps at Morganza and the high water in the Atchafalaya render it unwise to throw many troops over the latter stream, unless in force sufficient to beat the Nineteenth Corps. This would require troops of all arms, and I am unwilling to march the infantry such a distance merely to occupy temporarily the narrow strip of land above mentioned. Accordingly dispositions are being made for a Mississippi campaign.

Walker's Division will camp 2 miles south of La Croix's Ferry, on Little River, where there is fine water. A pontoon will be thrown over the river and another prepared at Columbia for the Ouachita. A depot of forage will be made at La Croix's, and another between that point and Columbia. Polignac will camp near Fort De Russy, ready to move to La Croix's. Most of the cavalry will be encamped from the Opelousas prairie toward Alexandria along the Boeuf where the pasture is good. I respectfully recommend that every boat on Red River be taken up by the chief quartermaster at Shreveport at once and sent to Alexandria with forage. If a good supply of forage is accumulated at the latter point before the river falls, it will much simplify the northern campaign. Major Levy, in his late interview with Colonel Dwight, the Federal commissioner of exchange, obtained an acknowledgment of the prisoners captured by me at Brashear City last summer and so improperly returned to duty by General Banks. Lists of those paroled and delivered to the commander of the Federal outposts are being made out. The number will reach some 1,500. For these I propose to exchange a portion of General Thomas' brigade if it meets the approval of the general commanding the department. This will give Polignac a respectable division. The Second Louisiana Cavalry, Bush's regiment, and Harrison's command, now at Shreveport, with two or three companies of scouts and Benton's battery of four pieces, will suffice for the protection of lower Louisiana if Governor Allen will permit the State Guard to co-operate thoroughly.

This, however, involves the necessity of finding a commander to rank Colonel Vincent. I ordered this officer to report to department headquarters, hoping that some duty might be found for him. Colonel Bush is a good soldier, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, of the Second Louisiana, one of the best I have ever met. I have tried Colonel Vincent for nearly two years and overlooked many of his failures. He is one of a class of officers that have done more harm to the service than many good soldiers can repair. Never coming exactly in reach of a court-martial, Colonel Vincent has never done any duty satisfactorily. As I am ordered to place him in command of his regiment I ask that some competent officer be assigned to the command of the troops above mentioned. North of the Red River Col. I. F. Harrison's brigade of three regiments and two batteries will amply suffice for the protection of the country. Colonel Harrison is a brave and energetic officer. I feel certain that he will speedily make a great change in the discipline of his command if he is permitted to regulate it. Many

small detachments have been operating in North Louisiana under orders from department headquarters, and frequent misunderstandings have occurred. I feel entirely positive that if the details of his command be left to Colonel Harrison the general commanding the department will have no cause to complain of either the discipline or efficiency of his brigade. This leaves for the Missouri campaign Walker's division, Polignac's division, and Wharton's cavalry corps of five brigades, together with some fifty pieces of artillery. These troops can be ready to march whenever the general commanding the department desires.

In referring in a former communication on the subject of a Mississippi campaign to the wants of the troops, I performed a duty, but I feel safe in asserting that this command will cheerfully encounter all the risks and hardships of a Missouri campaign without waiting for the supplies mentioned, should it be found impossible to obtain them without too much delay. If two more regiments of Texas cavalry could be ordered to report to Wharton it would enable him to give Colonel Carter the command of a brigade, and he deserves it. Wharton can command any number of cavalry. He is beyond compare the best cavalry leader I have met in the war.

Your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, June 9, 1864—4 p. m.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Houston:

CAPTAIN: The instructions from district headquarters of the 6th instant, directing the movement upon Matagorda, reached me yesterday at 2 p. m., between Hallettsville and Victoria. I immediately retraced my steps, and will leave this in a few hours to overtake the artillery and cavalry now en route for Matagorda via Elliott's Ferry.

These troops are under the command of Major Nolan, and the effective number as follows:

Pyron's regiment cavalry	269
Bradford's battalion cavalry	271
Jones' light battery	72
Nichols' light battery	62
Total	674

Captain Poole's unattached cavalry, 54 effectives, will leave tomorrow morning. Major Nolan has received orders to communicate with Commodore Smith, commanding flotilla, or in the event of the absence of this officer, with Captain Marmion, to co-operate with the commanding officer of the marine department, furnish protection to the flotilla if needed, and to make the best arrangements at his disposal for the defense of Matagorda and repulse of the enemy should he venture to land. When at Hallettsville on Tuesday, 7th instant, a gentleman just from Saluria stated that large fires had been seen at Saluria on Sunday, 5th instant, supposed to be the Yankees evacuating that post. I have received a communication

from Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, of the 5th instant, who had just reached Victoria from Indianola, where he had been on a scout, and he made no mention of any movement of the enemy, nor of any appearance of steamers within sight of Saluria or Indianola.

I have established a line of couriers between Columbus and Victoria. The line between Victoria and Colonel Ford's headquarters will necessarily be delayed in consequence of the present movements. I have never received any orders directing the whole of Colonel Mann's command to report to me. I have, nevertheless, ordered him and his troops to this point for arms, preparatory to following the rest of the forces to Matagorda. I need transportation very much, and hope that Colonel Bankhead will be released from the court-martial at the earliest moment and ordered to join his command on the coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Lieut. J. C. Mitchell, ordered to report to me by Special Orders, No. 155, arrived here on the 6th instant, and returned to Houston next day. If this officer is still at district headquarters, Houston, I would be pleased to have him sent to me at Matagorda with dispatch, as I am in need of staff officers.

HDQRS. TRANS-MISS. DEPT., CLOTHING BUREAU,
Shreveport, La., June 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The statement herewith annexed exhibits only the issues from my office, which were mainly to the troops of the Districts of Arkansas and Louisiana, the depots at San Antonio, Houston, Tyler, and Jefferson, Tex., being the depots of supply for the Districts of Texas and Indian Territory. Until June 1, 1863, my office was at Little Rock, Ark., and the issues from the depot under my charge were confined almost solely to the troops of that district. Since then, being stationed at Shreveport, La., I have supplied in part, and as far as my resources would admit, the wants of the troops of the Districts of Arkansas and West Louisiana. The average issues to these districts since my assignment at department headquarters would about equal five-eighths of the total issues for the District of Arkansas, and three-eighths for the District of West Louisiana, the cavalry divisions of Louisiana having been supplied from the depot at Houston. Notwithstanding these issues have been inadequate, I am conscious that no fault is attachable to this office for the deficiency. The department is prolific of raw material, but without means for its manufacture. There is only one manufacturing establishment of any magnitude in the department—that at Huntsville, Tex. Others were contracted for by my predecessor (the Waco manufactory) and by myself (the Ward manufactory), but neither of them have been put in operation in consequence of delays attending the introduction through the Mexican Republic and Rio Grande frontier of machinery from Europe. These establishments, however, I am assured will be in operation within the

year, the machinery being in Texas and their products sold to the Government. It is also contemplated that another manufacturing establishment of large capacity (the Brazos manufactory) will be in operation before the spring of 1865, which, in connection with an establishment under direction of Major Busby, quartermaster, will furnish resources within the department for supplying the troops without recourse to importations. Until these factories are in operation the clothing of the troops depends upon the purchases of the cotton office of Major Hart, quartermaster, products of the Texas State penitentiary, hand looms of the country, and proceeds of two contracts entered into at this office with John Chiles, of Missouri, and Messrs. Newell, Gatewood & Co., of Texas. Mr. Chiles, under advices from Havana, informs me of arrival of his stores at Matamoras, and his anticipated visit to these headquarters to arrange for their delivery.

The high standing of Messrs. Newell, Gatewood & Co. gives confidence in their operations.

To revert to the deficiency of clothing and its main causes, I will state that Major Hart, who was until recently the only accredited purchasing agent through the use of cotton—the sole means of purchasing foreign productions—has failed entirely in supplying the requisitions on him. As early as April, 1863, a requisition for 30,000 outfits, approved by the Quartermaster-General, was forwarded to him from my office, but to this day it lies unfilled; nor have I learned of his introducing into the department either clothing or its material to supply even the Western Sub-District of Texas. That officer was the only accredited one, to my knowledge, to export cotton and introduce supplies until the Texas cotton office was announced. That office has also been informed of the wants of the bureau, but its deliveries to the present have been small. I have all confidence, however, in its ability to consummate the purposes for which it was established. Having made known my wants to the proper officials by timely requisitions—having to some extent employed the odious contract system, against which too much cannot be said—it is a painful reflection to know that my sanguine anticipations have not been realized. The failure of the accredited purchasing officers; the fall of Brownsville, losing thereby large supplies which would have been secured in the summer of 1863; fall of Vicksburg and the interruption of intercourse, thereby preventing the passage of clothing to this department which had been secured by my agents; the depreciation of the currency and consequent interference in purchasing home fabrics, and many other causes have conduced to the paralyzation of the operations of this bureau. I nevertheless feel sustained in the assertion that its operations have not been barren of results. My issues, those of Captains Wharton, Taylor, Prescott, Kirby, Kingsbury, Snow, and Wright, confirm this statement. The amount of material in my hands, when manufactured into clothing, will swell the amount for issues to the troops to an equivalent of any preceding quarterly issue.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYNES,

Major and Quartermaster, C. S. Army,

Chief Clothing Bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Consolidated report of clothing, clothing material, and camp and garrison equipage sold and issued to the officers and troops of the Trans-Mississippi Department by Maj. W. H. Haynes, quartermaster, C. S. Army, and chief clothing bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department.

Articles.	1863. First quarter.	1863. Second quarter.	1863. Third quarter.	1863. Fourth quarter.	1864. First quarter.	1864. Second quarter.	Aggregate.	Total.
Blankets ..... number..	2,535	5,501	1,439	11,336	2,586	.....	.....	23,397
Boots ..... pairs..	108	140	3	2	.....	.....	.....	253
Caps and hats ..... number..	2,169	3,974	9,450	13,396	10,998	9,000	.....	48,987
Coats and jackets ..... do....	6,477	7,146	5,034	6,951	4,708	1,695	32,011	40,109
Coats, material for ..... do....	31	1,790	788	573	4,916	.....	8,098	
Pants ..... pairs..	9,923	9,477	13,625	10,569	5,735	2,007	51,336	63,890
Pants, material for ..... do....	129	2,020	1,475	362	8,069	499	12,554	
Drawers ..... do....	11,509	9,091	24,187	4,113	5,682	500	55,082	64,191
Drawers, material for ..... do	98	8	359	22	2,622	6,000	9,109	
Shirts ..... number..	8,232	8,826	31,056	9,320	4,665	1,000	63,608	81,084
Shirts, material for ..... do	202	9,127	778	503	866	6,000	17,476	
Shoes ..... pairs..	7,184	16,890	4,204	12,780	15,729	10,018	.....	66,805
Socks ..... do....	2,211	1,698	1,308	183	3,526	.....	.....	6,715
Axes ..... number..	14	157	14	6	60	.....	.....	251
Knapsacks ..... do....	24	1,369	321	851	.....	.....	.....	2,565
Haversacks ..... do....	4,378	645	3,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,155
Picks ..... do....	97	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
Shovels and spades ..... do....	32	37	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Skillets ..... do....	1	.....	1	1,048	1,086	.....	.....	2,136
Camp kettles ..... do....	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	.....	.....	329
Mess pans ..... do....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Ovens and lids ..... do....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Wall-tents ..... do....	306	109	6	23	36	25	.....	505
"A" tents ..... do....	525	21	16	48	.....	.....	.....	610
Tent flies ..... do....	166	146	8	23	.....	22	.....	365
Wagon sheets ..... do....	128	238	58	171	.....	66	.....	661

W. H. HAYNES,
Major and Q. M., C. S. Army, Chief Clothing Bureau, Trans-Miss. Dept.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

List of quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage issued and transferred to the Western District of Louisiana, from April 1 to June 10, by Maj. W. H. Haynes, chief clothing bureau at Shreveport.

Date.	To whom issued.	Pants.	Jackets.	Shirts.	Drawers.	Shoes.	Cooking stove and utensils.	Skillets and lids.	Camp kettles.	Wool hats.	Haversacks.	Wagon sheets.	Wagon flies.
1864.													
May 7	Surg. T. Caillonet, Natchitoches Hospital.	6	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....
May 7	Capt. L. E. Nee, Thomas' brigade	..	....	....	....	.....	....	100	50	....	....	....	....
May 7	Capt. William Oliver, quartermaster, Sub-District of Louisiana.	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	225	....	....	....
May 16	Lieut. Alfonse Buhlan, engineer superintendent.	25	25	20	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May 20	Maj. W. M. Stone, Walker's division.	100	380	200	....	1,300	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
May 31	Capt. William Oliver, quartermaster, Sub-District of Louisiana.	....	....	....	....	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June 1	Maj. R. W. Sanders, chief quartermaster, District of West Louisiana.	350	....	....	380	4,097	....	....	....	....	160	....	....
June 9	Lieut. W. C. Drion, ordnance department, District of West Louisiana.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	16
	Total	481	405	220	380	5,662	1	100	50	225	160	16	16

W. H. HAYNES,
Major, Q. M., C. S. Army, Chief Clothing Bureau, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

List of clothing forwarded to General R. Taylor's command in the field.

Date.	To whom forwarded.	Jackets.	Drawers.	Haversacks.	Hats.	Pants.	Shirts.	Shoes.
1864.								
May 20	Maj. W. M. Stone, chief quartermaster, Walker's division.	380	.....	.....	1,000	100	200	1,300
June 1	Maj. R. W. Sanders, chief quartermaster, District of West Louisiana.	.....	380	160	.....	350	.....	4,097

I have also caused Captain Taylor, at Houston, to deliver (May 28) to Captain Rhine, agent for Walker's division, 1,200 or 1,500 pairs pants, and the Military Board has furnished the same officer for same division 4,000 shirts, 1,000 pairs pants, and 400 pairs drawers.

W. H. HAYNES,
Major, Q. M., and Chief Clothing Bureau, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

OFFICE OF CHIEF PAYMASTER, TRANS-MISS. DEPT.,
Shreveport, La., June 10, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Miss. Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement in relation to the pay of the troops of the Trans-Mississippi Department: All the troops have been paid to August 31, 1863, and some regiments in the District of West Louisiana to a later date. On your return from the campaign in Arkansas, in the beginning of May last, it was suggested to me by Lieut. Col. L. W. O'Bannon, chief quartermaster of the department, that by the time the public pay funds, then in the hands of the depositary at Austin, Tex., could be turned over to the several district paymasters, and by them transferred to the several brigade and regimental quartermasters, the month of June would probably have expired and the troops thus find themselves paid in notes subject to a tax of 33⅓ per cent. on July 1, at the same time recommending the propriety of postponing their payment, in order to give them the benefit of the new issue of Treasury notes. Approving Colonel O'Bannon's suggestion as an act of justice to the soldiers, I respectfully asked and obtained your sanction to this step, and on May 13 addressed a circular to the district paymasters to that effect. Captain Sigourney, chief paymaster, District of Arkansas, writes that the troops of that district are well satisfied to wait for the new issue, and Capt. W. H. Harrison, chief paymaster, District of West Louisiana, who was very urgent for the adoption of this measure, expressed his unqualified approval of it. No complaint whatever has reached this office, but, on the contrary, the delay in the payment of the troops for the reasons set forth seems to give universal satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

C. E. CARR,
Major and Chief Paymaster, Trans-Miss. Dept.

HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., SUBSISTENCE OFFICE,
Shreveport, La., June 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

For the information of the general commanding I have the honor herewith to inclose certain papers in relation to supplies accumu-

lated and disposition made of them at depots under my special control, and copies from other papers relating thereto. The inclosure marked A will show the amount of commissary stores on hand at the depot at Shreveport April 17, and since received, and amounts shipped, and to whom shipped. Inclosure marked B will show the amount of supplies shipped from Marshall, [Tex.]. As April 17 was the date of the first shipment made by steam-boats to lower Red River, owing to obstructions in the river, I will state that previous to that time supplies in large quantities were sent to General Taylor's command from depots at Mansfield, Keachie, and Shreveport, La., by wagon trains. Inclosure marked C will show the amount in bulk forwarded from Shreveport by boats, and from Marshall by wagons, to General Taylor's command from April 17, which I have reduced to rations. Inclosure marked D is the statement from Capt. Joseph B. Smith, depot commissary at Shreveport, in relation to the instructions he has received from this office in relation to future shipments of supplies to General Taylor's command and his ability to comply. Inclosure marked E contains extracts from letters received at this office from Maj. A. H. Mason, chief commissary of subsistence, District of West Louisiana. His letters are dated at General Taylor's headquarters. I will state that Major M. has uniformly expressed his satisfaction at the promptness with which supplies have been forwarded to him and the quantity. I have at no time received a complaint. A few articles constituting the ration, which we have not been able to forward him in greater quantities, he has written for. All of my letters in reply have been acknowledged by him, which seem to be satisfactory. I will call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that General Taylor's command is supplied with beef-cattle by an officer selected by the chief commissary of subsistence of the District of West Louisiana, under special instructions from his office. I will also state in this connection that orders asked for by this officer from department headquarters to facilitate him in carrying out his instructions have been issued and forwarded to him. In a letter from this officer to this office, dated June 4, he states that he has forwarded Major Mason, chief commissary of subsistence, District of West Louisiana, 2,000 head of beef-cattle since April 15.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. THOMAS,

Maj. and Chief Com. of Sub., Trans-Miss. Dept.

[Inclosure A.—Extract.]

Report of subsistence stores received and issued by Capt. Joseph B. Smith, depot commissary, Shreveport, La., from April 6 to June 8, 1864.

Date.	Stores.	Bacon.	Mess beef.	Dried beef.	Beef tongues	Corn meal.	Flour.	Hard bread.	Sugar.	Salt.
1864.		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Apr. 6	On hand April 6	65,519	....	25,852	....	201,300	40,359	....	208,200	....
	Total received	540,942	225,135	57,971	1,352	395,780	244,486	438	209,765	242,779
	Quantity in bulk	253,822	91,335	28,984	..	438,587	68,394	8,519	30,388	11,401
	Reduced to rations.	507,644	73,068	57,968	.	350,870	60,795	11,358	506,466	275,020

Report of subsistence stores, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Stores.	Molasses.	Soap.	Candles.	Lard.	Pease.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	Coffee.	Pickled pork
1864.		*Galls.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Bush.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Apr. 6	On hand April 6.	24,000	4,584	1,700	10,356	840	5,049	3,520	5,486	.....	.....
	Total received .	24,000	10,584	6,874	11,785	45,931	5,049	31,041	8,918	1,224	22,080
	Quantity in bulk .	2,273	3,700	1,899	.....	30,889	.....	14,221	.....	.....	22,080
	Reduced to rations.	227,300	185,000	126,600	.....	205,926	.....	568,840	.....	.....	44,160

I certify that the above statement is correct.

JOS. B. SMITH,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure B.]

Report of subsistence stores shipped by Capt. G. G. Gregg, assistant commissary of subsistence, Marshall, Tex., to Maj. A. H. Mason, chief commissary of subsistence, District of West Louisiana, April 29, 1864.

	Pounds.
Bacon	37,500
Flour	13,995
Meal	66,155

I certify that the above statement is correct as per report of Capt. G. G. Gregg, assistant commissary of subsistence, on file in my office.

WM. H. THOMAS,
Major and Chief Com. of Sub., Trans-Mississippi Department.

[Inclosure C.]

Report of subsistence stores shipped Maj. A. H. Mason, chief commissary of subsistence, District of West Louisiana, by Capt. Joseph B. Smith, assistant commissary of subsistence, depot at Shreveport, La., and Capt. G. G. Gregg, assistant commissary of subsistence, depot at Marshall, Tex., from April 17 *to May* 31, 1864.

Articles.	Shreveport.		Marshall.		Total bulk.	Total number rations.
	In bulk.	Number of rations.	In bulk.	Number of rations.		
Bacon ..... pounds..	253,822	507,644	37,500	75,000	291,322	582,000
Mess beef ..... do. .	91,335	73,068	.....	.....	91,335	73,068
Dried beef ..... do....	28,984	57,968	.....	.....	28,984	57,968
Meal ..... do....	438,587	350,870	66,155	52,924	504,742	403,794
Flour ..... do ...	68,394	60,795	13,995	12,440	82,389	73,235
Hard bread ..... do....	8,519	11,358	.....	.....	8,519	11,358
Sugar ..... do...	30,388	506,466	.....	.....	30,388	506,466
Salt ..... do ..	11,401	275,020	.....	.....	11,401	275,020
Molasses... ..... gallons..	2,273	227,300	.....	.....	2,273	227,300
Soap ..... pounds.	3,700	185,000	.....	.....	3,700	185,000
Candles ..... do....	1,899	126,600	.....	.....	1,899	126,600
Pease..... do..	30,889	205,926	.....	.....	30,889	205,926
Corn ..... bushels..	14,221	568,840	.....	.....	14,221	568,840
Pickled pork ..... pounds..	22,080	44,160	.....	.....	22,080	44,160

RECAPITULATION.

	Rations.		Rations.
Salt meats	757,196	Molasses	227,300
Breadstuffs	1,057,227	Soap	185,000
Sugar	506,466	Candles	126,600
Salt	275,020	Pease	205,926

N. B.—General Taylor's command from April 17 to May 20 was not over 8,000 effective men. General Walker joined him about May 20, with about 5,000. This report does not include the supplies collected by the chief commissary of the District of West Louisiana from other depots.

I certify that the above statement is correct.

WM. H. THOMAS,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Trans-Mississippi Department.

[Inclosure D.]

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
Shreveport, La., June 10, 1864.

Maj. W. H. THOMAS,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Trans-Miss. Dept.:

MAJOR: I herewith hand you a statement* of all the stores received up to this date and of those shipped to General Taylor's army. In answer to your communication of this date I will state that your instructions to me have been to ship, before the river falls, to Maj. A. H. Mason, chief commissary of subsistence, District of West Louisiana, 15,000 bushels of corn, equal to 750,000 rations of corn meal, and all the tithe bacon that would be collected at this depot, which cannot be less than 300,000 rations; also all the pease, soap, and candles not necessary for this post and the hospitals in the vicinity. In addition to this I will state that I expect to ship 150,000 rations of flour. I inferred from the tenor of Major Mason's communications that he was in no pressing need of other stores than flour, which I shipped to him as I received it. He seemed only to fear the fall of the river ere he might be sufficiently supplied for the season, which has been dispelled by the recent rise, which promises to last for at least two months, during which time he can be amply supplied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. SMITH,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure E.]

Extracts of letters received from Maj. A. H. Mason, chief commissary of subsistence, District of West Louisiana, in relation to supplies.

April 12, 1864.—Allow me to make the following report of subsistence on hand: Troops in the field, rations of bacon, 4 days; mess beef, 1 day; fresh beef, 2 days; corn meal, 3 days; flour, 1 day; salt, 10 days. At the depot at Mansfield, 75 barrels flour; 6,500 pounds hard bread; 130 tierces mess beef, or 45,500 pounds; bacon, 14,000 pounds; corn meal, 400 bushels; sugar, 6,000 pounds; soap, 800 pounds; coffee, 800 pounds; salt, 5,000 pounds. Depot at Keachie, bacon, 50,000 pounds; corn meal, 500 bushels. I will state that most of our cavalry have gone below with eight or ten days' rations. In the event of our moving below, please push forward by boats as rapidly as possible breadstuffs and meats.

April 13, 1864.— * * * Fifteen wagon loads of flour have arrived. Accept my warmest thanks for your promptness in forwarding these supplies. I shall be under renewed obligations to you to continue.

April 19, 1864.— * * * Have sent to Beasley's 70,000 rations of breadstuffs, meat, and salt, by order General Polignac, approved by General Taylor. Will leave at Mansfield 15,000 or 20,000 rations.

April 23, 1864.—The reason why we are pressed for supplies is that the supply train ordered to Beasley's will be left there in the event of an emergency or we have to fall back.

April 28, 1864.— * * * The Era, No. 7, with commissary stores, has arrived. * * * We are collecting a good many small cattle.

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*See Inclosure A, p. 660.

May 1, 1864.—In answer to your letter of April 29, I will require from 300,000 to 500,000 pounds of bacon and 100,000 bushels of corn to be sent to Alexandria before the river falls. * * * I will require no more sugar and molasses from Shreveport. * * * The steamers have arrived at Cotile with supplies. I am running the two small grist-mills.

(I will state that the above extract was in reply to a letter from this office, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked F.)

May 11, 1864.— * * * Will be able to supply the command with breadstuffs for ten or fifteen days.

May 13, 1864.— * * * I am running the two mills received from Shreveport, and have plenty of breadstuffs and meat for the present.

May 17, 1864.— * * * The command in the field has about ten days' rations. At this depot I have 100,000 pounds of corn meal and 60,000 pounds of bacon. Will have plenty of beef-cattle without any accident, and feel no fear in supplying the command.

May 21, 1864.— * * * Under no circumstances will I issue bacon more than two days in seven.

May 30, 1864.—Should you intend shipping any more bacon, ship at once. I admit that your shipments of bacon have been large; still we have not a large supply of bacon on hand. * * *

[Inclosure F.]

HDQRS. TRANS-MISS. DEPT., SUBSISTENCE OFFICE,
Shreveport, La., April 29, 1864.

Maj. A. H. MASON,
Chief C. S., District West Louisiana, District Hdqrs.:

MAJOR: While the river is navigable I hope to put into your depots below as large a supply of bacon and corn, to make into meal, as you think you may require. Confer with General Taylor about it and send me your views.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. THOMAS,
Major and Chief C. S., Trans-Mississippi Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 10, 1864.

I. The following is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 9. } RICHMOND, VA., *May* 2, 1864.

All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., at any time previous to the 20th of April, 1864, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

II. Special attention is called to the appropriation by impressment of horses for cavalry service. It is without warrant of law, and will not be allowed under any circumstances whatever. Commanding generals and inspecting officers will promptly report to these headquarters any violation of this order.

III. All horses impressed by the Government, sold or in any manner assigned to officers, will be immediately restored to the quartermaster's department to be appropriated to the public service, as contemplated by law. Such sales and assignments by order of a commanding general are prohibited and will not be sanctioned.

IV. Every officer hereafter appearing in behalf of a prisoner, on trial before a military court or court-martial, will do so only upon the condition and understanding that he is under a pledge of honor that he has not and will not receive compensation therefor.

V. General Orders, No. 29, is modified so that where any cavalryman is dismounted by having his horse killed in action, he shall be allowed forty days to remount himself. Upon the certificate of his commanding officer to the fact, such soldiers will be allowed to purchase from the horses in the infirmaries of the field transportation department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 145. } *Shreveport, La., June* 10, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor is relieved from command of the District of West Louisiana, which he will immediately turn over to Maj. Gen. John G. Walker. He will then proceed to Natchitoches, La., and there await the pleasure of the President of the Confederate States.

* * * * * * *

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. WALKER,
Commanding Division, Louisiana:

GENERAL: Orders having been this day issued relieving Lieutenant-General Taylor from the command of the District of West Louisiana, and instructing him to turn over the same to you, the general commanding the department directs you to proceed without delay to the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Taylor for the purpose of relieving him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
June 10, 1864.

Major-General MARMADUKE, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Your communications marked confidential are at hand. I have talked with Captain Stallard and find that the plans referred to are not matured. An interview with the confidential party is

necessary. I suggest that Captain S. be permitted to remain for that purpose. He can place the matter in the hands of an agent of mine, who could negotiate with the confidential party. If Captain S. is not allowed to remain for the purpose named, I will send a proper person to continue the negotiation, though I fear —— would become suspicious and refuse to continue the correspondence. Please inform me when I may expect a supply of cannon and Enfield ammunition. Both are needed, as you are aware. If I open the fight vigorously on the river, as I wish to do, I will run out of cannon ammunition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COLTON GREENE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HOUSTON, TEX., *June* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. DRAYTON,
Commanding Second and Third Districts:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, transmitted by special messenger, and in reply to state that the major-general commanding no longer has any apprehension of an attack on Matagorda, after having received your letter and after having had an interview with Commodore Leon Smith, who has just returned from Matagorda. Under these circumstances, the major-general commanding directs that the troops which have been diverted by the orders to proceed to Matagorda, proceed in the execution of such orders as may have been previously given by you. The brigade commanded by Colonel Bankhead you will concentrate at or near Hallettsville, or at some point in that quarter where they can be supported.

Colonel Bankhead will be sent to you the very moment he can be spared by the general court-martial now in session here, before which he now stands as a witness in the case pending. It was supposed here that Colonel Bradford had a regiment; it seems he only has a battalion. What has become of the rest of the companies, if ever raised?

Lieutenant Mitchell is ordered to report to you at Columbus instead of Matagorda, as the movement of troops toward Matagorda has been countermanded.

You will please acknowledge receipt of, and report your action on, these orders. Major Mann, with all the companies he has raised, to report to you.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Major Mann, supposed to be at or near Gonzales, will report to you with all the companies which he has raised to a number in conformity with the law; but he will be only allowed a battalion of five companies. The remaining companies can be temporarily ordered to form a small battalion under the senior captain and send in their muster-rolls. When they are all mustered in they will be used to make up other organizations; but this is entirely confidential, and will not be made known to any one.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 11, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: My attention has been called to recent arrivals of steamers at Havana from trans-Mississippi ports, laden with cargoes of cotton, exclusively on account of owners of said steamers. Under an act to impose regulations upon the foreign commerce of the Confederate States, to provide for the public defense, approved by the President February 6, 1864, and the regulations thereunder, approved March 5, 1864 (copies of which were sent you some time ago, but which, I presume, miscarried), every vessel sailing from a Confederate port is required to carry out one-half of her cargo for account of the Government, and on her return trip to bring in a similar proportion of Government goods as freight. Copies of the above-mentioned act and regulations are inclosed herein, and I beg to invite your attention, in a very special manner, to the execution of their provisions.

With the proceeds of outward cargoes there will be no difficulty in supplying, to a great extent, the wants of your department. The agent of the Government at Havana, to whom the Government cargoes should be sent, is Col. C. J. Helm. There is no agent of the Government at Vera Cruz, or at any other neutral port adjacent to the coast, and if necessity for such agent should arise the selection of a suitable one would devolve upon you. The whole business of the Government at a port should be placed in the hands of one agent, for obvious reasons.

Colonel Helm has, under orders from the Chief of Ordnance, purchased some 10,000 arms, to be shipped to your department from time to time as opportunity offered. I am informed that a good proportion of them has already been dispatched. These arms constituted part of the cargoes of the schooners Caroline Goodyear and Lovebird. They are not yet wholly paid for. Efforts are being made to supply Colonel Helm with the necessary funds by shipment of cotton from Mobile. Very material assistance is expected from shipment of cotton to be made from Texas by your order.

The names of the vessels that have arrived from Texas at Havana with cargoes of cotton exclusively on private account are the Alice, Susanna, Cormail, [?] Isabel, Harriet Lane, and, perhaps, others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CLINTON, LA., *June* 11, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

I can convey cipher or other telegrams for General E. K. Smith if sent to me at this place, to the care of Col. J. S. Scott, who will transmit them before I cross the river if received here within three days.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 11, 1864.

Col. W. A. BROADWELL, *Chief of Cotton Bureau, Houston, Tex.:*

COLONEL: In giving instructions to the officers impressing cotton two points were especially enjoined by myself, that State property

should not be interfered with; that the impressments when necessary should be made in a manner least liable to array the feelings of the people against the Government, and, finally, that they should be made to fall upon those who have hitherto contributed either none or a small part only of their cotton. I feel solicitous on these two points, and in calling your attention to them desire that your instructions shall be clear and explicit. The bona-fide property of the State must not be interfered with, but cotton should under no circumstances be allowed to pass out or escape impressment under cover of its name. Your officers should first purchase if possible or impress if necessary from those who have given neither in whole nor in part their proportion of the cotton required by the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE, *Camden, Ark.:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that Buster's battalion Arkansas cavalry has this day been ordered to proceed to Camden and report to you. He wishes you to dismount the command as soon as it arrives. They will serve as infantry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camp near Augusta, June 11, 1864.

Col. S. D. JACKMAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that immediately upon receipt of this you will move with your command in this direction, and report to these headquarters as soon as possible. If you think you can still recruit in the section of country where you now are you can detail for that purpose a good and efficient officer from each company, giving him instructions to forward the men to the main command as fast as recruited, as the general wishes to place the command upon a war footing without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camp near Augusta, June 11, 1864.

Col. S. G. KITCHEN:

You will report with your command as soon as possible to Col. T. H. McCray, at Jacksonport, Ark.

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. Henry E. Clark, Maj. T. Reves, Captain Kuykendall, and Captain Sparks.)

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camp near Augusta, Ark., June 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Some time ago Colonel McCray sent you a communication asking that you send him 2,000 stand of arms, and your reply was favorable to the same. That letter of the colonel's I would most heartily indorse, and say to you while in this connection that I have been sent by General E. Kirby Smith to take command of the Sub-District of Arkansas, lying north of the Arkansas River, and found the scarcity of arms deplorable in the extreme. Over 4,000 men could be added to our standard now, who will have to remain in complete inactivity until they are armed. In the hurry and clash of deadly warfare in which you have been engaged I suppose you have overlooked this item of arms, but I have a sufficient force to convoy them from the Mississippi River, and would be more than pleased to hear from you, and to know that some arrangement could be made to arm these men, now so greatly needed in their country's service.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,
JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 13, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH
(Through General S. B. Buckner, &c.):

Command as perfectly and as long as practicable points of transit on the Mississippi River, and pass over as speedily as possible all horses, mules, and cattle you can send; they are of prime importance; also wool. The opportunity will be used to send you arms.
J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Maj. A. Rose, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed without delay to Shreveport, La., and report to General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:
JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 13, 1864.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 44, current series, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the follow-

ing promotions on the staff of the general commanding are announced, to date from June 1, 1864, subject to the approval of the President:

Lieut. Col. S. S. Anderson, to be colonel, senior assistant adjutant-general.

Maj. George Williamson, to be lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general.

Maj. W. C. Schaumburg, to be lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. C. S. West, to be major, assistant adjutant-general.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *June* 13, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston:

A brigade of cavalry has been ordered from Louisiana to you. Anticipating its arrival you can re-enforce Colonel Ford with all your available troops.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
June 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camden, Ark.:

COLONEL: Since my last communication to you, dated May 31, 1864,* it has rained incessantly until the roads are horrible, and every little stream and bayou almost past fording. I have been very quietly watching and waiting, recruiting my horses and resting until they get strength enough for hard, rough work. By great exertion my commissary is barely able to procure scanty rations of meal and meat, while the horses get half corn enough and but little grass, but I shall soon take the field, when you may expect to hear of some sharp work. The work of recruiting goes bravely on. Colonel McCray will have a brigade, and Dobbin, Coffee, Freeman, and Coleman full regiments. I have directed that a sufficient number of men be furloughed to save the ripening wheat and cultivate the growing corn, and this measure will, besides giving entire satisfaction, enable the farmers to leave their families well provided for. Arms are greatly needed, as well as discipline, and strict accountability for their miserable system of deserting. The Federals have about 4,000 troops at Devall's Bluff, mostly cavalry, and they are intrenching there rapidly, as if they intended to fall back to that point and make a final stand before giving up the valley of the Arkansas River. General Steele has been superseded by General Daniel E. Sickles, who made a speech to his troops and promised

*See Part I, p. 924.

them a speedy "wiping out of the rebellion." The soldiers at Devall's Bluff are mostly new men, with new, fresh horses, and are scouting heavily up and down the railroad.

It has been impossible for me to move against the enemy thus far, owing to the reduced condition of my stock and their utter and complete prostration from long and arduous service. From all the information before me, I am satisfied that Little Rock will not be given up without a fight.

The Federal commander is accumulating a large supply of ordnance and artillery train at the Bluff, besides getting all the reenforcements possible and concentrating his outposts and detachments. If this country here could have rest, and time was given to harvest the growing crops, it would be a splendid half-way house to fit out an expedition to Missouri. Thus far I have had no trouble with the various commanders in this section of the State, they all expressing a willingness to co-operate with me, which they evidenced by reporting immediately. I find Colonel McCray a brave, energetic, intelligent officer, one who is willing to work and willing to fight, and to give him a brigade I shall use my greatest exertions. I have thought it strange, and still think so, that I have heard nothing from you since my arrival here, nor even since I left the Ouachita River. The reason may be the difficulty of communication and the distance to be traveled through the enemy's lines where we have no organized troops. Everything in Virginia is progressing finely. I send you late papers containing all the information that has been received in this country. The Federal lines are strongly guarded, and no one is allowed to go out or come in. I find many cases in which the planters have liberated their slaves virtually and then hired them to work again, besides taking Lincoln's amnesty oath.

The speculation in cotton has been carried on heretofore with marked fraud, and Confederate officers have required citizens to pay them a blackmail in greenbacks of one-tenth of the amount the cotton brings. In every case the speculators have permits from Confederate authorities to enter the Federal lines at will and trade in every and all kinds of produce. I invariably arrest the party so trading, and shall soon send a batch of these Shylocks to Camden unless the illicit traffic is discontinued. I would like very much to have full and explicit orders on the above subjects. Unless it is stopped now by an iron hand cotton will be the entire staple raised, to the exclusion of everything else. The various commanders of regiments, companies, and squads have been possessed of a vexatious spirit of dissension and strife, refusing to co-operate with each other, embarrassing the cause and weakening their strength. To a great extent I have destroyed this feeling and broken down their barrier of pride and jealousy. I would suggest that if I could receive orders to move north, which would be thankfully received, that Colonel McCray be placed in command of all the troops in this country. He is deservedly popular with the citizens, and if he had had entire command heretofore the men would have been organized and in some shape. If these men are still allowed to speculate in and raise cotton and hire their negroes, it will be better to abandon this country altogether.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camp below Augusta, June 13, 1864.

Col. T. H. MCCRAY,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I desire you to push conscription to the utmost, the rich as well as the poor. Make no exemptions but what are permitted by law and take all the rest. As soon as a squad reports put them in some organization and hurry the companies to completion. I send you a paper of the 1st instant, and will cheerfully keep you posted from the Federal lines. Nothing new from the enemy.

Very respectfully, your friend,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 14, 1864.

General E. K. SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: Your letter of May 5 was received through Colonel Bryan, and the matters with which he was charged were communicated by him. Your commendation of Colonel Bryan is, I am well assured, merited. The adjutant-general has responded as fully as possible to Colonel Bryan's communications touching your department. In reply to your request urging the necessity of better sustaining you in the administration of your department, I can only say that it has been my earnest endeavor not only to comply with your expressed wishes, but to extend your powers to the utmost limit consistent with law and the nature of our Government. Legislation has been invoked to meet the extraordinary circumstances in which you have been placed by granting fuller powers, and laws in conformity therewith have been passed. Nothing on my part has been left untried to invest you with the requisite authority for effectively administering your department. You, alike with myself, are limited by law, but as in the past, so in the future, my ability to sustain you will be the measure of the assistance rendered to you. While I cannot regret that you deeply feel the responsibility that accompanies the great interests confided to you, I rejoice that your trust is in the only power that confers strength and wisdom.

With the hope that the successes recently attained in your department are but an earnest of the future, I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 15, 1864.

General E. K. SMITH,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The communications to you of late, through the Adjutant-General's Department rather than directly from myself, have been so made because almost invariably, on mere matters of detail, and not conveying any general instructions or views of policy, with the difficulties of communication and the imperfect information

possessed of the circumstances and needs of your position, I have feared I would rather embarrass than aid or facilitate you by such more general communications. I preferred, under the general expressions and manifestations I had heretofore given of the appreciation and confidence of the Department, to leave matters very much to be regulated by your own experience, better knowledge, and sound discretion, and to content myself with giving to your measures and administration a liberal support and sanction. I believe this to be at once a juster and wiser course of action than to attempt to anticipate your needs or the events transpiring in your department and to give instructions which may only prove impracticable or injudicious of execution.

In this spirit I advised against the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War for the Trans-Mississippi Department, because, though even intended to be subordinate to you, the very name might engender suspicions or give color of a disturbing authority, which, in doubtful circumstances, might prove mischievous. My own judgment was and is that you should, in your capacity as commander of the department, combine with your strictly military duties somewhat of that relation (as far as our Constitution allows) to the Department and the President.

In this spirit I have sought, too, as you will see in my official report, to give all the support and sanction I properly could to your administration. I have availed myself of Major Bryan's presence to confer with him fully on this and other points in connection with your department, and he will elucidate any matter in which I must be necessarily brief. As I have explained to him, there is one subject on which it will be expedient you should be as careful and abstinent as the imperative needs of your department will allow. It is on the delicate subject of assignments and appointments to office and command. These, under our constitutional system, are reposed in the President as a personal trust, the responsibility of which is fully realized by him, and which he cannot transfer. Whenever it be practicable, previous recommendations, with full explanations of the grounds and of the duties or commands for which the officers are intended, had better be forwarded, and when this cannot be done and the officers are at once necessary, no time should be lost in transmitting the names and the reasons that have compelled your action. I appreciate, as you will feel, the importance of having your recommendations in such cases sanctioned, and hence the more necessity for this line of action. You will, in illustration of my remarks, learn that the President has not, without fuller information of the forces and military organizations you have in the field, felt authorized to make many of the military promotions of general officers you have recently recommended. He has only appointed two major-generals (Polignac and Fagan), and has deferred others, as also the brigadiers, mainly on the ground that, with the force appearing from the returns, you cannot have appropriate divisions and brigades for the general officers already in your department and those recommended likewise.

It did not appear that you had a total aggregate in the department of more than 54,000, and a present effective force of more than 31,000, and he thought you had already brigadiers enough for brigades numbering little more than 1,000, and, with the addition of the two major-generals, certainly a full complement of division officers. If any of the existing officers have proved themselves incompetent

they should be removed, either by the reports of boards or your recommendation that they be dropped under the late laws; or, if disabled, they should be retired and placed, with their rank and pay, on the invalid list. It is, I am aware, painful, as well as ungracious, sometimes to employ these means of relieving the Army, but while they exist the President is firm in not allowing the Army to be encumbered with supernumeraries.

I have heard with regret that you have been not unfrequently embarrassed by not possessing full copies of our Confederate laws. I have directed such to be sent you as far as they can be commanded, there being some difficulty in procuring those of the Provisional Congress, and as soon as a full edition of all in one volume, which has been ordered, is completed, as I am informed it soon will be, several copies will be sent you. You will have likewise to obtain, as almost any lawyer's library in Arkansas or Texas will furnish, a copy of the Statutes of the Federal Government up to the secession of the Confederate States, as an act of the Confederate Provisional Congress makes such laws, as far as applicable, operative among us.

Your gravest difficulties, however, I apprehend have been from the want of funds and arms. On both points I have been provident to provide, as far as the resources of this Department have allowed; but, partly from its limited control and partly from a concurrence of unfavorable casualties, I have not found my exertions avail much. From the fall of Vicksburg I have steadily urged not only that funds should be sent over, but have even risked as does not appropriately belong to this Department, sending them by its own officers, and binds, [*sic*] as the only permanent remedy, a provision for issuing currency in the Trans-Mississippi Department. That has been at various times contemplated by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, but has not yet, I fear, been effectively accomplished. I have, however, sanguine hopes that its necessity will not allow it to be much longer delayed. Mean time, the only partial resource existing is to make such use as may be practicable of outstanding Treasury notes, and to strengthen your credit and means of supply from abroad by exportation of cotton. In relation to such exportation, it will be necessary you conform to the law and regulations of the President thereon, of which I have directed copies to be sent you. They ought to afford very efficient aid in sending out cotton and commanding supplies. The contracts for the latter made by the quartermasters in your department are complained of by our agents abroad as excessive in compensation, and it is recommended that hereafter they be made subject to the approval of Mr. McRae, who has been specially charged with this sort of supervision abroad.

In relation to arms, you are aware of the accidents and impediments encountered. I am pleased to be informed now that a great many are being sent out from Havana direct to Texas, and I have made arrangements to send steadily, as opportunities offer, across the Mississippi, supplies. Your present command of the river, if it can be continued, will enable me to do this with great facility and security. On every account this command is most important. If you could use it to pass over to this side horses, mules, cattle, and wool, the greatest service next to that of sending men would be rendered. In commanding these articles you may have great difficulty from want of funds, but this might be measurably supplied by encouraging all private parties and contractors to send them forward, when

they will be liberally paid by our quartermasters and commissaries. Horses and mules are becoming almost as essential on this side of the Mississippi to the maintenance of our armies as provisions.

Your victories have caused the liveliest relief and rejoicing throughout the Confederacy, and have riveted you, your gallant generals, and heroic soldiers in the gratitude and affection of the people. I congratulate you and them most heartily on the glorious results, and trust that the invaders have now been effectively punished and chased from the soil of the Trans-Mississippi Department. The scattered remains of their Trans-Mississippi army have, however, only been collected to be hurled, with the already superior forces of the enemy, on our gallant armies on this side. We are having a fearful struggle here, and if you could either make a powerful diversion or throw some of your veteran forces, or even recruits, to our depleted Western organizations on this side, it would be of great service and determine the wavering balance decisively in our favor. I suggest, rather than direct, such movements, because you can best judge your means. You can fully appreciate our necessities and the immense issues that depend on our success. With like decisive victories that have crowned your campaign we might probably at last have peace and independence.

With earnest wishes for your health and prosperity, most truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 45. } *Shreveport, La., June* 15, 1864.

I. The requirements of the army making it necessary that the present supply of artillery horses and other field transportation be carefully husbanded, and a more perfect system of supply adopted, Maj. C. D. Hill, inspector of field transportation, is hereby charged with this duty.

II. Under his orders all inspections, purchases, impressments, and issues of field transportation (including artillery horses) will be made, and recruiting, fabricating, and repairing done throughout the department; and all other officers are prohibited from purchasing or disposing of this description of property, except such as may be specially authorized to purchase by the commanding general of an army, whose field of operations in such cases shall be confined to the limits of the army and the country immediately in the advance; and under no circumstances will such officer be allowed to purchase within any district of country to which a regularly appointed purchasing officer has been assigned.

III. Officers charged with inspection of field transportation are authorized to make inspections anywhere within the limits of their assignment, and to condemn and order to be turned in to the nearest post quartermaster all artillery horses and other transportation found unserviceable, to be so disposed of as the chief inspector of the district may direct.

IV. Chief quartermasters of armies or quartermasters at posts, other than those in the field, will make their estimates on the chief inspector of the district for such field transportation as they may

require. When necessary for the protection of parties collecting animals near the enemy's lines, a cavalry escort will be furnished by the nearest commander of the troops.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALVESTON, TEX., *June* 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General DRAYTON:

I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that he is informed that the commands of Colonels Pyron and Bradford and Major Mann are being concentrated at Clear Creek, a point about 18 miles from Columbus. You will direct these commands to remain under further orders, and do all that you can to assemble the Frontier Regiment. Major Bloomfield, chief quartermaster, has been directed to send the transportation from Austin to Clear Creek for (Colonel) Acting Brigadier-General Bankhead's command. The best arms will be sent Colonel Bradford's and Major Mann's command, in lieu of others which have been sent, as the general is informed.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALVESTON, TEX., *June* 15, 1864.

Acting Brig. Gen. S. P. BANKHEAD,
Commanding Expeditionary Forces, near Columbus:

I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 13th instant, and in reply to say that Pyron's, Bradford's, and Mann's commands have been ordered, through Brigadier-General Drayton, to concentrate at Clear Creek, to which point Major Bloomfield has been ordered to move the transportation which he expects to get from Austin. The necessary orders have been given directing the indifferent arms previously furnished Bradford and Mann to be returned and the best Enfield rifles supplied these commands. The transportation which Major Bloomfield can procure in Austin will be sent to you at once at Clear Creek, where you will assemble your command and await further orders. It will necessarily require some time for the transportation from Austin to reach you. Communicate from time to time to these headquarters the condition of your command.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

C. S. GUN-BOAT BAYOU CITY,
Off Pelican Spit, June 15, 1864.

General MAGRUDER,
Galveston, Tex.:

GENERAL: It was represented to Commodore Smith, before I took the command of this vessel (June 1, instant), that she was unfit for service, and that, previous to her being in a situation to do duty, she would have to go to ship-yard for repairs, &c. This was a mistake, for in a few days I placed her in proper order, and she is now fully competent for service. But, in consequence of the representa-

tions before named, all the troops then on board were ordered to Calcasieu, thus leaving me without a force to work her guns (one 32-pounder and two 24-pounder brass howitzers). Captain Riley, Company B, Cook's regiment, is now on board, and the object of this communication is to ask you to detail for duty upon this boat 25 men (artillerists), 1 lieutenant, and 3 non-commissioned officers, that she may be competent for active service. As the case stands, she is utterly powerless.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. CLEVELAND,
Commanding Bayou City.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Ringgold Barracks, June 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the articles taken from the train of Captain Giddings belonged, as we supposed, to the captain himself, and hence the failure to report. The leather was taken to manufacture cartridge-boxes, of which we stood in great need. The other articles were taken off more at the request of the gentleman in charge of the train than from an immediate need of some of the articles. He said his teams were so poor he could not haul them, and desired to have his load lightened. Such articles were taken as were likely to be needed. The harness has been repaired, but has not been used and can be sent wherever required. There was no intention to interfere improperly with matters, but to aid in securing property which would not have been safe had it been left on the road from New Laredo to Piedras Negras.

The communication from Mr. McLean has been referred to Captain Shive. He is reported to be a pestilent fellow, strongly tinctured with Unionism. He made representations to me concerning the mules. I investigated the affair and had the affidavits of respectable citizens and officers. The conclusions arrived at were that Mr. McLean had stated a falsehood when he charged Captain Shive with having appropriated the two mules to his own use and that Captain Shive's action was right, and that Mr. McLean's representations that he had no other mules was also false. He said he had no other mules broken. I have every reason to believe my conclusions correct. When Captain Shive reports, a copy will be forwarded to district headquarters. We have near here upward of 1,300 men; some 700 will be moved in the direction of the Arroyo Colorado and the remainder left on duty at their present encampments. The consolidation has been completed here without any trouble.

The seven companies on the San Fernando had been remustered partly, some of the men furloughed, and the three months' minimum adopted by Major Fly without the shadow of authority from any quarter. The commanders of these companies do not wish to give up their positions, and oppose consolidation. I ordered Captain Littleton, the mustering officer, to allow them time to fill up to the minimum, and in the event of failure to consolidate. I also sent a notification by an officer that should they disobey I should be compelled to march a force there and reduce them to submission. With

the three months' companies no great deal could be done. There was too much thought on the part of the officers of the period of reorganization. Since things have been placed on a war footing a great change has been effected. Captain Ferrill asked to be relieved and it was done. His company has been reorganized. A gentleman named White was elected captain. Some of the men have been transferred, and there is a prospect of some good being done by them. There has no cotton been crossed at any point but Rio Grande City, and all of that but one bale belonged to the Government, and I am not certain all was not C. S. cotton. It is reported cotton has been smuggled across some distance above this. It is doubtful. I will endeavor to find Mr. Brown. I cannot say how long I may remain absent and may not find it convenient to communicate frequently with district headquarters.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 15, 1864.

Colonel FREEMAN:

I desire very soon to move against the enemy, and I wish you to have all the armed men of your command to report to me at Jacksonport, Ark., by Tuesday night, the 21st of June. If you should be unable from your wound to take the field, your lieutenant-colonel can take command of the men. I received this morning a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Love asking for information in regard to impressments, and also asking for ammunition. This letter to you will fully answer Colonel Love's questions.

I have no ammunition except fixed ammunition, and cannot furnish you any only in that shape. My ordnance officer will have to know the kind of arms and caliber before he will be able to fill an order. I have no lead with me at all. Where you find horses hid in the bottoms you can get them and order your quartermaster to give them to your dismounted men, and wherever men refuse to take Confederate money for the horses they can spare from their farm work you will have them confiscated by your quartermaster and used for mounting your men. Colonel Love's action in killing jayhawkers meets my warmest approval, and you will carry on the good work whenever men are caught guilty of such act. Captain Anderson, my ordnance officer, will be able to furnish your armed men all the ammunition they need when they report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp at Bell's, June 15, 1864.

Col. T. H. MCCRAY, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: I have restrained from issuing any more orders than were absolutely necessary until I could meet with Brigadier-General Adams. My orders from headquarters were to assume command of

all Confederate troops north of the Arkansas River. I have just received a communication from General Adams inclosing the following copy of an order* from department headquarters, dated May 21, 1864, which is later than my instructions. I have requested General Adams to report forthwith, in person, and the matter will be settled. As I am the ranking officer and as my orders are explicit you will proceed, as heretofore directed by me, in the organization of your brigade. General Adams writes as follows: "My duties prevent me from meeting you at present." As the interests of the service demand the troops to be collected and organized in this district, I will not be able to delay longer on his account or presence. You will please meet me at Augusta Saturday. We send you the latest papers. Your course in regard to jayhawking is highly approved.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp at Bell's, June 15, 1864.

Capt. JOHN A. SCHNABLE, *Commanding Recruits:*

CAPTAIN: General Shelby directs that you report at once with your command to these headquarters. You can furlough such men as you know have crops to attend to, giving them such time as you may think proper or absolutely necessary to save their crops, with orders to report to you, wherever you may be, at the expiration of the time given. All armed men of this command are expected to report at once, as their services are required and needed, as the general intends to make a forward movement on the enemy at once.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. MCARTHUR,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ON STRAIGHT LAKE,
6 MILES SOUTH OF AUGUSTA, ARK.,
June 15, 1864.

General C. W. ADAMS:

GENERAL: Your communication of June 14, 1864, has just been received. I confess I am somewhat astonished at General Smith's order of May 21, 1864. My orders from district headquarters as well as from General Smith renders it necessary for me to assume command of all troops, squads, and detachments north of the Arkansas River. I have made three efforts to notify you of these instructions and to inform you of the position I occupied. You state you cannot meet me at present, but it is all-important that you should, and I therefore again request you to do so immediately. I am fully aware of the difficulties under which you have labored, nor do I for a moment desire to place any obstacle in the way of your entire discharge of duties, but if you should fail to meet me, I am compelled by my orders to collect the troops in the manner already described. I do not desire the command of this district, and it is far from being enviable, from what I have seen and heard.

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*Not found.

Colonel McCray has been ordered to establish his headquarters at Jacksonport, to collect all the troops in that section, and to organize them into regiments prior to the formation of a brigade. I found on my arrival here squads and companies scattered all over the country, some with informal passes and furloughs and a large majority without any authority for being absent at all; in fact, I have yet to learn of a single company or battalion being in camp or in an effective condition. I do not wish by these assertions to cast the least reflection upon you, as I am satisfied you have not been afforded the co-operation of junior officers which have been extended toward you.

Please inform me by return courier if you can meet me by Sunday at Augusta.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., June 15, 1864.

The major-general commanding publishes with great pleasure the subjoined resolutions of the Fifth Regiment Texas Partisan Rangers, Col. L. M. Martin commanding.

They breathe the right spirit. They show that desertion is not part of the creed of these men. They pledge themselves, should occasion offer, to emulate the glorious heroes who from Virginia to New Mexico have immortalized the Texas soldier.

While Texans are upholding the honor and renown of their glorious State in this mighty struggle now going on—never before equaled in the world's history—what can be thought of the cowardly skulks who are deserting their comrades and country, and of the equally low-down scuffs who uphold them in it? Let every soldier in the Indian Territory determine to be a man, and fight the thing out. Let desertion be a "stink ball" in the nostrils of every soldier.

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Whereas the Fifth Cavalry, Texas Partisan Rangers, having re-enlisted for the war, in obedience to a call from our Congress, the following resolutions expressive of their sentiments and feelings are adopted:

First. That we, the officers and men of Martin's regiment, do most heartily and willingly tender our unanimous services and cordial support to our country in vigorously prosecuting the present war so long as the footprints of the vandal pollutes the soil of our beloved South, pledging ourselves never to sheathe the sword nor lay down the musket until success shall crown our efforts and an honorable peace be proclaimed throughout our land.

Second. That we esteem it a privilege and an honor to have the opportunity afforded us to thus make known to our friends at home that we are still determined to protect the sanctity of their homes, honor, lives, and property from the ruthless hirelings of the North, or sacrifice our lives upon the altar of our country; to our comrades in arms that we are resolved to stand by them as friend to friend in battling for the great and glorious cause for which they are so nobly contending.

Third. That we tender to our commanding officers our hearty and cordial support in their efforts to drive the dastardly foe from our soil and in promoting the good and prosperity of our country.

L. M. MARTIN,
Chairman.
GEO. WHITE,
Secretary.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp at Bell's, June 16, 1864.

Col. T. H. MCCRAY,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: General Shelby directs me to say that you will use your own judgment as regards furloughing farmers, as in many instances it is actually necessary to do so in order to provide for the wants of soldiers' families, although the law makes no provision for detailing persons to cultivate their crops. Under the late military bill you will find none are exempted. You will refer to paragraph 10 of an act to organize forces to serve during the war, also to sections 1 to 5, which will give you a complete knowledge of all who are entitled to exemption. You will find as a general thing, in all townships and districts, mechanics who are not subject to military duty to attend to the wants of the citizens of the township in which they reside. But in all cases surgeons, ministers, farmers, and mechanics of all grades must be enrolled, and when their services are indispensably necessary to supply the wants of the citizens of the township in which they reside, you can have them detailed to remain and perform their ordinary avocations until the necessities of the service call them into the field. In giving furloughs to farmers in no case will they be given for a longer period than you think actually necessary to secure their crops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. MCARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp at Bell's, June 16, 1864.

Lieut. William H. Ferrell, acting assistant adjutant-general on General Shelby's staff, will proceed to the camp of Colonels Jackman and Coffee and Captain Schnable, and other commanding Confederate officers whose commands are unattached to any regular organized regiment or battalion, and order them to report at once to these headquarters, at Jacksonport or wherever it may be. Lieutenant Ferrell will explain to Colonels Jackman, Coffee, and others the move the general commanding desires to make, and desires the immediate co-operation of all troops now in the field north of the Arkansas River.

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

W. J. MCARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY CORPS,
In the Field, June 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In obedience to orders, I send General Steele with Parsons' brigade to report to you. This is the largest brigade under my command, and is equal to any to be found here or elsewhere in gallantry and soldierly qualities. I especially commend General

Steele to your confidence as an officer worthy of confidence. As he is deprived of the command of his division by reporting to you, I trust you will at an early day be able to give him an additional brigade. I addressed you two weeks since a letter of acknowledgment for your kindness in the matter of my transfer. Allow me again to renew my appreciation of your kindness on that occasion.

Trusting, should Texas be invaded, that I may serve under your command, I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WHARTON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 18, 1864.

General S. D. LEE,
Meridian, Miss.:

Send to Brigadier-General Liddell, supposed to be near Red River, in Trans-Mississippi Department, an order to recross the Mississippi and report to you for the command of the troops in Eastern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi. Send copy of this dispatch to General Kirby Smith.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

NATCHITOCHES, *June* 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I reached this point to-day in obedience to orders from department headquarters. I respectfully ask whether I am to confine myself to the limits of the village.

Your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STEELE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 18, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. PARSONS,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions received from corps headquarters, you will move your brigade to Houston, Tex., to which point I shall precede you. You will travel via Niblett's Bluff, on the Sabine, at which place measures have been taken to place supplies. For greater convenience in getting camps and in consequence of the necessity of subsisting the animals upon grass, you will move your regiments separately. Moving with your headquarters after all have left and by the same road, you will give such instructions to regiment and battalion commanders as will, if possible, make the march an orderly one and not, as has been too frequently the case with our troops, a terror to the citizens. Should the baggage which is expected not have arrived when you leave, you will leave as many teams as can be spared, with a suitable

escort to bring it forward. After the troops have started, you can pass to the advance regiments, should you desire to do so, which will enable you to observe the manner of marching. Correct irregularities, etc.

Your obedient servant,

WM. STEELE,
Brigadier-General.

Hdqrs. Confederate Forces in North. Arkansas,
Camp at Bell's, June 18, 1864.

Captains Davis and Mayo,
Commanding, &c.:

Captains: The general commanding [directs] that Captain Mayo with his company, and you with your company, proceed to this point immediately. The general directs me to say that he will move the available forces north of the Arkansas against the enemy soon; therefore he desires all the troops in camp by the 20th at this point. Captains Davis and Mayo will move their companies to this point immediately on receipt of this order.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hdqrs. Recruiting Dist. of Mo. and Northern Ark.,
Dunklin County, Mo., June 19, 1864.

Major-General Forrest:

Sir: I have been assigned to this district by orders from the War Department, to report my command to Richmond. I have met with many obstacles, by reason of the Yankees and their sympathizers, who destroyed everything in the shape of subsistence for men and horses, in consequence of which I have been able to keep only a small force. Now we are cutting wheat and have a fine prospect for a full crop. I have recruited a great many companies, which I have detailed until the 4th day of July, at which time I will have a great many more men than I can arm, say at least 1,000; and it being impossible to get arms (if they had them) from the commands of General Price or General Smith, by reasons of the enemy and the tributaries intervening between my district and their headquarters, and as I do not report to them and belong more strictly to your department, I send Lieut. J. C. Douglass, who will show you his commission, who is fully authorized to make all necessary requisitions and sign all papers that may be necessary in the premises to obtain 1,000 stand of arms, say, if possible, 2,000 pistols or cavalry arms, and suitable ammunition for the same, together with 10,000 rounds of shotgun ammunition. I now have on hand only 7,000 rounds buckshot cartridges; however, Lieutenant Douglass is fully authorized, &c., as above stated. I send Lieutenant Douglass and two others; Douglass will go to Mississippi for a few days, the other men will return and let me know whether you can furnish me any or all the required articles. If it would be possible for you to do so

get them to some point on the Mississippi River, if possible above Memphis; but I can meet the articles with a sufficient force and transportation at any point below Memphis. Please let me hear from you as early as possible, so that I may know what to do.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. E. CLARK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp at Bell's, June 19, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to inform you that he will move to-morrow morning in the direction of Clarendon. He wishes you to meet him as soon as you can near that point with all the men you can collect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp at Bell's, June 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. B. LOVE,
Commanding Regiment:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say, in answer to your communication of the 14th instant, that all impressments of stock and other property, to be legal, must be made by a commissioned officer with written authority from the commanding officer of the section in which such impressment is made. He holds that you, while in command of your regiment, are the only officer in your section who has the right to grant such authority. In many cases impressments are made by persons having illegitimate or forged papers. When such instances come to your knowledge you will arrest the parties committing the outrage and hold them until such time as they can prove the legitimacy of their authority for the deed. When they fail to prove this you will deal with them as you deem best. The property of all persons who have gone North is subject to confiscation. In all such cases you will confiscate their property and appropriate it to the use of your command. You will be very careful to instruct your officers whom you authorize to make impressments to take no stock that cannot be spared by the farmers in the cultivation of their crops. You will use your best endeavors to put a stop to their illegal seizures of property, and, if it can be done in no other way, you will shoot the perpetrators wherever they may be found. These roving bands of jayhawkers must be broken up, and their members when caught must be summarily dealt with.

Captain Cook has related to the general all the facts connected with the capture of the emigrant train, stating that the property captured had been given to his men. He also stated your views on the subject, to wit, that all captured property should be turned over to the quartermaster for the use of the Government, and by him issued to the command. Your view is the correct one, but the general has always allowed his scouts to appropriate to their own use

all captured property which was not of special value to the Government. This practice has also received the sanction of General Holmes, inasmuch as it encourages them and makes them more willing and anxious to do their duty. In reference to arming your regiment the general desires me to inform you that he will write to General Adams immediately, and if the arms are there you shall have them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp at Bell's, June 19, 1864.

Col. T. H. McCRAY,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: General Shelby directs me to say to you that he wishes General Orders, No. 2* (which you will find inclosed), rigidly enforced. He further directs that you cause to report to you all companies, detachments, and squads that have been ordered to do so on or before the 1st day of July. You will call in all your recruiting officers by that time and proceed as rapidly as possible in the organization of your brigade. Those men who have been furloughed to cultivate their crops will have had ample time to finish their work, and they must be called into camp and kept there. You will consolidate detachments and squads into full companies and hold them in camp in readiness for any orders that may be sent you. You will order all the men belonging to Kitchen's regiment proper to report to him (Col. S. G. Kitchen), and will recognize him as the commander of that regiment until the matter is definitely settled by orders from district headquarters. Colonel Kitchen will report to you with his command at such time as you may order.

Very respectfully,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *June* 20, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston:

Brigade under General Steele marched on 18th; will reach Niblett's Bluff about 27th.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
John Young's Ranch, 40 miles above Brownsville,
June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Col. J. J. Fisher has just arrived from Matamoras. He has had an interview with Mr. Silva, secretary of state of Tamaulipas, and brought a letter from

* Not found.

him to me, and also a private letter* from Governor Cortina to Hon. F. W. Latham, correct translations of both of which I have the honor herewith to transmit. You will perceive that the arrangement concerning the purchase of rifled cannon, arms, and ammunition, reported in my last, can be consummated on most favorable terms whenever the major-general commanding may direct me so to do, and as soon as the funds or cotton for this purpose is provided. It is important that no time should be lost in securing articles most valuable to us, as events, though now unlooked for, may shortly prevent Governor Cortina from complying with his engagements.

You will see how important it is that Colonel Latham should be in Matamoras immediately, and if the original communication from Governor Cortina to him should not have reached him before falling in your hands, I respectfully suggest the propriety of forwarding it to him without delay. In pursuance with arrangements previously reported, Vidal has crossed the Rio Grande with some 60 men, armed, mounted, and equipped; but for the rise in the river 400 others would have gone with him, carrying with them ten wagons and teams. The operations set on foot in pursuance of arrangements already reported are injuring the Yankees very much. The policy I have adopted of paying for everything in coin is producing its fruits. The present feeling in Tamaulipas is now more favorable to us than at any preceding period. In the event the French take full possession of that State, I have assurances that Governor Cortina, with a large proportion of his force, arms, munitions, &c., will cross to this bank. We shall leave this evening for the rancho Tampacuas. We expect to form a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter at the Como se Llama Rancho. So far as we can learn, the outposts of the enemy have been ordered into Brownsville.

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

MATAMORAS, *June* 11, 1864.

Col. JOHN S. FORD,
Camargo:

COLONEL: You will perceive from the letter I have the honor herewith to transmit that there exists the best disposition to fully arrange the business we have spoken of. It requires only the presence of the custom-house collector, Latham, to carry it into effect; therefore, in case you desire to consummate this business, I hope that you will, as soon as possible, cause the said gentleman to [come] to this place, and rest assured that he can obtain all guarantees he may desire. I only request of you that this may be done as soon as possible, and that at all events you will let me know your resolve, as this is the only thing I am waiting for in this place.

I wish you success, and remain, your obedient servant,

JOSÉ MA. SILVA.

NOTE.—The private letter hereinabove referred to has been forwarded to Colonel Latham. No copy retained.

FELIX A. BLUCHER.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT,
Camp Barnard Bee, June 20, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM G. TOBIN, *A. A. A. G., Columbus:*

SIR: Captain Rugeley, commanding at Matagorda, reports (dated this day) as follows:

Captain Brown, of the steam gun-boat Carr, returned from Saluria last evening and reports the total evacuation of that place by the Federals, after destroying all the works and fortifications and blowing up the magazines; one gun-boat is left on the outside to guard the pass.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. BATES,
Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
En route for Limestone Prairie, June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose instructions from chief quartermaster's office at Fort [Smith] to Lieutenant Huston, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, in regard to the freight of the Williams, dated 14th instant; also from same to Col. W. A. Phillips, U. S. Army, commanding at Fort Gibson, in relation to mules; also from chief depot commissary of subsistence at Fort Smith, to Capt. G. L. [Gaylord], at Fort Gibson, in regard to supplies; also dispatch* from Colonel Watie in regard to the capture of the Williams. The above papers, with some few prisoners, including Lieutenant Huston, were also captured by Colonel Watie. I am glad the colonel has so early given evidence of the correctness of my recommendation of him for promotion.

The dispatch to which the colonel refers, sent by Worford, missed me on the road yesterday, but I have directed Captain Scott to forward you. I am at a loss to reconcile the current report of those I have met, viz, that the boat was going up, with the order of the commissary at Smith on the commissary at Gibson for all surplus supplies over twenty days. This would be clear if the boat was going down, but it must have been going up, from instructions of the quartermaster. In an indorsement of General Cooper, dated 19th instant, on another dispatch (of no material consequence), he says: "From the best information I am able to obtain, there are at Fort Smith and Van Buren and Frog Bayou about 4,000 to 5,000 Federals." I am making every exertion to keep supplies advanced. By keeping my lines to the front, amongst other advantages fully pointed out heretofore, we save the forage of the whole army here for several months, a very important item. I will keep you advised of what is going on up here.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

I am advised, though not officially, that Watie burnt the Williams. I hope this is true, as Gibson and Smith both being in the possession of the enemy, we could not save it, and this prevents the chance of recapture.

M.

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*See Part I, p. 1012.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Smith, Ark., June 14, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE W. HUSTON, *Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry:*

You will, upon the arrival of the Williams at Fort Gibson, see that the freight of the boat is properly unloaded. You will make an inspection of the quartermaster's depot at that post and report to me the condition of the transportation and in what manner Lieutenant Robb is managing his department. Upon the return trip of the boat see that she loads on all the lime that is on the bank above the mouth of the Illinois ready for shipment. The barrels that are on the boat will be left as you go up for the purpose of being filled with lime. See that all the salt that Colonel Ritchie has at the mouth of the Illinois is loaded on the boat upon her return trip.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer:

Respectfully,

GREENE DURBIN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Smith, Ark., June 13, 1864.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Comdg. Brig. Indian Home Guards, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: There have been 50 wheel-mules shipped from Fort Scott to me, and if they have not arrived at Fort Gibson they will probably reach there in a very few days. The general commanding directs me to say that he wishes you, immediately upon the arrival of the mules at Gibson, to furnish a sufficient number of men as escort to bring the mules through to Fort Smith, as the supply trains we are arranging cannot be completed until these mules are received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREENE DURBIN,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dist. of the Frontier.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE CHIEF AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,
Fort Smith, Ark., June 14, 1864.

Capt. G. L. GAYLORD,
Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

I have given an order on you to deliver to McDonald and Fuller at Fort Gibson 500 barrels of flour; also an order for 20 sacks of green coffee and 15 barrels of brown sugar. These stores have been borrowed of McDonald and Fuller for use of the troops here, and I wish you to take them from the train now arrived or shortly to arrive at Fort Gibson from Fort Scott. Other trains will shortly arrive at Gibson, so that you will be kept supplied with stores. The steamboat Williams will be at your port in a day or two, and the general commanding directs that you ship on that boat in good order all such stores as you may have on hand more than is necessary to supply the troops drawing stores from you for the next twenty days. You will make out invoices and receipts to me and I will send back the receipts promptly.

M. S. ADAMS,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

GENERAL: In regard to military operations in this district since my assumption of command I have but little to report. My last news from the enemy at Morganza induces me to believe that the report mentioned in one of my communications to you, that the force of the enemy that went up the Mississippi under A. J. Smith had returned to Morganza, proves to be incorrect. Deserters and prisoners from the enemy report that the force now at that point consists of the Nineteenth Army Corps and two brigades of the Thirteenth, amounting to 6,000 or 7,000 men, with some 1,500 cavalry. Morganza has been strongly fortified and heavy guns placed in position, indicating a purpose to hold the place permanently, doubtless for the purpose of preventing any invasion of the La Fourche country, such as took place last June under General Taylor.

While in command of my division and in camp near David's Ferry I sent Maj. J. L. Robinson, with a squadron of cavalry attached to the division east of Black River, to break up the plantations of Federal lessees and to destroy the supplies of forage and subsistence which were being collected into depots and shipped to Morganza for the use of the enemy.

Major Robinson reports that his expedition has been quite successful and that he had burned several large depots of corn, all the gins and mills in use by the Yankees and disloyal planters, captured a considerable number of horses and mules, and extending his operations to within 4 miles of Vidalia. He was followed from that point by a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, but succeeded after some skirmishing in crossing Black River in safety. Everything is quiet in the Teche country except the smugglers, against whom Colonel Bush, who commands in that section, is waging a successful war.

Before Lieutenant-General Taylor was relieved preliminary arrangements had been entered into by Major Levy, inspector-general of the district, with the Federal commissioner of exchanges, having for their object the exchange of such of the Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners as we could collect into camps. As a preliminary to this, orders were issued to these paroled prisoners to report themselves to Brigadier-General Thomas, who was instructed to form a camp near this place. These men are coming in slowly and unwillingly, but by vigorous measures and some necessary examples of severity I have hopes of being able to put a good brigade (as to numbers) into the field, provided the project above spoken of is carried successfully through by Colonel Szymanski, who is now clothed with the authority of conducting negotiations on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Major-General Buckner reached here this morning and proceeds at once to Shreveport by steamer, leaving this morning. The news brought by him is, upon the whole, cheering. I inclose copies of late telegrams* which embody the main features of the news.

J. G. W.

* Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DIST. OF TEXAS, *Galveston, June 22, 1864.*

The brigadier-general commanding believing, as he does, that it is impossible to defend this place without the possession of all the power which belongs to the commanding officer of a camp in the presence of, and threatened immediately by, the enemy, and that it is his duty to protect the property of all persons who remain within this intrenched camp, and to make suitable regulations for the accomplishment of this object, directed the release of a negro boy of a citizen, which boy had not violated either the laws of the State or the municipal law of Galveston, and when his authority was disregarded by the sheriff and justice of the peace, caused it to be respected, using it, however, mildly, and only so far as to cause the return of the boy to his owner.

It is well known to the commanding generals, both of the department and particularly of the district, that treason of the darkest dye exists in Galveston; that desertions to the enemy take place frequently; that the enemy's fleet is in almost nightly intercourse with the traitors ashore; that the enemy has received accurate information of the time of departure of every blockade-runner which has left our harbor.

It is known to all that the major-general commanding the district, after recapturing the city and island, forbid any citizen to return to it except by his permission, and stated that those who did return must abide strictly by the rules and regulations which he was bound to establish for the safety of the place. It must also be borne in mind that the inhabitants returned under these conditions; that they depend upon the military almost entirely for the means of transporting the necessaries of life; that these means are extremely limited; that there is neither wood, water, nor food on the island; that it is threatened by a powerful fleet of from ten to fifteen war steamers at all hours of the day and night; that the city, not the defenses, is entirely at the mercy of the enemy, whose shot have repeatedly passed over it and into the bay on its opposite side, and that the safety of all depends upon preserving the highest military discipline and efficiency.

It must be borne in mind also that this island is two miles distant from the mainland; that it has been recaptured from the enemy after most of the inhabitants had left it; that many of its resources had been destroyed; that it is the only sea-port which has ever been recaptured from the enemy; that it is differently situated from any other command in the Confederacy. It is therefore the firm conviction of the brigadier-general commanding the island that its safety can be secured by the exercise of military authority alone.

But, desirous as he is to give a convincing proof of his wish to avoid a conflict with the civil authorities of the State, and influenced also by the opinions of the general commanding the department and the major-general commanding the district, he hereby orders the slave to be returned to the sheriff, and trusts that an occasion will not arise in the future of applying military authority to affairs between citizen and citizen on this island, or to interpose his military power except in cases where he conceives it essential to the support of the discipline, efficiency, and safety of his command to do so.

J. M. HAWES,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 9, 1864.

Secretary of War, for attention. It is a new doctrine that to drive the enemy out of a city of the Confederacy vests full power in the general to govern it according to his views of its military condition, &c.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 22, 1864.

Col. S. D. JACKMAN,
Commanding Regiment:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding has heard many complaints of the conduct of your men. He directs me to say to you that your orders on the subject of jayhawking, rigid as they are, must be enforced. When you find any of your men stealing horses or other stock you will arrest them and send them to Colonel McCray, at Jacksonport, to be confined in jail until they can be tried. The citizens must and shall be protected in the possession of their property. They have thus far shown every disposition to assist us, but if this detestable system of "jayhawking" is not broken up they will soon come to prefer the Federals to us. It is well known that your position at present is a difficult one, but you must do the best you can until you can get your regiment with the brigade, when you can properly control them. Any deserters that you may apprehend you will send to Colonel McCray, at Jacksonport, who will assemble a military commission to deal with them as they deserve. The prospect of furnishing your regiment 250 stand of arms is very good. They are now on the river. We will be at Clarendon to-night; will return in a few days. If anything occurs in our absence the general hopes you will co-operate with Colonel McCray.

Very respectfully,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 22, 1864.

Col. T. H. McCRAY,
Commanding Brigade, Jacksonport:

COLONEL: The general has learned by letter from General Adams that he has succeeded in procuring 1,000 stand of arms, which will be on the river by the 1st July. At his request I have ordered him to retain certain companies to bring the arms out and have directed him to call upon you for any more men he may need for that purpose. As the arms are for your brigade you had better communicate with General Adams and come to a distinct understanding with him in reference to them. The general has heard a good many complaints of the conduct of Colonel Jackman's men. Colonel Jackman has rigid orders on the subject of impressing stock, and you will see that they are enforced. All men that are found jayhawking will be

summarily dealt with. If you succeed in apprehending any deserters you will assemble a military commission and deal with them as they deserve. The citizens must and shall be protected in the possession of their property. We are moving down toward Clarendon. Nothing of interest has as yet transpired.

Very respectfully,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 23, 1864.*

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XXV. Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Jack, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty with the command of the late Lieutenant-General Polk, and will proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department and report to General E. Kirby Smith, commanding, &c., for assignment.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., June 23, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. L. W. O'Bannon, chief of quartermaster bureau, is relieved from his duties as chief quartermaster of the department.

II. Capt. John E. Garey, assistant quartermaster, is announced as chief quartermaster of the department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding, &c., Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send orders to Brigadier-General Steele to rejoin your command without delay. An effort will be made to intercept him, but to insure his return the course indicated had better be adopted.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *June 23, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH:

General Steele marched on 19th. Orders have been sent to General Walker. They would meet General Steele if sent by way of Burr's Ferry from Houston.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SHREVEPORT, *June* 23, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Houston, Tex.:*

General Walker says that his information as to Canby was not correct. A. J. Smith has gone up the river. Canby has at Morganza only the Nineteenth Army Corps and two brigades of Thirteenth, 6,000 or 7,000 men, with 1,500 cavalry. He has strongly fortified Morganza, mounting heavy guns, intention supposed to be to hold that point against any movement toward La Fourche. Major-General Buckner left Alexandria for this place on 21st.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June* 24, 1864.

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XXVI. Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson will take immediate command of the reserve forces of the State of Texas. He will complete their organization and cause them to be mustered into service at once. To this end he is authorized to employ all enrolling officers, who are hereby directed to obey his instructions. He will establish his headquarters at such point as he may deem best. Officers of the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments are required to furnish all necessary facilities. All officers from the State of Texas of the invalid corps and such of the regular forces as are for any reason unassigned will immediately report to General Robertson, who is authorized to assign them temporarily to duty with the reserves.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LINE OF THE RIO GRANDE,
Laredo, Tex., June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the major-general commanding, that information has this moment been received at these headquarters from a reliable person who has just arrived at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, from Piedras Negras, that Eagle Pass was attacked last Sunday by the renegades, &c. They went into town, took possession of it, and wounded 3 men at the hospital. It is also stated by the same person that Captain Ware, commanding that post, abandoned that place during the night of the attack, but he returned next morning. I have as yet not received from Captain Ware any information whatever of the assault of these renegades. I will instantly take the necessary measures to put an end to these assaults and depredations. I was on the eve of starting toward Colonel Ford's headquarters, but this unexpected news will naturally retard my movements below.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SANTOS BENAVIDES,
Colonel, Commanding Line of the Rio Grande.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 24, 1864.

Col. T. H. MCCRAY, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: Yours of the 22d is received, and in reply the general wishes me to express to you his regret that you did not succeed in apprehending those deserters. In regard to the ammunition train he wishes you to use the utmost care in protecting it, as he has received information of a Federal force being on the west side of Cache River. It is known that the Eighth Missouri is certainly there, and possibly others. You will communicate with Colonel Jackman and secure his co-operation and use your own judgment as to what you will do in case you are hard pressed. We attacked the Queen City, gun-boat No. 26, at 4 o'clock this morning, at Clarendon, which surrendered after a twenty minutes' engagement. She was clad with iron 1¼ inches in thickness, mounting nine guns, four 44-pounders, four 24-pounders, and one 12-pounder. After removing one 12 and one 24 pounder, we scuttled and burned her. At 8 o'clock we engaged three others. Two of them succeeded in passing our batteries and the other retreated in the direction of Devall's Bluff. Our balls passed "through and through" them. They are now shelling at long range.

Very respectfully,

W. J. MCARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 25, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: General Shelby desires me to say that he will move from this point this afternoon or to-night, having succeeded in drawing the enemy's attention to this point and accomplished everything that can be done at present. He wishes you to remain and operate in this section, annoying their transports as much as possible in the navigation of White River. You will report to these headquarters at least once a week, unless something of importance occurs, when you will communicate oftener. Upon leaving here to-night the general intends carrying out the programme of which he has already spoken to you. He sent you two parties of prisoners this morning; the first, under Lieutenant McBride, was sent you for the purpose of exchange. You will send them in, and, if possible, effect an exchange. If you arrange it satisfactorily you can then send the second party into the Federal lines, as I have already paroled them. The general suggests that it will be better to arrange an exchange before sending these paroled men into their lines. If the Federals have more of your men prisoners than I mentioned in my letter to you this morning, you can use some of these paroled men to exchange for them. In your operations between the Cache and Mississippi Rivers be particular to interrupt and harass them in the navigation of White River, by every means in your power, operating against their boats either by detached companies or with your whole force as you may think best.

Very respectfully,

W. J. MCARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
In the Field, C. N., June 25, 1864.

The subjoined report and resolutions of the First Choctaw Regiment are published for the information of all concerned.

A sacred observance of treaty stipulations and of their honor and integrity as Southern patriots has marked this people from the outset of this relentless war. No amount of pecuniary loss or physical discomfort, no wiles or threats of their vindictive enemy, have ever for a moment swerved them from the path of duty and of honor. Now, when our illustrious and devotedly patriotic Chief Magistrate, Jefferson Davis, tells them of the difficulties that environ our cause, and that he relies upon them for assistance, and calls upon them to put forward every able-bodied man capable of bearing arms, the First Choctaw Regiment, which has borne the burden and heat of the day, springs forth with an alacrity worthy their national reputation, and of the holy and thrice-glorious cause they have espoused, and unanimously resolve that, "sink or swim, survive or perish, come weal or woe," we will rise or fall with the country and institutions of our ancestors.

Such conduct is worthy of the First Choctaw Regiment—worthy of their name and nation. The men who at Newtonia and Poison Spring bared their breasts to the storm of lead and iron cannot prove recreant. Let their illustrious example be emulated. To the men of the nations capable of bearing arms, let me say to all, go and do likewise. Let there be no skulks in the rear, protected like women and children by the braves in front. Let the Second and Third Choctaw do likewise. From all parts of the Territory the glorious news is coming up that the people are gladly responding to the call.

MAXEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INDIAN BRIGADE,
Camp Green, June 23, 1864.

As the present term of service of the First Choctaw Regiment, composing a part of the Second Indian Brigade, is about to expire, the command assembled at the headquarters of Col. Tandy Walker, commanding brigade, and who formerly commanded that regiment, to take into consideration the subject of re-enlistment. Colonel Walker was selected as their presiding officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Riley requested to act as secretary. After the meeting was thus duly organized, General Douglas H. Cooper, being present by previous request, was called upon as their old, tried commander to address them. General C. responded in an earnest and patriotic manner, impressing all present of the great importance of enlisting for the war, and announced that he was in for that period, let it be "one or forty years." Colonel Riley, Major Loring, and others then addressed the meeting.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented for deliberation. [It may be well to insert here, for the information of the negro-loving and perfidious Yankees, and also for their encouragement and comfort (such as they got at Newtonia and Poison Spring), that the first resolution presented to this command for action contained a tender to the Confederate Government of their services for two years, provided that they would be received for that term. This they promptly struck out, and inserted "for the war," let that be long or short.] The preamble and resolutions which follow were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has become necessary for the Choctaw Indian troops, in part, to reorganize in consequence of the expiration of their term of service, and whereas the threatening attitude of the Federal forces demand of us united and vigorous action to withhold from their grasp our country, and to protect our national reputation and personal property from disgrace and pillage, and our wives and children from brutal outrage and starvation: Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That the First Choctaw Regiment re-enlist in the service of the Confederate States "for the war."

II. *Resolved, further*, That the soldiers of the First Choctaw Regiment demand of the principal chief and all other officials such co-operation as will force all able-bodied free citizens of the Choctaw Nation, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and fitted for military service, to at once join the army and aid in the common defense of the Choctaw Nation, and give such other co-operation to the Confederate military authorities as will effectually relieve our country from Federal rule and ruin.

III. *Resolved, further*, That the troops of this regiment will support no man for the National Council at the coming election in August next who is not in favor of passing a law to force all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in the Confederate service, to do their share of duty as soldiers.

IV. *Resolved, further*, That this regiment nominate and elect five or more suitable men of this regiment to wait upon Samuel Garland, principal chief, with a copy of these resolutions.

V. *Resolved, further*, That this regiment do most earnestly call upon all citizens of the Choctaw Nation, whether native or white, to at once join the army and fill up the thinned ranks of the regiments now reorganizing.

VI. *Resolved, further*, That this regiment has the most implicit confidence in a ready response to their call upon their fellow-citizens to come to their relief.

VII. *Resolved, further*, That Captain Dwight, Major Loring, Captain Stewart, Captain Cass, and Captain Benton, officers of this regiment, are hereby delegated to wait upon the principal chief and urge our views upon that officer.

TANDY WALKER,
Colonel, Chairman.

The above is a full and correct statement of the meeting of the First Choctaw Regiment.

JAS. RILEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 178. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT, &C., *Galveston, June 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. T. F. Drayton is hereby assigned to the command of the whole country west of Colorado River, which will be known as the Western Sub-District. Col. C. L. Pyron is placed in command of a sub-district comprising Eagle Pass, San Antonio, and the frontier west and north of, bounded on the east by a line due north from San Antonio, on the south by a line to the Presidio del Rio Grande from San Antonio, and on the west by the Rio Grande. Colonel Ford will command the country south of a line from San Antonio to Presidio del Rio Grande and west of the San Antonio River. Colonel Bankhead will command the sub-district between the Colorado and San Antonio Rivers, already designated. Colonel Pyron's command will be designated as First District, Western Sub-District. Colonel Bankhead's command will be designated as Second District, Western Sub-District. Colonel Ford's command will be designated as Third District, Western Sub-District. The geographical lines here indicated will not, however, be strictly respected when an emergency or the public interests of immediate importance demand that they should be disregarded. In such cases, a hearty co-operation is expected from all. The commanders of the First, Second, and Third Districts, Western Sub-District, will report to Brigadier-General Drayton, whose headquarters will be for the present established at or near Columbus. It is not intended that the commanders of these inferior districts should be in quarters unless in case of bad health.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 26, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: We did not move last night as intended by reason of the appearance of two gun-boats in the night. This morning they came on down to town, accompanied by one transport loaded with about one regiment of cavalry and four or five loaded with infantry. They have landed their troops and we are now in position waiting to give them battle should they advance from under the protection of their gun-boats. This is written merely as a piece of news and is not intended to change the programme of your operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. MCARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARSHALL, TEX., *June* 27, 1864.

General S. PRICE, and
Col. TRUSTEN POLK,
Camden, Ark.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant.* After carefully considering your arguments, I have determined, in deference to the judgment of such distinguished citizens as yourselves, to take the course you recommend under present circumstances. The policy to be pursued after the advance of our troops into Missouri must necessarily be largely influenced by the then existing condition of affairs. Elections for State officers should then be held as soon as possible, in a reasonable compliance with constitutional requirements, and so as to obtain a fair expression of the will of the people, by the customary and established machinery of government, avoiding, on the one hand, unreasonable delay, and on the other, any practical exclusion of the great body of our loyal Confederate citizens, in the army or elsewhere, from a share in the choice of the persons to whom power shall be intrusted.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, very truly, yours,
THOMAS C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of the State of Missouri.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 27, 1864.

Col. S. D. JACKMAN,
Commanding Regiment:

COLONEL: It is rumored among the citizens that the enemy are crossing a force near Cotton Plant, but I have not learned as yet of the truth of the rumor. You will keep a close lookout in that direction and keep these headquarters well advised of their movements. There is a force in our rear, but they are not pressing us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. MCARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. T. H. McCray.)

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* Not found.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
June 27, 1864.

Colonel MCCRAY,
Commanding Brigade :

COLONEL : Since my engagement with the gun-boats the Federals landed a heavy force, and have followed with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. I fought them all day yesterday and all day to-day. They still follow slowly. Have your entire command in readiness to move with the ordnance train up Black River on the east side. Keep everything quiet. If I cannot cross Cache I shall keep up on this side toward Pocahontas. I shall cross Bayou De View either at Johnson's Bridge or Couch's Ferry.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *June* 28, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH
(Or any general officer commanding C. S. forces west Mississippi River, via Clinton, La.) :

The enemy have concentrated a force at Vicksburg from above and below ; also at Memphis for movement in this department. By direction of General Bragg I ask your co-operation without delay in any available way or on any point practicable to divert this force and compel its return. Not knowing your locality, can make no suggestions as to plans.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
In Camp, June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. H. COOPER :

GENERAL : I am just in receipt of your letter, No. 500, of this date. In regard to the fall of Fort Smith necessitating the fall of Fort Gibson, as expressed, it is denied, thus : An attack made by us on Fort Smith, if successful, would leave Fort Gibson beyond the reach of re-enforcements, and the garrison at Fort Gibson being much less than that at Fort Smith, and composed exclusively of Indians or home guards, who would not so readily as whites evacuate and abandon their country, could be easily taken by the same force that captured Fort Smith, after leaving a garrison to hold that place, or starved out by cutting off supplies. I readily perceive the importance of Fort Gibson as the depot of supplies for both forts in time of low water, which I endeavored to point out in my communication of yesterday. In regard to holding Fort Gibson as a base from which to operate on the line of communication to Fort Smith, and by cutting off supplies from the latter compel its evacuation, you are doubtless right, provided we can hold this advanced position (Fort Gibson) and preserve our line of communication with our supplies, which must (breadstuffs, at least), as well as ammunition, &c., be drawn from Texas. Besides, would not this be such a departure from present orders as would not be justified ?

A failure to secure the evacuation of Fort Smith, or even were it evacuated and the lower Arkansas in possession of the enemy, would make the holding of Fort Gibson doubtful, if not impossible, after the rainy season sets in in the fall, on account of the difficulty of procuring supplies. You say, "If the idea of attacking Fort Smith is abandoned I would respectfully suggest a change in the line of operations a little farther north and west." You are aware that the orders are not to endanger the command. The opinion recently expressed by you and forwarded by me to General Smith was that, from the best information you could obtain (June 19), "there are at Fort Smith, Van Buren, and Frog Bayou about 4,000 to 5,000 Federals." An attack of a force of this size in a fortified place, with metal superior to ours, would, it seems to me, "endanger the command." About the policy of an attack with our force it seems to me there cannot be two opinions.

In the event of a forward movement below, the policy would be different, as an attack would hold in check that force and prevent its re-enforcing Little Rock. If lower Arkansas falls to us I do not believe they will attempt to hold Fort Smith, and in case of its evacuation then Fort Gibson falls to us. This is the way the case strikes me. I shall at all times be pleased, as I have frequently said, to have the benefit of your suggestions. I have carefully examined the instructions given yesterday, and it seems to me that if the steps pointed out to force an evacuation of Fort Smith are successful they will at the same time and for the same reason necessitate the evacuation of Fort Gibson, the importance of which I do not lose sight of. In all movements the character of the orders under which this force must act as a co-operating force must be kept in view, as well as the length of the line over which supplies have to be hauled, and the amount and character of our transportation, as well as the character of our troops and their partially unarmed condition, must be kept in view. A copy of your letter, together with this, will be forwarded to General Smith and early instructions solicited, which can be awaited without delaying movements now on foot and suggested in my letter of yesterday. I shall return to-morrow afternoon to Fort Towson via Boggy Depot and Fort Washita, and in the mean time hope that the movements of our little army may be as successful as our people have been elsewhere this year.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
In Camp, June 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. H. COOPER,
Commanding Division, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter, No. 503,* of yesterday is just received. There can be no question on the mind of an officer acquainted with his duties upon the point you fear may be raised by some of the white officers in the event they are thrown in connection with Indian troops commanded by a senior officer. The law is positive and definite that the senior officer present shall command the whole. The Confederate Government recognizes Indian officers without

*Not found.

making the slightest distinction between their rights as such and white officers. I unhesitatingly decide that the senior officer present of any expedition is entitled to the command. * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

POST OAK GROVE, *July* 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for General Cooper's information. The original sent through district headquarters to headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department.

CHARLES DE MORSE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Note.]

OCTOBER, 1864.

No decision from department headquarters has as yet been communicated. It will be observed that Colonel De Morse asserts that it is understood "General Smith" decided last winter adversely to my decision, which is sustained by General Maxey. The question was raised by Colonel Martin and referred through General Steele, whom I requested to put Colonel Martin in arrest for refusal to obey my order requiring him to report to Colonel Walker. Colonel Martin was not arrested, General Steele only informing me that the papers had been referred to General Smith, from whom I have never heard officially on the subject.

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully forwarded, through district headquarters, and the decision of General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, requested. The issue made by Brigadier-General Cooper, and decided by Major-General Maxey, brings up in practical form the old question of the relative grade of races, upon which there is now being waged sanguinary war between the North and the South of the old Union. The Indian is physiologically recognized as an inferior race, and I respectfully protest against the decision of the major-general commanding this district as one to which no white officer, with a proper respect for the natural dignity of his race, can submit. Aside from the fact, well known to those who have had the experience of the previous year in this district, that no Indian commander is qualified by attainments for such duty as the regulations of the army call for, is superadded the well-known mental incapacity of that people to direct operations which require promptness and concentration of mind.

It is, too, an obvious trait of the Indian character that those people are naturally indisposed, as well as unfitted, to lead, and of their own impulses always prefer to be led, and to repose upon the judgment and superior mental acuteness of the white man. It is understood that this question was last year decided by the general commanding the department adverse to the late decision by the district commander; and it is presumed that it will be again so decided. If otherwise, and it is expected that the white man will be subordinated to the Indian, I ask respectfully to be immediately relieved from duty in this district, as I shall not, under any conceivable circumstances, renounce the self-respect of a gentleman, and

subordinate myself to an individual of an inferior race; and I may say, without any consultation, that I am fully satisfied that no other white officer in this brigade will.

We undergo humiliations and discouragements enough here, without this additional chastisement. Isolated in an uncultivated waste; cut off from all hope of the advancement incident to good conduct in other military districts, with only the sense of duty to sustain us; half armed, half clothed, insufficient in number to effect anything positive, except to prevent the Territory from being overrun and the granary of the Southwest from being destroyed, with the certainty that without the interposition of the few white troops here the Federals would soon be in Northern Texas, and that without our interposition the credit of whatever may be accomplished will be rendered mainly to others, and comparative injustice done us (I speak from experience, not supposition), our situation is sufficiently disagreeable without any unnecessary degradations.

CHARLES DE MORSE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XI. The reserve forces of the several States are under the permanent direction and control of the general officers respectively assigned to their command by the President. Department, district, and other commanders of the active forces may have, for the time being, the direction of the military movements of such reserve forces as may be turned over to their command for service, but are forbidden to disband those forces or otherwise interfere with any matters pertaining to their permanent organizations, except with the concurrence of the general commanding the reserves of a State.

XII. When no longer required for service with the active forces, the reserve troops will be immediately turned over to the commander of reserves for the State.

XIII. General officers commanding reserves for the several States will be held responsible in all matters relating to the efficiency and permanent organization of their commands.

XIV. Leaves of absence and furloughs will not be granted to reserve troops, except by the general commanding the reserves for the States to which they belong, or in accordance with regulations prescribed in his orders; but leaves of absence and furloughs will not be granted to reserve forces serving in the field, if, in the judgment of department commanders, it be incompatible with the public safety to grant them.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS, *June* 30, 1864.

Col. B. F. GORDON, *Comdg. Regiment, Shelby's Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you have your command in readiness to move immediately to the vicinity of Augusta, camping on the Jacksonport and Augusta road somewhere be-

tween Augusta and the Fitzhugh plantation where you may deem it best to graze your stock. You will, until further orders from these headquarters, be in command of all troops in the immediate neighborhood of your camp. You will use every exertion in your power to suppress jayhawking and stealing, dealing summarily with all persons who may be caught when the proof is sufficient to convict them. You will arrest all soldiers who are absent from their commands without proper passes. All passes must be approved by the brigade commanders. Soldiers who are absent without proper passes will be arrested and sent to Jacksonport, to be confined in jail until released by the brigadier-general commanding. You will picket all important approaches to your camp, also the various ferries on White River below your camp as far down as Peach Orchard Bluff, should Colonel Jackman have withdrawn his pickets from that line. You will shoot down all persons caught jayhawking.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the First Sub-District, Galveston, Brig. Gen. James M. Hawes commanding, for the month of June, 1864; headquarters Galveston, Tex.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last monthly return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	14	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....
1st Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. John H. Manly	17	362	482	553	516	3	.....
20th Texas, Maj. Robert E. Bell	20	545	646	917	915	.....	.....
Timmons' Texas regiment, Maj. O. Nathusius	26	318	387	545	546	.....	.....
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. John Ireland	22	371	434	555	560	.....	.....
Brown's cavalry regiment, Lieut. Col. S. W. Perkins.	13	248	296	397	400	.....	.....
2d Texas, Capt. William Christian	22	221	317	414	414	.....	.....
Light battery, Capt. A. E. Dege	3	95	118	197	196	.....	8
Total	137	2,160	2,694	3,592	3,561	3	8

Abstract from return of the troops in the Second Sub-District of Texas, Col. Joseph Bates commanding, for the month of June, 1864; headquarters Camp Barnard Bee.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate present and absent last return.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.		
Staff	3	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	Camp Barnard Bee.
Bates' regiment	24	387	484	635	9	....	567	Do.
Brown's regiment (five companies).	16	255	322	410	.....	.....	403	Velasco.
Hughes' light battery	3	45	84	98	.....	5	100	Cedar Lake.
B. F. Dunn's company of cavalry.	4	42	47	70	.....	.....	.....	Wharton.
H. H. Goode's company of cavalry.	4	39	43	68	.....	.....	.....	Columbia.
Total	54	771	986	1,287	9	5	1,070	

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Adams' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Adams' (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Alexander's (Julius H.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Allaire's (Anthony J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Allen's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Allen's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Alton Battalion, Infantry. See *Illinois Troops.*
Ames' (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Jabez J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Martin) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Andrew County Enrolled Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Arkansas Fifth Colored Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 112th Regiment.*
Arkansas Sixth Colored Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 113th Regiment (Old).*
Armstrong's (Fletcher E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery.*
Arnim's (Franz W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Arthur's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Ashley's (John) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Atkins' (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 89th Regiment.*
Ayers' (William) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bacon's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bacon's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bailey's (Charles A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th (10th) Regiment, Battery D.*
Bailey's (George W. K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Baker's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps.*
Baldwin's (Ephraim C.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Horace W.) **Artillery.** See *William D. McLain's Artillery, post.*
Ball's (Charles M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Ball's (Jackson) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Ballinger's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Bangs' (Isaac S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th (10th) Regiment.*
Barkley's (Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Barnes' (James) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 21st Battery.*
Barr's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Barrett's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Barrett's (Theodore H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 62d Regiment.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Barricklow's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Edward M.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Solon A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Bates' (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Baxter's (Hiram) **Militia.** See *Pike County Enrolled Militia, post.*
Beach's (Augustus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Beal's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (Ezra M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Beatty's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Beckman's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Beebe's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Behlendorff's (Frederick) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Bell's (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Bennett's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Benton's (Thomas O.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Bergmann's (Edward H.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Beveridge's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Biehle's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Biles' (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 88th Regiment.*
Black's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Blanchard's (Justus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 162d Regiment.*
Blinn's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Boedicker's (Anthony) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Boedicker's (Emil) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 79th Regiment.*
Bogard Citizen Guards. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Boone's (R. M.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Booth's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Border Cavalry (*Bourland's*). See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Borris' (Herman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Bostwick's (Charles E.) **Infantry** See *Union Troops, Colored, 90th Regiment.*
Bourland's (James **Cavalry.** See *Border Cavalry, ante.*
Bowen's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Bowie's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bowler's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 112th Regiment.*
Boyd's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Brackett's (Alfred B.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Bradford's (C. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Bradley's (L. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
Brady's (William) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brauner's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Bridgman's (Eliot) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 91st Regiment.*
Briscoe's (Alexander T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Bristol's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Brooke's (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Brooks' (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*
Brotherton's (David H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Brown's (Albert H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Brown's (Buck) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Buck Brown.*
Brown's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 65th Regiment.*
Brown's (R. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Bruce's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 19th Regiment.*

Buchanan County Enrolled Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Burch's (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Burdett's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Burkett's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Burris' (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Burt's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Bush's (Daniel B., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bush's (Louis) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Buster's (M. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Butcher's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Buttrick's (Edwin L.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Byrne's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bywaters' (R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Cahill's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Calhoun Citizen Guards. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Callahan's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Callaway County Enrolled Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Calloway's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Calvert's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Cameron's (Hugh) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Campbell's (Thomas L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Campbell's (William W.) **Militia.** See *Scott County Enrolled Militia, post.*
Carey's (James L.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Carr's (Gouverneur) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 165th Regiment.*
Carter's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 30th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Cassairt's (Jacob) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Catherwood's (Edwin C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Chapin's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Augustus H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Chase's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d Battery.*
Chicago Mercantile Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, post.*
Chickering's (Thomas E.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Christian's (William) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Clark's (Charles S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Clark's (Eusebius S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Clark's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Clark's (Jeremiah) **Company Q. M. Employés.** See *Jeremiah Clark.*
Clark's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Clark's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Clary's (Michael C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Clifford's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Clinton County Enrolled Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Cloud's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Clowney's (John) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Cobb's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 96th Regiment.*
Coffee's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Colburn's (Ledyard) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Cole's (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Colley's (Patten) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Collins' (William O.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Colton's (G. A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment, Militia.*
Comstock's (Joseph J., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th (11th) Regiment.*
Cone's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 54th Regiment.*
Connelly's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Connelly.*
Connit's (Horace E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Conover's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Conrady's (Howard C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 173d Regiment.*
Conroe's (Isaac) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Cooley's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Cornell's (Hiram) **Militia.** See *Callaway County Enrolled Militia, ante.*
Corns' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps.*
Corps d'Afrique, Twentieth Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 91st Regiment.*
Corrin's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 84th Regiment.*
Cottle's (Philip S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 78th Regiment.*
Craig's (Willis E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Crandall's (Eli J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 62d Regiment;* also *Linn County Enrolled Militia.*
Crawford's (Samuel J.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment, Colored.*
Crescent Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Crittenden's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Crocker's (Watson D.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Crook's (William) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Culbertson's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cummins' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*
Currie's (Leonard D. H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Cutler's (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dale's (Nicholas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Damron's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Daniels' (Don A.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Darnall's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Darrow's (Jonathan) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dashiell's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
David's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Davidson's (Joseph C.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Davis' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Davis.*
Davis' (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Davis' (Hasbrouck) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Davis' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 81st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Davis' (Werter R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Day's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Day's (Nicholas W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Dege's (A. E.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
De Kalb County Enrolled Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Dengler's (Adolph) **Infantry** See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Derby's (Putnam T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment.*
Desha's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Dill's (Daniel J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Dodge's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Dole's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Home Guards.*
Dorman's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Dox's (Hamilton B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Dresher's (Valentine) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Drew's (George J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*
Dudley's (Nathan A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Duff's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Dungan's (Warren S.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Dunn's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Dunn's (Clark) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dwight's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 160th Regiment.*
Dyer's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Ethan W.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Eayre's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *William D. McLain's Artillery, post.*
Eberman's (Reuben J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 62d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Edington's (Elijah) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Ehle's (Marshall M.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Elmore's (H. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Elwood's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Emerson's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Ensign's (Edgar T.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Erskine's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Espey's (Hugh) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Battery.*
Evans' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ewing's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Faringhy's (Louis O.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Farr's (Alpha B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Ferguson's (Richard L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Ferrill's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Ferrill.*
Fessler's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Ffrench's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Fish's (Irvin) **Militia.** See *Buchanan County Enrolled Militia, ante.*
Fiske's (William O.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Fitch's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Flanders' (George A.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Fly's (George W. L.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Ford's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Foster's (Jacob T.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Foster's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Foster's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 175th Regiment.*
Fox's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 26th Battery.*
Francis' (Richard W.) **Cavalry.** See *Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, post.*
Freeburn's (Archibald B.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Freeman's (Thomas R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
French's (Albert H.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
French's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 165th Regiment.*
Freudenberg's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps.*
Frisbie's (Henry N.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 92d Regiment.*
Fristoe's (Edward T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Frontier Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Fry's (Thomas W., jr.) **Artillery.*** See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, ante.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Fuller's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 75th Regiment.*
Furrow's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Andrew P.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Gardner's (Patrick S.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Garnsey's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Garrett's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Garth's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia*
Geiger's (Washington F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Goelzer's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Good's (Tilghman H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Goode's (H. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Goode's (Philip H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Battery.*
Goodwin's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 138th Regiment.*
Gordon's (B. Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Gorham's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gorman's (James) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gove's (Greenville L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Graff's (Amos) **Company Q. M. Employés.** See *Amos Graff.*
Graff's (Uriah) **Company Q. M. Employés.** See *Uriah Graff.*
Graham's (Harvey) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Grant's (Sheldon J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Grass' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Gravely's (Joseph J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Gray's (Edmund B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Gray's (Isaac) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Greeno's (Harris S.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Greer's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gregory's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Grier's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Griffith's (Richard R.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Battery.*
Gurney's (Asa L.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Veteran).*
Hackett's (Jeremiah) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hadley's (Julius L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Battery.*
Hall's (Alfred G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Hall's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia*
Halsted's (Stanley M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Hamilton's Body Guard, Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Union.*
Hamilton's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Hammer's (Elisha) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hardy's (David L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harker's (Garrison) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Harmount's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Harris' (Levinus) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harrison's (M. La Rue) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Harvey's (Elijah E.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hastings' (Gideon A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hatch's (Edwin A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Headington's (Nimrod) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*
Healy's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hebard's (George T.) **Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Battery.*

Hembree's (Joel T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Hempstead's (Orlando H.) **Infantry.** See *2d New Orleans Infantry, post.*

Hendrick's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

Hendricks' (Isaac C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

Herder's (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

Hill's (Edgar P.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*

Hiller's (Hiram M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*

Hitchcock's (Frederick L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*

Hobby's (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*

Hollister's (Miles) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Houts' (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*

Howard's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 81st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Howe's (M. G.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*

Howland's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Hoyt's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Hubbard's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Hudnutt's (Joseph O.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 38th Regiment.*

Hudson's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 60th Regiment.*

Hughes' (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Hughey's (W. M.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Hulse's (Richard M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*

Humphrey's (Ballard S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

Hunter's (Joseph R. C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Hunter's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

Hurd's (Tyrus I.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Hurt's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 106th Regiment.*

Ingraham's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 38th Regiment.*

Ireland's (John) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*

Jackman's (Sidney D.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Sidney D. Jackman.*

Jackson's (Zaremba) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Jacoby's (Lawrence) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*

Jenkins' (Wilton A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Jenks' (James D.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Johnson's (Curtis) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Johnson's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Johnston's (Robert D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Jones' (John) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*

Jones' (O. G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Jones' (Peter) **Militia.** See *Buchanan County Enrolled Militia, ante.*

Jones' (Simon) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*

Joy's (Lewis D.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Judd's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*

Kaiser's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*

Karnes' (A. J.) **Militia.** See *Buchanan County Enrolled Militia, ante.*

Kates' (Theophilus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*

Kearney's (James G.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Keese's (Francis S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Keigwin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Keily's (Daniel J.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Keith's (John A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kelling's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kemp's (Northrup R.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kemper's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Kendall's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kershner's (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Kielmansegge's (Eugene von) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Kimball's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kirby's (Byron) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Kirke's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Kirke.*
Kitchen's (Solomon G.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Kizer's (Fernando C.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knapp's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Knapper's (Albert S. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Knowles' (Daniel C.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery.*
Krez's (Conrad) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Kuhl's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Lackey's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Lafferty's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Lancaster's (Albert G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 53d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Land's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Lembke's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Lennon's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Leonard's (Reeves) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Lewis' (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Lewis' (Joseph F.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
L'Hommedieu's (Stephen S., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Lindsay's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Lindsay's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Linn County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Lippincott's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Lisenby's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Lofland's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Logan's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Logan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Lonergan's (Patrick F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Loring's (Albert) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th (10th) Regiment, Battery A.*
Love's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Love's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas R. Freeman's Cavalry, ante.*
Lovejoy's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Lucas' (Nathaniel B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*
Luebbering's (Frederick J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
McAdams' (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*

McCarthey's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 175th Regiment.*
McCartney's (Joseph S.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
McClure's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*
McCord's (J. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Frontier Cavalry, ante.*
McCoy's Band. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *McCoy.*
McDonald's (Orlando G.) **Infantry.** See *De Kalb County Enrolled Militia, ante.*
McFerran's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
McGinley's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Mack's (Albert G.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 18th Battery.*
Mackey's (Thomas L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McKinley's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*
McLain's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Colorado Troops.*
McLaren's (Robert N.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McLean's (James K.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McLean's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
McMullen's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
MacMurray's (Junius W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Mahana's (Bradley) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
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